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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

SEPTEMBER, 1983

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT UP IN SEPTEMBER

STATE'S JOB COUNT RESPONDS TO IMPROVING ECONOMY

With a combination of positive developments in both the private and public sectors, total nonagricultural employment in South Carolina rose 18,300 in September. The 1,182,900 workers represented a significant improvement of 24,800 over the comparable figure of a year earlier.

PRIVATE SECTOR OVERCOMES SEASONAL DOWNTURNS

Despite end-of-summer declines in job opportunities in many industries, the work force in the state's private sector registered a 1,700 monthly increase in September. Primarily responsible for the private sector upturn was manufacturing. Employment in manufacturing reached its highest level since May, 1982, a welcome sign that continued consumer demand has finally forced expansion in manufacturing. The industry's success in September could be traced to durable goods where 1,300 workers were added during the month. The growth in hard-good jobs was spread throughout several industry groups reflecting general, solid improvement. Electrical and electronic equipment produced the single largest monthly hike as 500 employees were added to the payrolls. Although employment in nondurable goods remained constant between August and September, there were two notes of interest. The number of jobs in textile mill products climbed to the highest level since October, 1982, while apparel and other textile products witnessed a fifteen-month high. Even though the monthly advances in these two industry groups were relatively minor, the overall direction of recent employment movements remained encouraging.

The count of construction workers checked in at 70,000 in September. Down a slight 100 from August, construction employment was actually a very positive sign since September usually brings about substantial cutbacks in building activity. In fact, over the last

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ten years, an average of 1,400 jobs was lost each September in this industry. Stable interest rates, good weather conditions, and increased spendable income have combined to produce a more conducive environment for building. Recent strength in construction caused employment in September, 1983 to be 4,800 above the figure of twelve months earlier.

On the surface, the sharp rise in transportation and public utilities appears to be positive; however, the entire increase could be attributed to the ending of the strike in the telephone industry. With the reinclusion of the strikers, the number of workers again approached record highs for transportation and public utilities.

The employed work force in wholesale and retail trade stood at 237,300 in September. In spite of the loss of 1,000 jobs since August, this division had an over-the-year gain of 4,400. Trade's monthly decrease was centered in the retail area as seasonal reductions in tourist-related industries negatively affected the job count in the sector. Even though end-of-summer job cutbacks were obvious, they were not as severe as those produced in 1981 and 1982.

Also seasonally affected by the slowing of the tourist dollar, services fell 1,100. Substantial pickups in employment in educational services were not able to compensate for drops in hotels and other lodging places, and in other tourist-related industries. With mixed movements among its components, the service industry still managed to sustain a considerable 9,300 bulge in employment above the September, 1982 level.

The consistent growth experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate throughout 1983 was briefly interrupted in September. Falling to 52,500, the industry's employment was primarily influenced by seasonal job reductions in the coastal counties.

EDUCATION BUILD-UP BOOSTS PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Aided by the return of 15,900 employees to the payrolls of local schools, total government employment in South Carolina jumped 16,600 in September. Although most of the additions were concentrated in local education, state education also increased its job count to 70,700, up 2,200. Outside of school-related areas, all industry groups recorded employment losses. Largest losses occurred in federal government where 1,200 paid jobs were eliminated, mostly because summer assignments came to an end.

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT SHOULD CONTINUE UPWARD TREND IN OCTOBER

Positive developments in South Carolina's nonagricultural employment are expected to continue in October. The main impact will be from additional education hires in government. Smaller gains should be noted in services and manufacturing. Construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities are projected to be relatively unchanged from September's levels. The only industry that is forecast to see minor losses in October is wholesale and retail trade.

SEASONAL ADVANCEMENTS AFFECT FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm wage and salary female employment, increasing 14,100, rose to 540,000 during September. Cyclical growth in government education accounted for 92% of the monthly expansion.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector, gaining 12,200, accelerated to 125,800. The return of 13,000 women in educational jobs for the beginning of the school year produced the positive movement in government. On the negative side, small decreases were noted in federal government (-400); state government other than education (-200); and local government outside of schools (-200).

Private sector female employment edged upward 1,900 during September. However, over 89% of the upturn resulted from the return of 1,700 striking workers in transportation and public utilities. Services, affected by seasonal growth in private schools, picked up 200 women over the month. Also on the plus side, the number of women employed in construction jobs climbed 100. Manufacturing female employment, at 148,200, added 700 workers in September. Hiring in the durable-good sector (+600) accounted for 86% of the manufacturing gain. The number of women employed in the production of nondurable goods experienced a small monthly rise (+100). On the downside, reductions in the trade sector (-600) were caused by tourist-related downturns in retail trade industries. Employers in finance, insurance, and real estate shaved 200 women from their payrolls in September.

The number of women employed in South Carolina rose 8,600 over the comparable year-ago period. Growth was experienced in all industries, except manufacturing (-200). Services experienced the largest expansion (+4,800) followed by finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,300).

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DROP

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 8.6% in September. This represents 122,800 jobless individuals, a drop of 8,300 from the August level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to a general improvement in the labor market, particularly in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate averaged 9.3% in September.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,435,100	1,444,600	1,487,800	176,110	175,260	177,600
Total Employment	1,312,300	1,313,500	1,330,400	162,280	160,540	162,540
Total Unemployment	122,800	131,100	157,400	13,830	14,720	15,060
Unemployment Rate	8.6	9.1	10.6	7.9	8.4	8.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	193,850	193,480	198,190	277,090	278,350	293,250
Total Employment	182,130	181,500	183,940	255,630	255,890	262,810
Total Unemployment	11,720	11,980	14,250	21,460	22,460	30,440
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.2	7.2	7.7	8.1	10.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm workers in the Charleston Metropolitan area saw a substantial increase in jobs during September. The 1,700 advance in employment over both the previous month's level and the comparable year-ago figure was the result of positive trends in the government, service, and manufacturing sectors. Within the public sector, local education employees realized a 2,300 surge in jobs which was responsible for the 1,800 rise in government employment. A 500 decline in positions was posted in the federal sector. The number of state government jobs remained constant at 11,800 from August to September. Positive movement in the service sector caused the employment level to rise 200 to 27,200. Manufacturing employment moved up 100 from 19,700 in August. All of the increase was centered in the soft-good sector. The employment level in finance, insurance, and real estate dropped 200 to 7,300. However, in comparison with September, 1982, employment increased 300. Downturns of 100 each were reported in transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade. Construction employment at 10,600 was unchanged from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Boosted by hiring by schools in the metropolitan area, Columbia's total nonagricultural employment rose 3,300 in September to 181,800. Government jobs alone were up 2,100 thanks to a 1,900 pickup in state government and a smaller 400 advance in the local sector. Federal employment was off 200 from the August level. Outside of the public domain, the biggest news was generated by transportation and public utilities where 1,000 strikers returned to work in the communication industry. Columbia's manufacturing employment registered real growth of 400 with three fourths of the increase situated in durable goods. Within hard goods, primary metal industries experienced an expansion in workers from 1,300 to 1,600. Some 500 employees were added to payrolls in services with upturns in education and business. The other major divisions were less fortunate in September as their employment levels dropped. The construction work force fell a slight 100 from the previous month while wholesale and retail trade employment dipped to 37,800 from 38,100. Finance, insurance, and real estate also reduced employee counts by 300 between August and September.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The Greenville-Spartanburg nonfarm employment level rose 8,400 to 262,000 in September. The surge in total employment was primarily responsive to the advance in school employment. Public sector employment, pushed upward by large increases in education, recorded a gain of 6,100 jobs over the month. The local government job count grew to 25,000, a 4,500 advance from August, 1983. There were 1,600 jobs added to the state government employment level during September, while the number of jobs in the federal sector was unchanged at 1,800. Approximately 2,000 persons were added to payrolls in services from the previous month's level of 38,700. Employees returning to their jobs after a strike caused transportation and public utility employment to increase 1,000 to 9,000. Trade employment grew 300 to 54,500, pushed up by pickups in both the retail and wholesale sectors. Those industries reporting hefty downturns in employment were construction and manufacturing. Construction employees realized a 600 reduction in jobs. Most of the decline was centered in special trade contracting (-400). Notable staff reductions by manufacturers of chemicals, paper, and food products caused manufacturing employment to drop 400 to 95,400 in September. The employment level in finance, insurance, and real estate was lowered by 100 to 10,600.

FACTORY PAYROLLS EDGE UP

Production workers in the state's factories earned an average of $7.08 hourly in September, up from $7.06 the month before. Both the durable and nondurable sectors contributed gains, with hard-good workers showing the greatest strength.

An overall $0.09 per hour increase was recorded in durable-good factories as overtime was the name of the game in September. Furniture and fixtures (+$0.14); stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.14); and instruments and related products (+$0.26) led the sector as inventory-rebuilding created much overtime.

Hourly earnings in the soft-good sector edged up $0.01 in September to $7.02 after slipping $0.03 the month before. Again, overtime, coupled with a general strengthening of textile activities, gave rise to the improvement in earnings.

With weekly hours up and earnings also increasing, weekly earnings throughout manufacturing grew by almost $4.00 in September to $291.70.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.08	$ 7.06	$ 6.78	$ 8.61	$ 8.45	$ 7.95
Average Weekly Earnings	$291.70	$288.05	$260.35	$371.09	$353.21	$322.77
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.97	$ 96.18	$ 88.92	$123.37	$117.93	$100.43

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.93	$ 6.90	$ 6.54	$ 6.74	$ 6.72	$ 6.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$281.36	$276.69	$247.87	$277.69	$274.18	$249.62
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.54	$ 92.38	$ 84.66	$ 92.32	$ 91.55	$ 85.25

WORKWEEK INCREASES IN S. C. FACTORIES

The manufacturing workweek increased in September as production workers state-wide gained 0.4 hour over August. Growth was more noticeable in the nondurable sector where workers were on the job 0.6 hour longer for the month.

Fluctuations between industry groups within the hard-good sector produced a slight increase in September. Average weekly hours for durable-good workers, at 41.6 hours, showed a 0.1 hour rise over the month from August.

Workers in the soft-good sector fared better as their workweek grew to 41.1 hours from 40.5 the previous month. Seasonal increases in school cafeterias and other food-related establishments boosted the workweek in the industry group of food and kindred products to 40.8 hours, a 2.4 hour jump, to lead the surge in this sector.

At the national level the average factory workweek lengthened to 40.7 hours in September from 40.3 hours the month before. This was the highest average since 40.8 hours in April, 1978.

NATIONAL ECONOMY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

The U. S. economy showed marked improvement on all fronts in September except in housing construction, which was off dramatically over the month.

Unemployment dropped to a rate of 9.3% of the labor force in September, the lowest level since April, 1982. This rate followed a 9.5% reading in both July and August, and is expected to continue a gradual decline as the pace of the recovery slows.

The factory workweek expanded by 0.04 hour in September suggesting that employment gains will continue in coming months since employers tend to increase the workweek before rehiring laid-off employees. The longer workweek indicates that production has been stepped up to meet demand from businesses rebuilding inventories.

American consumers bounced back after a dull August and raised retail sales 1.6% in September, with every category benefiting except building materials, which dropped 1.4%. September's sales were 10.7% ahead of the same month last year, a period when the recession was preparing to hit bottom.

Output of the nation's factories rose a robust 1.5% in September. The production gains were sizeable and widespread, with especially large gains reported in the auto and business equipment industries. Over the past 12 months, industrial production increased 11.9%, an above-average rise for post-World War II recoveries. Reflecting strong recent gains in retail sales, the production of consumer goods was 5.0% above July, 1981, the month before the recession began.

American's income and spending grew more strongly in September than in any month since May setting the stage for an unexpectedly vigorous finish for the 1983 economy.

Personal income rose a healthy 0.9% in September, and spending jumped 1.5%, the most growth for both pillars of the recovery in five months. In August, income was up only 0.3% while spending dropped 0.2%.

Housing starts plunged 13.4% in September, the biggest decline since before the start of the recession in May, 1981. The slowdown forced the annual rate of housing starts to its lowest level since April. High interest rates were blamed for the new caution by builders who saw their projects begin to outrun sales as early as June. In September, starts of single-family homes dropped 11.6% and starts of apartments fell 16.3%. Housing activity slowed in every region of the country over the month.

MANHOUR INDEX GAINS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index gained 1.6 points to 105.3 during September. The increase was caused by the gain of 1,700 in production worker employment coupled with the 0.4 hour growth in average weekly hours worked. The September index was 6.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.6.

TABLE 3

	September, 1983	August, 1983	September, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	105.3	103.7	98.6
Durable Good Manhour Index	128.1	125.8	122.1
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.0	96.4	93.3
Textile Manhour Index	72.4	71.7	67.0
Apparel Manhour Index	105.8	101.8	101.5

The manhour index is calculated in the following two-step formula:

$$\text{Production Worker Employment} \times \text{Average Weekly Hours Worked} = \text{Aggregate Manhours}$$

$$\text{Aggregate Manhours} \div \text{Assigned Factor (See Footnote)} \times 100 = \text{Manhour Index}$$

Note: The factor equals the average aggregate manhours for the base year 1967. For example, the factor for total manufacturing is 11,009.4.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A new listing of labor surplus areas has been released by the U. S. Department of Labor. The labor surplus designation is used by federal procurement offices in targeting contracts into areas of high unemployment. The following areas in South Carolina received designation as labor surplus areas effective through September 30, 1984.

Abbeville County
Aiken County
Allendale County
Anderson County
Bamberg County
Barnwell County
Cherokee County
Chester County
Chesterfield County
Clarendon County
Colleton County
Darlington County
Dillon County
Florence County
Georgetown County
Greenville City
Greenwood County
Hampton County
Jasper County
Kershaw County
Lancaster County
Laurens County
Lee County
Marion County
Marlboro County
McCormick County
North Charleston City
Oconee County
Orangeburg County
Saluda County
Sumter County
Union County
Williamsburg County

The annual labor surplus area lists are based upon each area's average unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. The reference period used for the new annual list was January, 1981 through December, 1982. To be included on the labor surplus area list, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of at least ten percent during the two-year period.

The Labor Department can waive the two-year reference period criteria in order to permit the classification of labor surplus areas under the exceptional circumstances criteria. These criteria permit the classification of areas which are encountering a significant rise in unemployment that is not temporary or seasonal and was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. The exceptional circumstances classifications are based upon current and projected data contained in petitions submitted to the Labor Department by the state employment security agencies.

Authorization for the labor surplus list falls under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B and Executive Order 12073 and 10582. The basic purpose of the program is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need, which have been defined as areas of high unemployment. Employers located in an eligible area can receive preference in bidding on federal contracts.

For technical assistance relating to the Labor Surplus Area program, contact the Business Service Center of the General Service Administration at:

Richard B. Russell Federal Building
U. S. Courthouse
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Phone: (404) 221-5103

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Stone Manufacturing Co.	Walhalla	300	This new company will manufacture children's clothing.
Bluebell Textile	Westminster	150	This new plant will manufacture weaving apparel.
SNS South	Seneca	30-40	This plant is expanding its facilities and will break down and prepare bolts of material into department-size pieces for retail sales.
Holiday Inn	Greenville	Unknown	This new motel is planning to open sometime in the spring of 1984.
ANDA-KA Fashions & Cateechee Yarn Inc.	Pickens	400	These two firms will be housed in the former Dan River Mill. They will produce yarn and ladies' sportswear.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA (CONTINUED)

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Curtron Inc.	Travelers Rest	60	The expansion of this kitchen curtain manufacturer is scheduled to be completed in December.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Spartanburg	300	This expansion will be in the nuclear service facility.
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	Florence	500	This new plant will produce magnets used in medical diagnoses.
W-L Molding co.	Greenville	100	This new plant manufactures plastic moldings for industrial use.
Chemurgy Products Inc.	Greenville	10-15	The expansion of this plant is a result of increased sales of the company's products.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Chemical Laboratory Technician	41	Quality Control Supervisor	38	16	X		$16,000	X		Greenwood
Clerk, General	48	None	N/A	13	X		$ 8,000		X	Seneca
Automobile Mechanic	07	Cook	06	11	X		$ 9,100		X	Hartsville
Secretary	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 7,280	X		Kingstree
Tile Setter	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000	X		Georgetown
Emergency Medical Technician	81	Draftsman	60	14	X		$15,000	X		Chester
Lathe Operator	47	None	N/A	15	X		$17,000	X		Walterboro
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	14	X		$12,500	X		Lancaster
Mechanical Engineer	99	Electronics Technician	99	14	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Architect	99	None	N/A	16	X		$29,000	X		Liberty
Supervisor, Screen Print	99	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Union
Drafter, Civil	84	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Rock Hill
Drafter, Mechanical	99	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Florence

*** There are currently more than 100,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1182.9	1164.6	1158.1	+ 18.3	+ 24.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.0	70.1	65.2	- 0.1	+ 4.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.9	11.0	11.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.4	6.5	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Special Trade Contractors	32.5	32.8	30.8	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.4	8.5	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical Work	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	359.6	358.3	358.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	109.8	108.5	109.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	249.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	52.8	53.6	+ 3.3	+ 2.5
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	14.0	13.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	14.2	10.9	14.3	+ 3.3	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.5	7.1	10.7	+ 3.4	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.8	15.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Electric Services	10.6	10.6	10.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	237.3	238.3	232.9	- 1.0	+ 4.4
Wholesale Trade	48.4	48.5	48.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.7	25.6	26.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	10.9	10.9	11.2	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.7	22.9	22.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	3.0	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Retail Trade	188.9	189.8	184.6	- 0.9	+ 4.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	24.7	24.9	25.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Department Stores	17.2	17.4	18.2	- 0.2	- 1.0
Food Stores	35.2	35.1	34.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	33.4	33.3	32.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.5	53.2	50.5	- 0.7	+ 2.0
Banking	15.5	15.6	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.4	15.5	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.3	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	179.0	180.1	169.7	- 1.1	+ 9.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.4	18.7	17.5	- 1.3	- 0.1
Health Services	40.2	40.2	38.3	0.0	+ 1.9
Hospitals	14.4	14.3	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	17.0	14.9	13.9	+ 2.1	+ 3.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.4	8.9	7.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Total Government	226.6	210.0	225.7	+ 16.6	+ 0.9
Total Federal Government	36.6	37.8	36.1	- 1.2	+ 0.5
Total State Government	70.7	68.5	69.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.1
State Education	28.8	26.3	27.0	+ 2.5	+ 1.8
Other State Government	41.9	42.2	42.6	- 0.3	- 0.7
Total Local Government	119.3	103.7	120.0	+ 15.6	- 0.7
Local Education	66.8	50.9	67.7	+ 15.9	- 0.9
Other Local Government	52.5	52.8	52.3	- 0.3	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Manufacturing	359.6	358.3	358.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.8
Durable Goods	109.8	108.5	109.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	14.0	13.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.1	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Household Furniture	4.4	4.3	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	2.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.1	6.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	13.0	12.8	13.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.3	2.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.1	26.8	27.6	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	- 0.4
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.5	19.0	20.4	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	2.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.0	6.6	7.3	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.2	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.3	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	249.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	15.0	14.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Textile Mill Products	114.2	113.9	114.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.0	33.8	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.5	34.5	36.8	0.0	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	7.8	8.0	7.8	- 0.2	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.4	16.2	16.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.5	7.2	7.8	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.0	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.0	9.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.4	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.1	45.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.7	9.9	- 0.2	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.3	7.5	7.8	- 0.2	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.5	15.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	8.0	7.9	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.8	14.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.2	32.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.7	17.8	17.7	- 0.1	0.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.4	18.3	19.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.1	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	262.0	253.6	257.3	181.8	178.5	181.4
Construction	14.4	15.0	16.2	10.4	10.5	9.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.3	8.7	8.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.4	95.8	96.4	25.9	25.5	25.8
Durable Goods	27.0	26.8	28.4	12.6	12.3	12.5
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.5	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.3	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.3	4.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.4	12.2	2.9	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.4	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.7	2.0	2.0	2.2
Nondurable Goods	68.4	69.0	68.0	13.3	13.2	13.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.9	33.9	34.0	2.2	2.2	2.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.2	11.3	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	10.8	11.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.1	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.7	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	9.9	9.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.6	7.6	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	4.0	4.0	1.0	.9	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.9	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	2.9	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.8	5.2	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.9	7.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.0	9.5	9.3	8.3	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.5	3.5	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	2.7	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.5	54.2	53.8	37.8	38.1	37.4
Wholesale Trade	15.1	15.0	14.0	10.4	10.5	10.4
Retail Trade	39.4	39.2	39.8	27.4	27.6	27.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.1	6.5	4.0	4.1	4.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.7	10.2	14.6	14.9	14.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.9	5.4
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	3.9	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.8	38.7	36.0	30.1	29.6	30.7
Business Services	-	-	-	6.2	6.0	6.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.9	3.1	3.2
Total Government	37.0	30.9	34.9	53.4	51.3	54.2
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.2	7.4	7.4
Total State Government	10.2	8.6	9.0	29.6	27.7	30.2
Total Local Government	25.0	20.5	24.2	16.6	16.2	16.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.5	150.8	150.8	38.5	38.1	38.3
Construction	10.6	10.6	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.8	19.7	19.5	12.8	12.8	12.7
Durable Goods	11.0	11.0	10.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	9.4	10.8	10.8	10.9
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.5	8.6	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.5	35.6	34.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.5	7.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	28.0	28.1	27.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.5	7.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	27.2	27.0	26.7	6.2	6.3	6.1
Total Government	43.6	41.8	42.7	5.0	4.5	5.0
Total Federal Government	16.5	17.0	16.9	.3	.3	.3
Total State Government	11.8	11.8	11.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	15.3	13.0	14.2	3.5	3.0	3.5

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.0	46.0	46.1	42.4	42.0	42.6
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing	21.7	21.6	21.6	12.4	12.3	12.4
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.0	17.0	17.3	7.5	7.5	7.3
Textile Mill Products	10.1	10.1	9.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.7	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.2
Total Government	6.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From Aug. 1983	Net Change From Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	540.0	525.9	531.4	+ 14.1	+ 8.6
Construction	5.4	5.3	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	148.2	147.5	148.4	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Durable Goods	34.7	34.1	35.0	+ 0.6	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	10.9	10.6	11.4	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.5	113.4	113.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.4	48.3	48.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.3	14.2	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.2	15.2	16.2	0.0	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.6	5.5	- 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.0	39.0	39.1	0.0	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.1	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.8	13.7	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.9	6.8	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	11.0	12.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.2
Communication	6.8	5.0	6.8	+ 1.8	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	111.2	111.8	109.2	- 0.6	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade	11.9	11.9	12.1	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.6	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Retail Trade	99.3	99.9	97.1	- 0.6	+ 2.2
General Merchandise Stores	17.9	18.0	18.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Food Stores	15.2	15.1	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.6	32.8	31.3	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Banking	11.8	11.8	11.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	104.0	103.8	99.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.9	12.7	11.9	- 0.8	0.0
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.0	0.0	+ 1.5
Hospitals	11.9	11.9	11.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	10.2	8.7	8.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Total Government	125.8	113.6	125.7	+ 12.2	+ 0.1
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.7	11.2	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Total State Government	36.7	35.7	36.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.5
State Education	14.1	12.9	13.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.9
Other State Government	22.6	22.8	23.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Total Local Government	77.8	66.2	78.3	+ 11.6	- 0.5
Local Education	49.5	37.7	50.1	+ 11.8	- 0.6
Other Local Government	28.3	28.5	28.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
MANUFACTURING	281.5	279.8	280.6	291.70	288.05	260.35	41.2	40.8	38.4	7.08	7.06	6.78
DURABLE GOODS	83.5	82.2	82.9	302.02	297.56	267.83	41.6	41.5	39.1	7.26	7.17	6.85
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.5	10.1	273.60	271.17	243.34	45.0	44.6	42.1	6.08	6.08	5.78
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	3.9	240.57	229.68	197.08	40.5	39.6	36.7	5.94	5.80	5.37
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	7.8	382.55	374.59	329.99	44.9	44.7	42.8	8.52	8.38	7.71
Fabricated Metal Products	10.5	10.3	10.7	279.79	280.19	251.13	39.8	40.2	39.3	7.03	6.97	6.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.2	18.8	19.4	313.40	308.73	272.31	41.4	41.0	37.1	7.57	7.53	7.34
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.9	282.00	289.87	234.88	40.0	41.0	34.9	7.05	7.07	6.73
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.8	14.4	15.3	268.23	268.81	236.06	39.1	39.3	37.0	6.86	6.84	6.38
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	3.8	3.9	258.23	258.49	237.46	38.6	40.2	38.3	6.69	6.43	6.20
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.0	197.6	197.7	288.52	283.90	250.14	41.1	40.5	37.9	7.02	7.01	6.60
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.8	9.5	248.06	237.31	230.26	40.8	38.4	38.7	6.08	6.18	5.95
Textile Mill Products	98.7	98.2	98.5	262.68	260.18	221.68	40.6	40.4	36.4	6.47	6.44	6.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.6	29.4	27.7	263.33	266.98	213.82	40.7	41.2	35.4	6.47	6.48	6.04
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.7	32.8	266.56	266.78	221.25	39.2	39.7	35.4	6.80	6.72	6.25
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.1	7.0	244.61	233.84	219.84	40.7	39.3	38.3	6.01	5.95	5.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.1	12.8	13.2	275.78	264.37	251.68	41.1	39.4	38.9	6.71	6.71	6.47
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.4	2.3	276.92	279.06	244.50	43.0	42.8	41.3	6.44	6.52	5.92
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.8	8.7	8.4	246.53	240.12	195.08	42.8	42.2	37.3	5.76	5.69	5.23
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.2	37.0	37.3	188.18	183.94	180.40	39.7	38.4	37.9	4.74	4.79	4.76
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.6	8.9	160.27	171.31	156.20	37.8	37.9	35.5	4.24	4.52	4.40
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.8	12.8	165.24	161.57	158.98	37.9	37.4	36.8	4.36	4.32	4.32
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.1	484.64	467.85	393.20	44.3	43.4	40.0	10.94	10.78	9.83
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	284.40	287.04	292.20	38.8	39.0	38.6	7.33	7.36	7.57
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.7	21.8	21.5	452.12	444.02	378.24	43.1	42.9	39.4	10.49	10.35	9.60

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
SEPTEMBER, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.5	371.09	353.21	322.77	43.1	41.8	40.6	8.61	8.45	7.95
Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.8	350.83	344.54	314.98	43.1	42.8	40.8	8.14	8.05	7.72
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	6.7	398.24	364.81	332.09	43.1	40.4	40.4	9.24	9.03	8.22

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982
All Manufacturing	19.0	18.7	18.9	281.36	276.69	247.87	40.6	40.1	37.9	6.93	6.90	6.54
Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	9.0	279.89	274.44	240.28	40.8	40.3	38.2	6.86	6.81	6.29
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.8	1.9	274.72	281.65	266.62	42.2	43.0	41.4	6.51	6.55	6.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	282.30	295.06	245.28	40.1	42.7	36.5	7.04	6.91	6.72
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.8	9.9	283.50	278.50	255.98	40.5	39.9	37.7	7.00	6.98	6.79
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.3	233.62	250.62	163.56	37.5	40.1	28.2	6.23	6.25	5.80
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	171.49	159.58	163.83	36.8	35.7	38.1	4.66	4.47	4.30

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983
All Manufacturing	72.2	72.1	72.9	277.69	274.18	249.62	41.2	40.8	38.7	6.74	6.72	6.45
Durable Goods	20.0	19.9	21.1	283.31	284.00	258.52	41.0	41.1	38.7	6.91	6.91	6.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.8	8.4	300.35	301.10	281.06	40.1	40.2	39.2	7.49	7.49	7.17
Nondurable Goods	52.1	52.2	51.8	275.47	270.66	246.52	41.3	40.7	38.7	6.67	6.65	6.37
Textile Mill Products	29.1	29.1	29.5	272.06	266.67	224.96	41.6	40.9	37.0	6.54	6.52	6.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.9	10.1	9.5	265.51	261.05	224.55	41.1	40.1	37.3	6.46	6.51	6.02
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.7	10.5	284.76	283.58	230.76	42.0	42.2	37.1	6.78	6.72	6.22
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.7	1.4	236.36	242.14	208.97	38.0	39.5	35.6	6.22	6.13	5.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.2	256.00	231.63	206.30	40.7	37.3	34.1	6.29	6.21	6.05
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.2	8.1	7.6	177.48	175.87	166.16	38.5	38.4	36.6	4.61	4.58	4.54
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.0	162.81	166.80	149.37	36.1	37.4	34.9	4.51	4.46	4.28
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.8	4.6	343.62	343.18	332.90	41.4	41.8	42.9	8.30	8.21	7.76

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1983

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	Sept. 1983	August 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	August 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	August 1983	Sept. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,420	6,410	6,360	3,830	3,860	3,670	2,590	2,550	2,690
AIKEN---------	36,300	35,800	36,000	18,500	18,500	17,600	17,800	17,300	18,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,630	2,480	2,710	1,050	1,040	1,060	1,580	1,440	1,650
ANDERSON------	46,560	45,980	46,120	21,700	21,620	21,570	24,860	24,360	24,550
BAMBERG-------	4,790	4,720	4,600	1,820	1,830	1,750	2,970	2,890	2,850
BARNWELL------	6,500	6,340	6,520	2,840	2,800	2,710	3,660	3,540	3,810
BEAUFORT------	23,080	23,640	22,480	1,180	1,160	1,260	21,900	22,480	21,220
BERKELEY------	19,400	19,500	18,900	6,000	6,000	5,900	13,400	13,500	13,000
CALHOUN-------	3,790	3,820	3,990	2,140	2,130	2,270	1,650	1,690	1,720
CHARLESTON----	121,100	119,400	120,100	10,600	10,500	10,600	110,500	108,900	109,500
CHEROKEE------	13,870	13,750	13,640	7,020	6,910	6,700	6,850	6,840	6,940
CHESTER-------	10,850	11,250	11,550	6,240	6,610	6,920	4,610	4,640	4,630
CHESTERFIELD--	11,320	10,860	11,010	6,430	6,360	6,190	4,890	4,500	4,820
CLARENDON-----	6,230	6,020	6,240	1,680	1,570	1,670	4,550	4,450	4,570
COLLETON------	8,580	8,560	8,500	2,500	2,460	2,440	6,080	6,100	6,060
DARLINGTON----	18,940	18,460	19,120	8,040	7,580	8,200	10,900	10,880	10,920
DILLON--------	8,240	8,080	8,310	3,310	3,300	3,190	4,930	4,780	5,120
DORCHESTER----	12,000	11,900	11,800	3,200	3,200	3,000	8,800	8,700	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,450	4,320	4,490	2,250	2,220	2,320	2,200	2,100	2,170
FAIRFIELD-----	5,920	5,830	6,170	2,240	2,200	2,090	3,680	3,630	4,080
FLORENCE------	42,400	42,020	42,590	12,370	12,340	12,400	30,030	29,680	30,190
GEORGETOWN----	14,850	16,220	13,920	4,110	4,070	3,950	10,740	12,150	9,970
GREENVILLE----	146,800	143,100	142,700	47,400	47,400	47,100	99,400	95,700	95,600
GREENWOOD-----	24,650	24,860	25,290	11,150	11,360	11,730	13,500	13,500	13,560
HAMPTON-------	4,860	4,830	4,780	1,760	1,790	1,720	3,100	3,040	3,060
HORRY---------	45,540	47,280	44,800	6,590	6,570	6,730	38,950	40,710	38,070
JASPER--------	3,140	3,060	3,130	220	220	220	2,920	2,840	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,510	14,370	14,510	7,660	7,680	7,740	6,850	6,690	6,770
LANCASTER-----	17,680	17,750	18,710	10,070	10,130	11,200	7,610	7,620	7,510
LAURENS-------	17,380	17,180	16,850	8,180	8,200	7,610	9,200	8,980	9,240
LEE-----------	2,810	2,590	2,910	1,040	1,030	1,050	1,770	1,560	1,860
LEXINGTON-----	41,300	40,000	41,500	13,000	12,700	13,000	28,300	27,300	28,500
MCCORMICK-----	1,880	1,760	2,000	900	900	970	980	860	1,030
MARION--------	11,370	11,370	11,150	5,550	5,530	5,060	5,820	5,840	6,090
MARLBORO------	8,390	8,240	8,930	4,000	4,000	4,560	4,390	4,240	4,370
NEWBERRY------	10,550	10,380	10,620	5,080	5,020	5,040	5,470	5,360	5,580
OCONEE--------	17,270	17,230	17,210	8,410	8,350	8,250	8,860	8,880	8,960
ORANGEBURG----	24,260	23,890	24,060	8,270	8,390	8,070	15,990	15,500	15,990
PICKENS-------	29,600	27,400	28,500	12,200	12,100	12,000	17,400	15,300	16,500
RICHLAND------	140,500	138,500	139,900	12,900	12,800	12,800	127,600	125,700	127,100
SALUDA--------	2,790	2,740	2,740	1,070	1,040	1,010	1,720	1,700	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	85,600	83,100	86,100	35,800	36,300	37,300	49,800	46,800	48,800
SUMTER--------	26,030	25,970	26,150	8,330	8,290	8,400	17,700	17,680	17,750
UNION---------	9,180	8,940	9,320	5,120	4,880	5,220	4,060	4,060	4,100
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,420	8,380	8,250	3,010	2,980	2,820	5,410	5,400	5,430
YORK----------	38,150	38,140	38,330	12,760	12,780	12,740	25,750	25,360	25,590

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
SEPTEMBER, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	SEPT. 1983	AUG. 1983	SEPT. 1982	SEPT. 1983	AUG. 1983	SEPT. 1982	SEPT. 1983	AUG. 1983	SEPT. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,980	9,740	9,660	1,160	1,160	1,080	11.6	11.9	11.2
AIKEN---------	43,960	43,400	47,850	4,580	4,410	7,980	10.4	10.2	16.7
ALLENDALE-----	3,970	3,940	4,040	640	720	570	16.1	18.3	14.1
ANDERSON------	61,710	61,950	63,250	5,510	5,970	6,810	8.9	9.6	10.8
BAMBERG-------	7,670	7,740	7,560	660	740	690	8.6	9.6	9.1
BARNWELL------	9,470	9,560	9,850	900	1,040	1,140	9.5	10.9	11.6
BEAUFORT------	30,130	31,160	29,850	1,720	1,910	1,840	5.7	6.1	6.2
BERKELEY------	38,780	38,510	39,410	3,070	3,180	3,640	7.9	8.3	9.2
CALHOUN-------	7,320	7,480	7,840	580	670	690	7.9	9.0	8.8
CHARLESTON----	113,270	112,960	113,940	8,860	9,670	9,360	7.8	8.6	8.2
CHEROKEE------	22,070	22,070	22,700	1,780	1,880	2,510	8.1	8.5	11.1
CHESTER-------	14,620	14,550	15,170	2,340	1,790	1,920	16.0	12.3	12.7
CHESTERFIELD--	18,810	18,560	19,210	1,660	1,860	2,300	8.8	10.0	12.0
CLARENDON-----	12,930	13,140	13,570	1,130	1,510	1,530	8.7	11.5	11.3
COLLETON------	13,190	13,380	13,580	1,410	1,530	1,730	10.7	11.4	12.7
DARLINGTON----	27,260	28,000	28,330	2,610	3,250	3,100	9.6	11.6	10.9
DILLON--------	13,930	13,890	14,440	1,320	1,270	1,540	9.5	9.1	10.7
DORCHESTER----	24,040	23,790	24,250	1,890	1,870	2,060	7.9	7.9	8.5
EDGEFIELD-----	8,510	8,450	9,070	700	790	1,100	8.2	9.3	12.1
FAIRFIELD-----	9,680	9,680	10,360	790	850	980	8.2	8.8	9.5
FLORENCE------	50,930	51,540	52,870	4,690	5,180	5,730	9.2	10.1	10.8
GEORGETOWN----	20,540	21,900	20,560	2,500	2,250	3,340	12.2	10.3	16.2
GREENVILLE----	139,910	140,270	149,070	10,580	10,800	16,110	7.6	7.7	10.8
GREENWOOD-----	25,980	26,500	27,580	2,820	3,160	3,510	10.9	11.9	12.7
HAMPTON-------	7,670	7,670	7,740	900	880	970	11.7	11.5	12.5
HORRY---------	62,880	65,460	64,290	4,410	4,800	5,910	7.0	7.3	9.2
JASPER--------	6,300	6,270	6,480	530	590	650	8.4	9.4	10.0
KERSHAW-------	18,260	18,340	19,000	1,610	1,800	2,130	8.8	9.8	11.2
LANCASTER-----	22,460	22,560	24,000	2,410	2,410	2,490	10.7	10.7	10.4
LAURENS-------	22,620	22,640	22,670	2,550	2,770	3,090	11.3	12.2	13.6
LEE-----------	7,230	7,590	8,070	760	840	830	10.5	11.1	10.3
LEXINGTON-----	66,380	66,420	68,120	4,050	4,300	5,170	6.1	6.5	7.6
MCCORMICK-----	3,130	3,180	3,420	370	510	450	11.8	16.0	13.2
MARION--------	16,950	17,280	17,600	1,790	2,000	2,480	10.6	11.6	14.1
MARLBORO------	11,960	12,090	12,950	2,050	2,220	2,310	17.1	18.4	17.8
NEWBERRY------	16,420	16,470	17,300	1,160	1,340	1,720	7.1	8.1	9.9
OCONEE--------	20,210	20,590	22,170	2,320	2,670	4,080	11.5	13.0	18.4
ORANGEBURG----	37,910	38,290	38,840	3,790	4,160	4,480	10.0	10.9	11.5
PICKENS-------	38,750	38,610	40,490	3,130	2,950	3,870	8.1	7.6	9.6
RICHLAND------	127,470	127,060	130,060	7,670	7,680	9,080	6.0	6.0	7.0
SALUDA--------	6,740	6,850	7,160	650	790	1,080	9.6	11.5	15.1
SPARTANBURG---	98,430	99,480	103,680	7,750	8,710	10,460	7.9	8.8	10.1
SUMTER--------	33,620	34,060	34,850	2,980	3,310	3,670	8.9	9.7	10.5
UNION---------	12,850	12,890	14,390	2,050	2,340	3,290	16.0	18.2	22.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,970	17,190	17,530	1,620	1,740	2,200	9.5	10.1	12.5
YORK---------	51,290	51,520	53,130	4,360	4,840	5,820	8.5	9.4	11.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Beverly Davis, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

OCTOBER, 1983

EMPLOYMENT EDGES UPWARD IN OCTOBER

SCHOOL-RELATED JOB ADDITIONS CAUSE EMPLOYMENT INCREASE

Expansion of the work force in the public sector in October was responsible for an over-the-month rise of 900 in total nonagricultural employment in South Carolina. While many school workers were counted as employed for the first time during the current school year, seasonal job reductions were generally occurring in private industry. The resulting 1,182,300 employment level was 22,100 above the October, 1982 figure.

BRIGHT SPOT IN PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT - MANUFACTURING

Although most industrial divisions in the private sector recorded a slowing of the employment gains of recent months, manufacturing maintained its promising expansion by adding 1,100 workers to payrolls in October. Manufacturing was boosted primarily by durable goods. The main impetus from within durables was machinery, except electrical, where employment rose 500. The only other hard-good category to register more than a 100 increase was transportation equipment, up 200. On the nondurable side, the number of jobs managed to inch upward by 200 as growth in textile mill products overcame losses in chemicals and allied products. The only other private industry division to produce more jobs in October that in September was transportation and public utilities. This industry's minor employment pickup was aided by additional workers in trucking and warehousing, which responded to a more favorable economy.

Despite sharp gains in education, services lost 1,900 employees in October. Essentially, the entire drop was tied to tourist-related activities which began the end-of-the-season slowdown. Approximately 3,000 jobs were directly involved in this seasonal tourist decline. The one area with significant jumps during the month was educational services as 1,300 workers were added to private school payrolls.

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Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate slid back 600 to 51,900 between September and October. Again, most of this cutback was seasonal, and was situated in the coastal areas of the state.

The most pronounced October job losses were concentrated in wholesale and retail trade. Some 3,500 workers were removed from the ranks of the employed with all of this reduction on the retail part of the picture. Once again, the culprit was layoffs connected to tourism as October marked the end of the primary beach season. One positive note was that some of the job elimination that normally occurs in September was postponed until October due to an excellent tourist season.

The remaining major industry division in the private sector, construction, produced stable employment overall in October as the count fell a slight 100. However, within the industry, results varied widely. For example, special trade contractors decreased 600 to 31,900. Positive developments in other construction industry groups could not compensate for this appreciable plunge.

EDUCATIONAL GAINS PRODUCE SUBSTANTIAL GOVERNMENT EXPANSION

Motivated by expansion of school payrolls in local and state government, public sector employment grew a sizable 5,700 above the September figure. In spite of this surge in jobs, the count of 232,600 government employees reflected a 1,300 loss from one year earlier. Most of the over-the-month upturn was centered in local government where 4,800 additional employees were initially counted on school payrolls for the 1983-1984 year. The comparable state education hike was 700. Federal employment in South Carolina edged up 100 during the month. October's job count in all government divisions reflected the transition between the phase-out of the CETA program and the beginning of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

MINOR INCREASE FORECAST FOR SOUTH CAROLINA JOB COUNT

November's total nonagricultural employment should manage a small pickup in November. Although some seasonal factors will again be at work negatively in services, other seasonality connected with holiday buying will begin to rear its head. Retail trade should benefit most from this development. Also expecting job expansion is manufacturing as diminishing inventories force additional job creation. Construction should slow somewhat in response to less favorable weather conditions. Transportation and public utilities may produce a minor employment gain, but finance, insurance, and real estate will continue downward at a slow pace. Employment in government is forecast to rise in November, once more affected by schools.

FEMALES PRODUCE SLIGHT OCTOBER GAINS STATE-WIDE

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina climbed 700 in October which brought the women-worker count to 540,700. This figure was 6,300 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. A 3,900 gain in government was the primary reason for the positive October development. The monthly boost was generated by sharp expansion in education in both local and state government as many school workers were counted as employed for the initial time during the current school year. Almost as significant as government's jump was the plunge in services. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the main tourist period caused a drop of 2,000 in female employment in services. Another major decrease involved wholesale and retail trade. With extensive seasonal cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, trade removed 1,400 females from the ranks of the employed. Developments in manufacturing were more positive as employment grew 700. Although both durable and nondurable goods produced upturns, the healthier increases were in hard goods. Within durables, notable expansion in the number of female workers occurred in machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment. In construction, employment of women dipped 100 between September and October. Also with a slight downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate as 300 females were removed from the payrolls. The final major industry division, transportation and public utilities, was unchanged over the month.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO TWO-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 8.1% in October, the lowest figure in two years. This represents 115,100 jobless individuals, a drop of 7,700 from the September level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to continued improvement in the labor market, particularly the manufacturing sector. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.8% in October.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

October, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,427,200	1,435,100	1,497,900	175,410	176,100	179,910
Total Employment	1,312,100	1,312,300	1,336,600	162,560	162,280	164,670
Total Unemployment	115,100	122,800	161,300	12,850	13,820	15,240
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.6	10.8	7.3	7.8	8.5

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	196,270	193,840	200,510	280,550	277,090	297,090
Total Employment	184,550	182,130	185,920	261,080	255,640	266,050
Total Unemployment	11,720	11,710	14,590	19,470	21,450	31,040
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.7	10.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

FACTORY WORKWEEK GROWS FOR STATE'S MANUFACTURING WORKERS

The workweek in South Carolina's factories grew slightly in October thanks to increases in both sectors of manufacturing.

Durable-good workers gained the most, going to an average of 41.7 hours during the month, up 0.2 hour from September. Overtime slowed in the areas of lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures as manufacturers were cautious in rebuilding inventories. Capital expenditures were up, however, and boosted the workweeks for several groups to more than offset the declines.

In the soft-good sector, an increase of 0.1 hour was recorded, primarily on the strength of a 0.6 hour weekly increase for textile mill products.

Factory workers nationally were off the pace of South Carolina as the workweek slipped to 40.6 hours from 40.8 hours in September.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Charleston metropolitan area rose 600 in October to 153,900. The greatest contributor to this increase was government where an additional 1,000 jobs were filled during the month. This advance was due to school pickups, and was completely located in local and state government. The only other major industry divisions in Charleston to record over-the-month gains were construction, and transportation and public utilities, each up 100. On the downside, manufacturing fell 300 from September's level. This decrease was fairly evenly distributed between durable and nondurable goods. Thanks to a loss of 400 jobs in the retail sector, wholesale and retail trade also experienced negative movement, faltering to 35,100. The drop in retail employment was purely seasonal, and reflected tourist-related cutbacks. Despite an upturn in the number of employees in educational services, total employment in services was unchanged between September and October. Seasonal declines offset the school rise. Also registering stable employment during the month was finance, insurance, and real estate.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

With no industry division losing employment in October, the number of nonagricultural workers jumped 2,200 in the Columbia area. Two industries were primarily responsible for the higher level - construction and government. As building activity continued at a high pace in the capital city and its surrounding areas, employers hired 700 more workers to fill the need. The 11,400 construction workers topped the year-ago figure by 2,300. Meanwhile, government employment grew 800 in response to educational boosts in state government. A smaller increase of 300 was produced in wholesale and retail trade as both the retail and wholesale sectors recorded positive movements. Developments in Columbia manufacturing were minor in October as 100 workers were added to payrolls. Services also chalked up a 100 rise over the month. Under the influence of new hires in banking, employment expanded by 100 as well in finance, insurance, and real estate. The count of workers in transportation and public utilities did not change from September, and remained 500 below the October, 1982 figure.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan employment reached 260,900 in October, up 300 over the month and 2,700 above the comparable figure of a year earlier. Nothing major occurred in any industry division as the single largest change was only 500. This 500 growth was in government where school hires in state government caused the pickup. Wholesale and retail trade witnessed a small 200 expansion in jobs with all of the increase in the latter category. The remaining industry to register an employment advance was services which had 100 more workers in October than in September. Two divisions had no movement at all in the count of employees between the months. These two industries were finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities; and their employment levels were 10,600 and 9,000, respectively. Despite a solid 400 climb in durable-good jobs, manufacturing dropped 300 below the September count. Fairly significant worker layoffs in apparel and other textile products, and in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products nullified several minor employment gains scattered throughout manufacturing. Finally, construction lost 200 jobs during the month to shrink to 14,400.

FACTORY PAYROLLS IN STATE SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Production workers in South Carolina earned an average hourly wage of $7.10 in October, slightly above the $7.08 recorded the month before. Both sectors contributed to the rise with hard-good workers gaining $0.01 an hour more than their counterparts in nondurables.

Workers in the hard-good sector had hourly earnings of $7.24 in October, a small advance over September's level. Largely responsible for the earnings boost was an $0.18 hourly increase for workers in furniture and fixtures.

On the nondurable-good side of manufacturing, there were many slight fluctuations among the earnings of the various industry groups resulting in a higher hourly figure for the month at $7.04. The pay differences ranged from a $0.13 jump for apparel and other textile products to a decline of $0.09 per hour in floor covering mills.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing also rose over the month to $293.23. With increased hours worked as well as advances in hourly earnings in durables and nondurables, average weekly earnings in both areas were on the rise. Weekly pay in hard goods reached $301.91 while the comparable nondurable figure was $290.05.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS October, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.10	$ 7.08	$ 6.72	$ 8.63	$ 8.60	$ 7.77
Average Weekly Earnings	$293.23	$291.70	$263.42	$371.95	$371.52	$306.92
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.32	$ 96.97	$ 89.72	$123.45	$123.51	$ 94.36

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.90	$ 6.93	$ 6.51	$ 6.77	$ 6.73	$ 6.42
Average Weekly Earnings	$274.62	$282.05	$250.64	$280.96	$276.60	$249.74
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.15	$ 93.77	$ 85.37	$ 93.25	$ 92.00	$ 85.06

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION MODERATES, BECOMES MORE TRADITIONAL

After rising 1.3% in both August and September, industrial production in the United States increased only 0.8% in October. This moderation in growth reflected a more traditional kind of recovery. However, the 0.8% boost in October amounts to a 10.0% annual growth rate, which is fast enough to keep bringing down unemployment, one of the most important bottom lines of any business expansion.

The rapid buildup of inventories was one reason growth had been so strong in recent months. But inventory buildup slowed somewhat in September and the slowing apparently continued into October. High real interest rates were another factor which kept inventories at relatively low levels.

Production of business equipment continued to rise at a health 2.2% with sizable gains in most major categories. Consumer-good production increased 0.3% in October after growing 1.1% in September. Production of durable goods expanded only 0.1% for the month, while nondurables advanced 0.3%.

The jobless rate, at 8.8% in October, nose dived from December's peak of 10.8% at a faster pace than in any recovery since 1958-59. The drop of 0.5 percentage point from September brought the rate to its lowest level since February, 1982, when it was also 8.8%. The decline is expected to result in additional purchasing power by workers, producing further economic growth in the next few months.

Strong sales of cars and furniture pushed overall U.S. retail sales up 1.1% in October. The new gain, following a 1.3% September upturn, put the month's sales level 10.2% above the level of one year earlier. With growing employment and income, and with consumer confidence at very high levels, the stage is set for a strong holiday selling season.

Sales were up for auto dealers; at furniture, department, apparel, and grocery stores; and at eating and drinking places. Declining sales were reported at building material, and hardware outlets; gasoline stations; and drug stores. Durable-good sales rose 2.9%, while nondurable goods edged up 0.2%.

Housing starts declined in October for the second month in a row as the effects of last summer's high mortgage rate continued to hurt building activities. Starts of new houses were down 3.8% from September's pace, but were 40.8% above a year earlier. An encouraging sign, however, was a 3.9% surge in October in building permits, a precursor of a possible upswing in home construction.

Apartment starts rose 1.7% in October after the previous month's 17.7% slide. Single-family-home starts dropped a further 7.2% in October after September's 8.5% decline. Geographically, starts fell in every region of the U.S. except the Northeast.

MANHOUR INDEX EASES UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index rose 0.6 point to 105.8 during October. The increase was caused by the rise of 700 in production worker employment, coupled with a slight 0.1 hour rise in average weekly hours. The October index was 5.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 100.1.

TABLE 3

	October, 1983	September, 1983	October, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	105.8	105.2	100.1
Durable Good Manhour Index	129.4	128.0	121.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.2	97.8	93.0
Textile Manhour Index	73.1	72.0	71.9
Apparel Manhour Index	104.8	105.8	101.5

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Heilig-Meyers Co.	Orangeburg	50-60	This new regional center will distribute home furnishings to stores within a 150 mile radius.
Food Lion	Orangeburg	120	This new food distribution center is expected to be completed by early 1985.
Stouffer Foods	Gaffney	50	The expansion of their warehousing facility for freezing and storage is expected to be completed by the end of 1984.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Legal Aide	48	Program Director, Recreation	36	16	X		$12,000	X		Chester
Tax Accountant	25	Administrative Clerk	09	14	X		$ 9,500		X	Conway
Paralegal Assistant	06	Secretary	06	14	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Emergency Medical Technician	30	Parts Man, Automobile	18	GED	X		$12,000	X		Georgetown
Systems Analyst	99	Data Processing Manager	90	13	X		$20,000		X	Spartanburg
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$26,000	X		Lancaster
Forklift Operator	09	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Diesel Engineer Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,600		X	Rock Hill
Shipping & Receiving Supv.	99	Personnel Manager	60	12	X		$17,000	X		Union
Drafter	36	Pipe Foreman	03	12	X		$23,000	X		Seneca
Electrician	99	None	N/A	13	X	X	$14,000	X		Greenwood
Financial Analyst	95	None	N/A	18	X		$20,000	X		Aiken
Design Engineer	07	None	N/A	15	X		$17,500	X		Florence

You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Net Change From: Sept. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1182.3	1181.4	1161.5	+ 0.9	+ 20.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	68.6	68.7	65.0	- 0.1	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	10.9	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	31.9	32.5	30.8	- 0.6	+ 1.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.2	8.4	8.0	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	6.3	6.5	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	360.2	359.1	355.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Durable Goods	110.8	109.9	107.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Nondurable Goods	249.4	249.2	247.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.1	53.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Trucking and Warehousing	14.1	14.0	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	14.2	14.2	14.3	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.5	10.5	10.7	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.8	15.8	15.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Electric Services	10.5	10.6	10.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	233.9	237.4	230.3	- 3.5	+ 3.6
Wholesale Trade	48.4	48.4	47.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.8	25.7	25.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.0	10.9	11.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.6	22.7	22.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Net Change From: Aug. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1982
Retail Trade	185.5	189.0	182.6	- 3.5	+ 2.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.8	7.9	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	24.9	24.8	25.6	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Department Stores	17.5	17.3	18.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Food Stores	34.8	35.2	34.0	- 0.4	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	33.0	33.4	32.3	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.9	52.5	50.3	- 0.6	+ 1.6
Banking	15.3	15.5	14.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.4	14.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.4	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.1	11.0	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	177.0	178.9	171.1	- 1.9	+ 5.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.8	17.4	15.6	- 1.6	+ 0.2
Health Services	40.2	40.2	38.5	0.0	+ 1.7
Hospitals	14.2	14.4	13.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Educational Services	18.3	17.0	17.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.4	9.4	10.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
Total Government	232.6	226.9	233.9	+ 5.7	- 1.3
Total Federal Government	37.2	37.1	36.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	71.3	70.6	71.3	+ 0.7	0.0
State Education	29.5	28.8	29.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
Other State Government	41.8	41.8	42.3	0.0	- 0.5
Total Local Government	124.1	119.2	125.7	+ 4.9	- 1.6
Local Education	71.4	66.6	73.5	+ 4.8	- 2.1
Other Local Government	52.7	52.6	52.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Net Change From: Sept. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1982
Manufacturing	360.2	359.1	355.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.9
Durable Goods	110.8	109.9	107.8	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	13.8	13.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.2	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	4.3	4.4	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	2.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	13.0	13.0	12.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.6	27.1	27.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	- 0.4
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.8	19.6	19.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.3	7.1	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	2.9	3.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	5.5	5.3	4.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	249.4	249.2	247.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.0	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Net Change From: Sept. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1982
Textile Mill Products	113.8	113.5	114.6	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.4	33.3	32.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.5	34.5	36.6	0.0	- 2.1
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.8	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.4	16.4	17.1	0.0	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.2	8.2	8.7	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.0	9.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.5	7.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.2	44.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.5	9.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.3	7.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.2	15.7	15.1	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	5.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.9	8.0	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	6.8	6.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	12.8	0.0	+ 1.9
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	2.2	0.0	+ 1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	8.5	8.4	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.2	31.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.4	17.7	17.5	- 0.3	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.5	18.4	18.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Oct. 1983	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Sept. 1983	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Oct. 1982	COLUMBIA Oct. 1983	COLUMBIA Sept. 1983	COLUMBIA Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	260.9	260.6	258.2	186.0	183.8	182.1
Construction	14.4	14.6	15.7	11.4	10.7	9.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.2	8.3	7.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.1	95.4	95.9	26.1	26.0	25.7
Durable Goods	27.4	27.0	28.2	12.7	12.6	12.5
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.6	.5	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.3	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.4	12.1	2.9	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.1	6.7	2.1	2.0	2.2
Nondurable Goods	67.7	68.4	67.7	13.4	13.4	13.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	34.0	33.9	34.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.2	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	10.9	11.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	3.9	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.5	10.0	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.1	7.6	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.7	7.7	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	5.0	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.4	7.9	7.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.8
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.7	54.5	53.8	38.2	37.9	37.3
Wholesale Trade	15.1	15.1	13.9	10.5	10.4	10.4
Retail Trade	39.6	39.4	39.9	27.7	27.5	26.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.0	6.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.6	10.2	15.0	14.9	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	6.0	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.5	40.4	37.6	30.3	30.2	30.6
Business Services	-	-	-	6.3	6.2	6.5
Health Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.7	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	3.2
Total Government	36.3	35.8	35.1	55.3	54.5	54.9
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.3	7.2	7.4
Total State Government	9.9	9.4	9.1	30.3	29.6	30.4
Total Local Government	24.6	24.6	24.3	17.7	17.7	17.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

Industry	CHARLESTON Oct. 1983	CHARLESTON Sept. 1983	CHARLESTON Oct. 1982	ROCK HILL Oct. 1983	ROCK HILL Sept. 1983	ROCK HILL Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	153.9	153.3	150.7	38.2	38.4	38.4
Construction	10.7	10.6	11.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.5	19.8	18.5	12.7	12.8	12.8
Durable Goods	10.8	11.0	10.2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.2	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.8	8.3	10.8	10.8	10.9
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.4	5.3	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.1	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.1	35.4	34.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	27.5	27.9	26.9	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.3	6.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.7	26.7	26.9	6.0	6.1	6.1
Total Government	45.4	44.4	43.5	4.9	5.0	5.0
Total Federal Government	16.9	16.9	16.6	.3	.3	.3
Total State Government	12.4	12.0	11.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	16.1	15.5	15.3	3.4	3.5	3.5

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON Oct. 1983	ANDERSON Sept. 1983	ANDERSON Oct. 1982	FLORENCE Sept. 1983	FLORENCE Aug. 1983	FLORENCE Sept. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.8	46.6	45.8	42.6	42.7	42.7
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	21.8	21.7	21.6	12.6	12.7	12.5
Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.2	17.1	17.2	7.7	7.8	7.3
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.1	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.2
Total Government	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.5	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1983

				Net Change From	
Industry	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	540.7	540.0	534.4	+ 0.7	+ 6.3
Construction	5.3	5.4	5.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	148.9	148.2	147.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Durable Goods	35.2	34.7	32.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.2	7.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.1	10.9	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.7	113.5	114.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.2	48.4	48.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.0	14.3	13.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.2	15.2	16.1	0.0	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.0	38.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.8	13.3	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.5	8.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.8	111.2	107.9	- 1.4	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade	12.1	11.9	11.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.5	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	97.6	99.3	96.0	- 1.7	+ 1.6
General Merchandise Stores	18.1	17.9	18.6	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Food Stores	15.0	15.2	14.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.3	32.6	31.2	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Banking	11.6	11.8	11.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	102.0	104.0	99.8	- 2.0	+ 2.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.9	11.9	10.8	- 1.0	+ 0.1
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.1	0.0	+ 1.4
Hospitals	11.8	11.9	11.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	11.0	10.2	10.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Total Government	129.7	125.8	130.8	+ 3.9	- 1.1
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.3	11.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	37.1	36.7	36.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
State Education	14.4	14.1	14.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Other State Government	22.6	22.6	22.6	0.0	0.0
Total Local Government	81.2	77.8	82.6	+ 3.4	- 1.4
Local Education	52.8	49.5	54.4	+ 3.3	- 1.6
Other Local Government	28.4	28.3	28.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
MANUFACTURING	281.9	281.2	278.2	293.23	291.70	263.42	41.3	41.2	39.2	7.10	7.08	6.72
DURABLE GOODS	84.1	83.6	81.7	301.91	299.22	269.50	41.7	41.5	39.4	7.24	7.21	6.84
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.5	10.1	263.59	274.34	236.97	43.0	44.9	41.5	6.13	6.11	5.71
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	3.9	246.02	239.98	205.50	40.2	40.4	37.5	6.12	5.94	5.48
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	7.8	377.72	381.65	312.42	44.7	44.9	41.6	8.45	8.50	7.51
Fabricated Metal Products	10.5	10.5	10.2	288.40	277.30	261.70	41.2	39.9	40.7	7.00	6.95	6.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.5	19.2	19.2	311.33	307.50	285.22	41.4	41.0	38.7	7.52	7.50	7.37
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.8	298.99	282.00	276.10	41.7	40.0	39.5	7.17	7.05	6.99
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.9	14.9	14.9	281.52	265.78	228.06	40.8	39.2	36.2	6.90	6.78	6.30
Instruments and Related Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	253.76	262.66	241.72	39.1	40.1	38.8	6.49	6.55	6.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.8	197.6	196.5	290.05	288.52	253.63	41.2	41.1	38.9	7.04	7.02	6.52
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	9.9	9.9	241.38	247.66	237.92	39.7	40.8	40.6	6.08	6.07	5.86
Textile Mill Products	98.1	98.1	99.0	267.80	263.49	234.52	41.2	40.6	38.7	6.50	6.49	6.06
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.0	29.0	28.7	269.57	264.62	240.98	41.6	40.9	39.7	6.48	6.47	6.07
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.7	32.5	272.68	265.78	240.66	40.1	39.2	37.9	6.80	6.78	6.35
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	6.9	245.83	245.43	221.56	40.7	40.5	38.6	6.04	6.06	5.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.1	13.1	13.6	279.55	275.78	252.40	41.6	41.1	39.5	6.72	6.71	6.39
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.3	280.67	276.92	248.14	44.2	43.0	42.2	6.35	6.44	5.88
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.7	8.8	8.1	243.07	247.10	200.69	42.2	42.9	38.3	5.76	5.76	5.24
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.5	37.2	36.6	189.93	188.18	181.63	39.0	39.7	38.4	4.87	4.74	4.73
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.5	8.6	166.70	174.57	162.08	36.8	38.2	35.7	4.53	4.57	4.54
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	13.0	12.5	163.88	163.67	163.07	37.5	37.8	38.1	4.37	4.33	4.28
Paper and Allied Products	10.4	10.4	9.0	468.23	485.74	406.69	42.8	44.4	42.1	10.94	10.94	9.66
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	293.83	285.14	314.50	39.6	38.9	41.6	7.42	7.33	7.56
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.8	21.3	443.16	448.42	367.29	42.9	43.2	38.5	10.33	10.38	9.54

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OCTOBER, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	13.9	371.95	371.52	306.92	43.1	43.2	39.5	8.63	8.60	7.77
Durable Goods	8.3	8.4	7.8	360.04	351.65	312.62	43.8	43.2	40.6	8.22	8.14	7.70
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.1	387.82	397.38	300.23	42.2	43.1	38.1	9.19	9.22	7.88

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
All Manufacturing	19.2	19.0	18.6	274.62	282.05	250.64	39.8	40.7	38.5	6.90	6.93	6.51
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	8.8	269.56	278.94	241.78	39.7	40.9	38.5	6.79	6.82	6.28
Fabricated Metals Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	272.58	281.88	278.63	42.0	43.3	43.4	6.49	6.51	6.42
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	264.86	282.30	255.36	37.2	40.1	38.0	7.12	7.04	6.72
Nondurable Goods	9.9	9.8	9.8	279.70	284.42	258.72	39.9	40.4	38.5	7.01	7.04	6.72
Textile Mill Products	2.1	2.0	2.2	235.99	233.62	219.63	37.4	37.5	37.1	6.31	6.23	5.92
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	174.50	171.02	161.92	38.1	36.7	38.1	4.58	4.66	4.25

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
All Manufacturing	72.1	72.2	72.8	280.96	276.60	249.74	41.5	41.1	38.9	6.77	6.73	6.42
Durable Goods	20.3	20.0	20.9	287.73	278.92	259.39	41.4	40.6	38.6	6.95	6.87	6.72
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	7.9	8.3	313.17	293.44	286.88	41.7	39.6	39.9	7.51	7.41	7.19
Nondurable Goods	51.8	52.1	51.9	278.72	275.47	245.07	41.6	41.3	38.9	6.70	6.67	6.30
Textile Mill Products	29.3	29.1	29.7	273.55	272.06	238.68	41.7	41.6	39.0	6.56	6.54	6.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.0	9.9	9.4	267.56	265.51	244.82	41.1	41.1	40.4	6.51	6.46	6.06
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	10.3	288.32	284.76	235.25	42.4	42.0	37.7	6.80	6.78	6.24
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.8	251.29	236.36	215.03	38.9	38.0	36.2	6.46	6.22	5.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.3	248.29	256.00	247.60	39.6	40.7	40.0	6.27	6.29	6.19
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.8	8.2	7.6	176.95	178.26	164.98	38.3	38.5	36.5	4.62	4.63	4.52
Men's and Boys' Finishings	2.2	2.2	2.0	154.34	162.99	146.54	35.4	36.3	34.0	4.36	4.49	4.31
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.6	4.5	344.85	343.21	310.90	41.8	41.4	40.8	8.25	8.29	7.62

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
OCTOBER, 1983

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
Counties	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sept 1983	Oct. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,510	6,450	6,440	3,920	3,860	3,750	2,590	2,590	2,690
AIKEN---------	36,600	36,500	36,800	18,800	18,700	18,400	17,800	17,800	18,400
ALLENDALE-----	2,630	2,640	2,700	1,050	1,050	1,060	1,580	1,590	1,640
ANDERSON------	46,760	46,590	45,780	21,830	21,750	21,570	24,930	24,840	24,210
BAMBERG-------	4,610	4,590	4,590	1,860	1,830	1,750	2,750	2,760	2,840
BARNWELL------	6,450	6,620	6,480	2,810	2,970	2,670	3,640	3,650	3,810
BEAUFORT------	23,230	23,160	22,150	1,170	1,180	1,130	22,060	21,980	21,020
BERKELEY------	19,200	19,200	19,000	6,000	6,000	5,900	13,200	13,200	13,100
CALHOUN-------	3,860	3,790	3,950	2,170	2,140	2,200	1,690	1,650	1,750
CHARLESTON----	122,500	121,800	119,600	10,400	10,600	9,600	112,100	111,200	110,000
CHEROKEE------	13,930	13,850	13,580	7,080	7,020	6,600	6,850	6,830	6,980
CHESTER-------	11,190	10,850	11,480	6,580	6,240	6,860	4,610	4,610	4,620
CHESTERFIELD--	11,360	11,310	11,030	6,500	6,430	6,160	4,860	4,880	4,870
CLARENDON-----	6,270	6,230	6,180	1,720	1,680	1,610	4,550	4,550	4,570
COLLETON------	8,540	8,530	8,440	2,490	2,500	2,380	6,050	6,030	6,060
DARLINGTON----	19,010	18,920	19,090	8,130	8,030	8,200	10,880	10,890	10,890
DILLON--------	8,260	8,230	8,230	3,350	3,310	3,170	4,910	4,920	5,060
DORCHESTER----	12,200	12,300	12,100	3,100	3,200	3,000	9,100	9,100	9,100
EDGEFIELD-----	4,450	4,450	4,530	2,260	2,250	2,340	2,190	2,200	2,190
FAIRFIELD-----	5,940	5,900	5,910	2,280	2,240	2,000	3,660	3,660	3,910
FLORENCE------	42,610	42,690	42,650	12,610	12,670	12,520	30,000	30,020	30,130
GEORGETOWN----	14,710	14,740	13,710	4,010	4,020	3,460	10,700	10,720	10,250
GREENVILLE----	147,000	146,600	143,800	47,200	47,400	47,100	99,800	99,200	96,700
GREENWOOD-----	24,900	24,640	24,770	11,350	11,150	11,250	13,550	13,490	13,520
HAMPTON-------	4,870	4,860	4,760	1,760	1,760	1,700	3,110	3,100	3,060
HORRY---------	44,990	45,520	42,930	6,770	6,730	6,590	38,220	38,790	36,340
JASPER--------	3,140	3,140	3,130	220	220	220	2,920	2,920	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,610	14,570	14,550	7,750	7,720	7,750	6,860	6,850	6,800
LANCASTER-----	17,570	17,670	18,420	9,980	10,070	10,840	7,590	7,600	7,580
LAURENS-------	17,280	17,320	17,580	8,110	8,120	8,360	9,170	9,200	9,220
LEE-----------	2,810	2,810	2,910	1,040	1,040	1,070	1,770	1,770	1,840
LEXINGTON-----	41,600	41,300	41,300	13,200	13,000	12,900	28,400	28,300	28,400
MCCORMICK-----	1,870	1,870	2,000	890	900	970	980	970	1,030
MARION--------	11,350	11,360	11,260	5,540	5,550	5,230	5,810	5,810	6,030
MARLBORO------	8,370	8,360	8,340	4,010	4,000	3,960	4,360	4,360	4,380
NEWBERRY------	10,670	10,540	10,740	5,100	5,090	5,040	5,570	5,450	5,700
OCONEE--------	17,360	17,250	17,270	8,510	8,400	8,320	8,850	8,850	8,950
ORANGEBURG----	24,250	24,320	24,020	8,310	8,360	8,000	15,940	15,960	16,020
PICKENS-------	28,700	29,100	28,400	12,100	12,200	11,800	16,600	16,900	16,600
RICHLAND------	144,400	142,500	140,800	12,900	13,000	12,800	131,500	129,500	128,000
SALUDA--------	2,800	2,800	2,740	1,070	1,080	1,020	1,730	1,720	1,720
SPARTANBURG---	85,200	84,900	86,000	35,800	35,800	37,000	49,400	49,100	49,000
SUMTER--------	25,970	26,020	26,240	8,290	8,340	8,420	17,680	17,680	17,820
UNION---------	9,190	9,160	8,960	5,130	5,110	4,860	4,060	4,050	4,100
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,140	8,400	8,280	2,760	3,010	2,840	5,380	5,390	5,440
YORK----------	38,210	38,400	38,390	12,700	12,750	12,800	25,510	25,650	25,590

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
OCTOBER, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1983	OCT. 1982	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1983	OCT. 1982	OCT. 1983	SEPT. 1983	OCT. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,580	9,980	9,850	980	1,160	1,090	10.2	11.6	11.1
AIKEN---------	43,470	44,020	46,390	4,400	4,680	6,060	10.1	10.6	13.1
ALLENDALE-----	3,880	3,970	4,000	620	640	560	16.0	16.1	14.0
ANDERSON------	60,620	61,700	63,690	4,680	5,500	7,240	7.7	8.9	11.4
BAMBERG-------	7,250	7,670	7,600	590	660	740	8.1	8.6	9.7
BARNWELL------	9,470	9,470	9,830	1,100	900	1,160	11.6	9.5	11.8
BEAUFORT------	30,060	30,130	29,720	1,720	1,720	1,910	5.7	5.7	6.4
BERKELEY------	38,760	38,780	39,780	2,990	3,070	3,540	7.7	7.9	8.9
CALHOUN-------	7,250	7,320	7,840	510	580	750	7.0	7.9	9.6
CHARLESTON----	112,740	113,270	115,590	8,140	8,850	9,640	7.2	7.8	8.3
CHEROKEE------	21,890	22,070	22,720	1,690	1,780	2,460	7.7	8.1	10.8
CHESTER-------	14,100	14,620	15,350	1,560	2,340	2,090	11.1	16.0	13.6
CHESTERFIELD--	18,550	18,810	19,520	1,550	1,660	2,520	8.4	8.8	12.9
CLARENDON-----	12,570	12,930	13,380	990	1,130	1,530	7.9	8.7	11.4
COLLETON------	12,880	13,190	13,590	1,310	1,410	1,800	10.2	10.7	13.2
DARLINGTON----	26,880	27,250	28,780	2,490	2,600	3,540	9.3	9.5	12.3
DILLON--------	13,590	13,930	14,500	1,200	1,320	1,760	8.8	9.5	12.1
DORCHESTER----	23,910	24,040	24,550	1,720	1,890	2,070	7.2	7.9	8.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,360	8,510	8,840	660	700	790	7.9	8.2	8.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,610	9,680	10,230	760	790	1,180	7.9	8.2	11.5
FLORENCE------	50,040	50,920	53,130	4,260	4,680	5,850	8.5	9.2	11.0
GEORGETOWN----	20,200	20,540	20,290	2,500	2,500	3,210	12.4	12.2	15.8
GREENVILLE----	141,610	139,910	151,100	9,520	10,570	16,500	6.7	7.6	10.9
GREENWOOD-----	25,600	25,980	27,300	2,410	2,820	3,500	9.4	10.9	12.8
HAMPTON-------	7,490	7,670	7,740	810	900	1,000	10.8	11.7	12.9
HORRY---------	61,950	62,880	63,040	4,860	4,410	6,790	7.8	7.0	10.8
JASPER--------	6,210	6,300	6,570	510	530	730	8.2	8.4	11.1
KERSHAW-------	18,160	18,260	19,170	1,540	1,610	2,120	8.5	8.8	11.1
LANCASTER-----	22,010	22,470	24,370	2,250	2,410	3,010	10.2	10.7	12.4
LAURENS-------	22,040	22,620	23,850	2,280	2,550	3,220	10.3	11.3	13.5
LEE-----------	7,530	7,230	8,320	750	760	1,120	10.0	10.5	13.5
LEXINGTON-----	67,700	66,380	69,020	4,540	4,040	5,390	6.7	6.1	7.8
MCCORMICK-----	3,140	3,130	3,540	420	370	550	13.4	11.8	15.5
MARION--------	16,660	16,940	17,650	1,780	1,780	2,400	10.7	10.5	13.6
MARLBORO------	11,720	11,950	13,600	1,980	2,040	3,580	16.9	17.1	26.3
NEWBERRY------	16,250	16,420	17,410	1,020	1,160	1,600	6.3	7.1	9.2
OCONEE--------	19,930	20,200	21,660	2,110	2,310	3,370	10.6	11.4	15.6
ORANGEBURG----	37,050	37,910	39,010	3,460	3,790	4,680	9.3	10.0	12.0
PICKENS-------	39,370	38,750	40,590	2,990	3,130	3,520	7.6	8.1	8.7
RICHLAND------	128,570	127,460	131,490	7,180	7,660	9,200	5.6	6.0	7.0
SALUDA--------	6,600	6,740	7,100	610	650	1,020	9.2	9.6	14.4
SPARTANBURG---	99,560	98,430	105,390	6,950	7,750	11,020	7.0	7.9	10.5
SUMTER--------	33,180	33,620	35,130	2,960	2,980	3,690	8.9	8.9	10.5
UNION---------	13,040	12,850	14,760	2,320	2,050	3,990	17.8	16.0	27.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,080	16,970	17,470	1,480	1,620	2,180	9.2	9.5	12.5
YORK---------	50,160	51,290	53,430	3,970	4,360	5,650	7.9	8.5	10.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

SECOND QUARTER COVERED EMPLOYMENT ON THE RISE

The number of covered employees in South Carolina, at 1,161,310, increased 42,705 during the second quarter of 1983. All the major divisions in both the private and public sectors, except state government, shared in the expansion.

Private sector employment, adding 42,300 employees, was 938,560 this quarter. Retail trade, advancing 12,930 to 188,990, was responsible for over 30% of the growth. The second largest gain was in services (+9,216). The main factor accounting for the substantial rises in both divisions was the seasonal pickup of tourist-related industries in the coastal areas of the state. Warmer weather helped construction to jump 6,430 above first quarter, 1983. An improving economy resulted in employers hiring an additional 6,490 employees in the manufacturing division. In the nondurable-good sector, the increase of 922 in apparel and other textile products was the largest. Other industries to produce healthy gains were chemicals and allied products (+688); textile mill products (+557); and printing and publishing (+326). Durable-good employment was also on the upswing as every industry in the sector, except instruments and related products, displayed positive movement. Quarterly upturns were also reported in the remaining major divisions.

Private sector payrolls expanded over $209 million to reach $3,362,804,259 in the second quarter of 1983. Every major industry group experienced increases. Employees in manufacturing realized the largest gain (+$79,256,119) followed by trade (+$38,183,683) and services (+$36,390,338.) In comparison to second quarter, 1982, private payrolls have grown $240,344,721.

Following the trend of employment and wages, average weekly earnings in the private sector hit a high of $275.61, up $4.99 over first quarter, 1983. Transportation and public utilities had the highest weekly wage at $401.67. Incentive pay and longer work weeks caused manufacturing average weekly earnings to jump $11.32 to reach $323.06. Tourist-related establishments in the services division saw a $4.56 rise in weekly earnings in second quarter, 1983. South Carolina's average weekly earnings for covered employees increased $16.98 in comparison with first quarter, 1982 levels.

Moderate improvement in the public sector (+406) brought total government employment to 222,752 in the second quarter, 1983. Federal and local government had minute gains of 370 and 141, respectively. State government reported a loss (-105) because a major health center closed its doors due to funding cuts. Compared to second quarter, 1982, there were 1,798 more public employees working.

Wages for government workers, totaling $869,766,598, improved over $54 million in second quarter, 1983. Local government, at $425,520,202, comprised approximately 49% of the total. Average weekly earnings moved upward by $18.43 to reach $300.36. An increase of $32.57 in local government brought that total to $265.56. In comparison to year-ago totals, earnings for public sector employees advanced $12.60.

TABLE 13

EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS 2ND QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	FEDERAL STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ALL OTHER
State Total	1,161,310	68,750	359,850	50.990	238,025	47.465	156,370	222,750	15,110
ABBEVILLE	6,140	130	3,690	90	650	100	385	1,090	5
AIKEN	36,035	1,490	18,040	1,290	5,640	900	3,170	4,880	620
ALLENDALE	2,755	125	1,060	50	430	50	140	750	145
ANDERSON	45,400	1,745	21,300	1,335	8,850	1,355	4,135	6,440	240
BAMBERG	4,535	40	1,785	160	775	90	605	985	95
BARNWELL	6,655	D	2,890	470	685	D	690	1,175	745
BEAUFORT	23,450	1,950	935	690	5,950	1,920	6,505	4,675	820
BERKELEY	19,125	1,830	5,770	570	2,680	210	1,515	6,200	345
CALHOUN	3,720	80	2,180	145	450	50	175	570	70
CHARLESTON	117,130	6,585	9,870	7,175	29,145	6,195	21,760	35,280	1,115
CHEROKEE	14,300	590	7,310	770	2,125	260	975	2,040	230
CHESTER	11,505	245	6.590	280	1,815	160	610	1,760	40
CHESTERFIELD	11,120	155	6,245	210	1,570	205	635	1,740	350
CLARENDON	6,100	585	1,700	55	1,360	150	655	1,365	220
COLLETON	8,265	385	2,400	265	1,830	380	1,050	1,695	250
DARLINGTON	18,920	725	8,110	1,130	3,200	410	2,500	2,555	280
DILLON	8,395	125	3,510	85	2,000	140	970	1,400	160
DORCHESTER	12,280	945	3,215	410	2,915	335	1,490	2,700	260
EDGEFIELD	4,335	95	2,015	100	595	70	325	750	380
FAIRFIELD	5,785	195	2,205	D	595	D	565	1,090	1,135
FLORENCE	40,900	2,260	12,750	1,655	9,135	1,680	5,730	7,440	240
GEORGETOWN	16,820	D	3,965	D	3,125	465	1,330	2,780	5,155
GREENVILLE	140,710	9,170	48,500	5,310	32,245	7,270	20,665	16,640	895
GREENWOOD	25,960	1,005	12,555	590	4,555	700	2,175	4,265	110
HAMPTON	4,855	295	1,750	70	1,035	125	350	1,005	215
HORRY	46,465	3,110	6,370	1,185	15,330	2,515	11,560	6,050	330
JASPER	2,970	230	185	D	655	D	880	765	255
KERSHAW	13,965	530	7,290	430	1,950	305	1,090	2,080	280
LANCASTER	17,310	545	9,965	415	2,220	400	1,395	2,260	105
LAURENS	16,640	410	8,080	305	2,145	360	1,440	3,665	225
LEE	2,915	30	985	70	535	65	255	775	190
LEXINGTON	40,035	2,710	12,610	2,515	8,890	975	4,670	7,025	635
McCORMICK	1,870	55	885	20	140	20	85	630	30
MARION	10,430	270	4,530	150	1,425	370	1,240	2,080	360
MARLBORO	8,400	90	4,270	120	1,220	130	850	1,545	175
NEWBERRY	10,170	410	4,940	305	1,660	210	835	1,550	250
OCONEE	17,380	455	8,555	D	2,150	D	1,320	2,530	2,370
ORANGEBURG	24,410	780	8,390	810	4,985	775	2,695	5,370	600
PICKENS	25,830	1,160	11.660	290	4.310	620	2,450	5,175	155
RICHLAND	135,820	7,130	12,325	6,535	28,735	13,335	23,065	44,050	635
SALUDA	2,860	195	1,100	40	490	50	165	700	110
SPARTANBURG	83,190	4,090	36,700	2,965	16,055	2,190	9,615	10,810	750
SUMTER	27,400	1,600	8,710	960	5,660	915	4,055	4,985	500
UNION	9,175	180	5,370	140	1,195	165	535	1,560	25
WILLIAMSBURG	8,135	135	3,000	465	1,660	240	700	1,840	90
YORK	38,245	1,445	12.675	D	6,180	D	5,635	5,060	7,250
UNCLASSIFIED	22,455	7,480	875	1,160	7,040	645	2,680	940	1,630

"D" denotes nondisclosure. Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure as some industries in various counties.

TABLE 14

WAGES COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
BY COUNTY FOR MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
2ND QUARTER 1983

COUNTY	TOTAL	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICES	FEDERAL STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	ALL OTHER
State Totals	$4,232,569,690	$263,020,735	$1,511,284,160	$266,254,010	$620,590,410	$191,487,060	$469,404,915	$869,766,570	$40,761,830
ABBEVILLE	21,993,885	341,755	15,458,735	375,290	1,171,320	253,560	1,130,805	3,238,660	23,760
AIKEN	160,807,300	7,721,130	101,299,780	6,977,985	12,767,970	3,259,475	8,093,420	18,397,870	2,289,675
ALLENDALE	7,515,035	447,545	3,024,320	236,365	949,070	144,890	278,250	2,180,530	254,060
ANDERSON	162,048,720	5,267,150	87,186,130	7,042,225	20,889,380	4,601,970	13,060,490	23,312,730	688,640
BAMBERG	12,571,775	108,020	5,043,200	812,290	1,582,720	247,815	1,530,265	3,072,520	174,940
BARNWELL	23,993,045	D	9,904,200	2,685,315	1,344,070	D	2,998,615	3,711,930	3,348,915
BEAUFORT	75,412,815	7,052,905	2,900,675	2,755,520	13,753,510	8,223,880	20,359,825	18,554,395	1,812,105
BERKELEY	78,724,560	6,709,195	29,900,620	2,622,630	6,069,685	602,765	5,369,435	26,519,215	931,015
CALHOUN	16,407,245	204,130	12,149,960	607,835	945,040	128,080	320,355	1,881,815	170,035
CHARLESTON	434,461,275	22,780,195	50,858,660	31,118,510	74,771,820	22,731,360	64,224,585	165,759,260	2,216,880
CHEROKEE	49,189,115	2,132,310	28,386,255	3,797,610	4,273,530	862,585	2,778,735	6,388,465	569,620
CHESTER	38,296,860	912,100	23,855,195	1,117,680	4,929,435	457,410	1,523,880	5,445,535	55,625
CHESTERFIELD	36,371,620	375,570	22,544,530	856,220	3,695,890	600,895	1,357,790	6,059,315	881,415
CLARENDON	16,329,320	1,743,320	4,417,175	188,570	2,846,815	472,420	1,516,635	4,849,875	294,505
COLLETON	25,224,160	744,465	8,692,825	1,296,270	3,976,750	1,300,880	2,182,120	6,246,630	784,215
DARLINGTON	71,955,910	2,376,020	38,256,380	6,296,890	6,994,690	1,226,480	6,728,600	9,386,560	690,290
DILLON	24,099,970	232,070	10,965,135	319,840	5,001,750	413,330	2,403,665	4,395,210	368,970
DORCHESTER	39,323,470	2,775,645	13,422,340	1,507,985	6,936,650	992,600	3,152,505	9,487,605	1,048,135
EDGEFIELD	12,874,000	256,330	6,464,480	415,790	1,276,560	207,380	789,165	2,817,460	646,825
FAIRFIELD	20,912,600	973,690	6,453,940	D	1,206,690	D	1,559,700	3,512,005	7,206,575
FLORENCE	145,383,260	8,092,265	53,519,295	7,652,970	23,045,715	6,254,205	17,776,740	28,517,260	524,805
GEORGETOWN	70,656,285	D	22,350,930	D	6,636,390	1,328,735	3,251,510	10,342,555	26,746,165
GREENVILLE	549,808,560	39,174,640	213,519,190	27,556,945	98,148,660	32,649,600	73,715,155	62,281,200	2,763,170
GREENWOOD	93,089,890	3,303,310	50,375,440	2,638,355	10,646,585	2,676,380	6,553,545	16,520,950	375,325
HAMPTON	16,858,660	780,605	9,073,650	313,435	2,209,310	371,140	712,755	3,073,700	324,065
HORRY	125,537,595	9,026,600	20,871,525	4,446,120	31,648,130	9,188,160	27,725,075	21,875,700	756,285
JASPER	7,862,055	737,190	406,260	D	1,322,565	D	1,392,530	2,993,605	1,009,905
KERSHAW	55,720,730	1,864,920	35,881,415	2,209,500	4,093,565	970,660	2,876,140	7,087,280	737,250
LANCASTER	60,558,680	1,693,350	37,288,255	2,162,555	4,695,150	1,274,310	4,203,515	8,888,005	353,525
LAURENS	55,869,685	986,185	31,239,120	1,692,020	5,021,920	1,179,590	3,401,420	11,440,130	909,300
LEE	9,999,710	66,855	4,215,530	298,280	1,249,385	219,845	674,705	2,982,430	292,675
LEXINGTON	141,840,430	8,702,520	55,654,160	13,093,145	21,580,520	3,532,700	13,339,255	24,032,760	1,905,375
McCORMICK	5,434,830	135,640	2,739,350	50,540	267,075	46,705	145,595	1,985,195	64,730
MARION	30,326,400	647,400	14,693,415	633,360	3,128,490	1,258,840	3,591,340	5,998,525	375,020
MARLBORO	25,769,265	167,445	14,532,435	569,200	2,589,020	379,260	2,131,690	4,833,295	566,920
NEWBERRY	32,955,790	1,564,470	17,946,355	1,260,810	3,377,305	604,960	2,066,085	5,179,090	956,710
OCONEE	68,547,420	1,208,420	33,522,070	D	4,599,835	D	4,779,800	9,233,180	15,204,115
ORANGEBURG	77,401,600	2,316,420	30,346,710	3,452,540	11,022,170	2,514,995	7,339,155	19,323,565	1,086,040
PICKENS	93,208,275	3,204,405	46,325,990	1,324,555	8,679,230	1,726,710	6,082,855	25,394,380	470,145
RICHLAND	510,746,495	29,549,065	52,204,490	37,315,590	83,796,700	55,694,970	76,582,230	173,709,775	1,893,670
SALUDA	7,891,510	392,010	3,219,555	150,635	1,040,560	314,425	317,030	2,177,430	279,865
SPARTANBURG	315,232,860	16,679,060	156,608,455	15,380,315	43,266,740	8,597,240	31,037,770	42,005,635	1,657,640
SUMTER	86,335,590	4,742,630	30,469,045	3,982,850	13,513,870	3,087,545	10,421,650	19,181,005	936,995
UNION	28,939,100	364,265	19,369,625	524,315	2,341,440	515,775	1,084,125	4,680,770	58,770
WILLIAMSBURG	23,849,600	284,380	9,795,885	2,133,590	3,799,640	804,395	1,329,100	5,587,830	114,780
YORK	157,835,805	4,771,490	59,306,780	D	15,663,915	D	14,610,180	19,855,780	43,627,660
UNCLASSIFIED	106,396,890	32,761,120	4,624,670	5,557,975	37,823,170	2,962,650	10,905,105	5,367,925	6,394,270

"D" denotes nondisclosure. Components may not add up to totals due to nondisclosure of some industries in various counties.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Research and Analysis Section are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Beverly Davis, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Cathy Kinard, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

NOVEMBER, 1983

NONFARM JOBS DECLINE IN NOVEMBER

SEASONAL INFLUENCES CAUSE EMPLOYMENT DROP

The number of nonagriculture jobs in South Carolina fell 1,400 in November to 1,180,700. Seasonal influences in tourist-related industries were primarily responsible for the decline. Nonagricultural employment was 19,800 greater than the comparable year-ago level of 1,160,900.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SKIDS DOWNWARD

Jobs in the service industry fell 2,900 to 174,200 in November. The effect of seasonal downturns was felt throughout most of the sector. Persons employed in hotels and other lodging places realized a decline of 1,100 jobs. Within the service sector, the education and hospital groups reported moderate employment advances of 200 and 100, respectively.

The finance, insurance, and real estate employment level was reduced by 300 in November. However, the current number of jobs at 51,600 was 1,700 above the comparable year-ago figure.

In spite of seasonal employment upturns in department stores, trade employment moved down from 234,000 in October to 233,800 in November. The decline was centered in wholesale trades, where 300 persons in the soft-good industry were separated from their jobs. The retail work force increased 100 over the month as health employment gains in general merchandise and food stores more than offset dips elsewhere in the sector.

Experiencing upturns of 200 each in employment were manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. Within manufacturing, employment growth was centered in durable goods. The hard-good work force increased 300 to 111,100 in November. The advance

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was attributed to workers returning to their jobs after layoffs. Nondurable-good employment was lowered 100, reflecting decreases reported in textiles and chemicals. Layoffs occurred in both industries, which caused declines of 100 and 200, respectively. Employment growth in the soft-good sector was recorded in the apparel and paper industries. All remaining manufacturing groups were unchanged in November.

The transportation and public utilities job count moved up 200 to 56,400 as most industry groups increased slightly in November. The number of wage earners in trucking and warehousing dropped 100 over the month. Construction employment rose 100 between October and November to reach a level 2,700 above the November, 1982 figure.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT ACCELERATES

Due to advances throughout the sector, government job-holders experienced a hefty surge in jobs during November. The 1,600 increase in the ranks of the employed was caused primarily by an 1,100 jump in local government. The state government work force moved up 400 to 71,700 as a result of increases in both education and other state government. The federal employment count rose moderately from 37,200 to 37,300 from October to November.

EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN DECEMBER

The total nonagricultural job count is expected to advance in December, reflecting major increases in trade; manufacturing; and transportation, and public utilities. Construction employment is expected to remain basically unchanged from November to December. Employment in services and government is expected to decline moderately in December.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DECREASES SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's female nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped 100 to 542,000 in November. When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 7,600.

Seasonal drops in service employment resulted in a 1,200 decline. Hotels and other lodging places were the predominant factor, decreasing 700 to 10,200.

The government sector added 700 women, pushing the total to 130,400. Local education, with a growth of 600 females, was responsible for the upturn.

General merchandise stores produced the largest uptrend, adding 800 to 18,900. This figure was 500 below the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier.

Manufacturing increased 200 to 149,300. The durable-good sector advanced 300 to 35,500, while nondurable goods remained constant. Neither transportation and public utilities, nor finance, insurance, and real estate showed any monthly change.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Bush River Road Shopping Center	Lexington	(Unknown)	The completion of this shopping center will include a gourmet wine and cheese shop, a paper shop, and a gourmet cooking utensils shop.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate showed no change in November, holding steady at 8.1%. This represents 115,200 jobless individuals. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.4% in November.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

November, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,426,800	1,427,200	1,482,400	175,730	175,390	179,030
Total Employment	1,311,600	1,312,100	1,321,200	163,310	162,550	163,960
Total Unemployment	115,200	115,100	161,200	12,420	12,840	15,070
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.1	10.9	7.1	7.3	8.4

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	196,870	196,270	199,450	282,420	280,530	295,650
Total Employment	185,930	184,550	185,220	262,990	261,070	264,450
Total Unemployment	10,940	11,720	14,230	19,430	19,460	31,200
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.0	7.1	6.9	6.9	10.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO GROW

The average workweek of production workers in the state's factories showed continued growth in November rising to 41.6 hours from a revised 41.4 hours the month before.

In the durable-good sector, the workweek actually edged down slightly (0.1 hour) as a result of declines of more than 1.0 hour in lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures. However, substantial increases among groups producing business equipment and machinery kept the workweek in hard goods from slipping even more.

A 0.2 hour per week advance for nondurable workers was responsible for the overall gain in manufacturing. The general strength throughout this sector, especially among textile mill products, more than offset a 3.0 hour drop in floor covering mills to boost the soft-good workweek to 41.4 hours in November.

Nationally, weekly hours in manufacturing averaged down 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours for the month.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

As a result of substantial growth in government and manufacturing along with moderate gains in transportation and public utilities, and trade, the Charleston area nonfarm employment level rose 500 in November. Reflecting growth throughout all sectors, government employment was 400 higher than in the previous month and 18,000 greater than that of a year earlier. Employment in manufacturing increased 300 from October's 19,600. Durable-good employment expanded from 10,800 to 11,000, while nondurable personnel saw an increase of 100 positions. Transportation and public utilities and trade reported advances in employment of 100 each. The upturn in trade was entirely attained by a 100 increase in the retail industry group. Experiencing downturns in employment were construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Both industries lost 100 workers over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area wage and salary employment edged up 100 from October's level of 186,200. Those industries reporting positive employment gains in November were government and services. The government employment level increased 400 reflecting advances in state and local groups. The number of jobs in services rose 200, pushed upward by advances in membership organizations and health services. Declines in employment were reported in manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The loss of 300 jobs in the manufacturing sector was caused by layoffs which occurred in both the durable and nondurable industry groups. Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced an employment drop of 200 in November. All of the decrease was centered in the banking industry, where 200 persons were separated from their jobs. Recording no change in employment for the month were construction, and transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE–SPARTANBURG METROPLOITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area rose 400 to 261,400 in November. This increase was the result of upturns in manufacturing, trade, and construction. As the demand for durable and nondurable goods increased, the manufacturing work force gained 400 additional employees. The advance was caused primarily by the growth in soft-good jobs. Nondurable-good employment expanded 300 to 68,000 in November, reflecting an upturn of 500 positions in apparel and other textile products. The hard-good sector edged up slightly as few employment changes were noted over the month. Construction and trade employment rose 200 each from October to November. Construction employment was pushed upward by hefty increases in heavy construction and special trade contractors. The seasonal growth in the retail industry was responsible for the rise in trade. Posting downturns in employment of 200 jobs each were government and services. Government employment was lowered in November as a dip in state jobs more than offset a slight advance in the local sector. The number of persons employed in transportation and public utilities was lowered 100 to 8,900 over the month.

NATIONAL ECONOMY MAKES STRONG, POSITIVE STATEMENT

Unemployment in the nation in November fell to 8.4% of the work force, down 0.4% from October, to reach the lowest rate in two years. One reason for that surprising drop has been the relatively slow growth of the labor force. Total employment during the month rose 0.7%, while the number of people unemployed fell 5.3%. The unemployment rate for adult males fell to 7.8% in November from 8.2% in October, while the rate for adult women declined to 7.1% from 7.4%. The rate for teenagers decreased to 19.9% from 21.6% because of a smaller labor force.

Housing starts increased 6.4% in November, a rise which indicates that people are investing and borrowing money and that interest rates are not prohibiting housing growth. Multi-family apartment starts were up 7.9%, while single-family house starts climbed 5.5% in November. The figures showed housing is holding its ground as higher pay and the improved job market are keeping consumers in the spending mood.

Personal income in the United States rose 0.7% in November after climbing 1.1% the previous month and 0.9% in September. November's jump was the tenth increase this year, although it was the smallest since the 0.3% gain of August. Part of the reason for the income boosts in September and October was the return to more normal payrolls after the summer telephone workers' strike.

The 1.1% advance in personal consumption spending was the biggest jump since the 1.7% rise in May and followed an 0.8% gain in October. There was, however, substantially slower growth in November in income from wages and salaries, the single most important element to support spending.

Domestic industrial output in November rose a modest but encouraging 0.8% for a second consecutive month and brought production to 15.9% above a year ago. The rise in industrial production was led largely by a 1.3% increase in business-equipment output, which followed a revised 1.6% gain in October. Output of consumer goods grew 0.2% in November after a revised 0.4% increase the month before.

FACTORY PAYROLLS INCREASE IN THE STATE

Average hourly earnings of production employees in the state's factories rose $0.05 to $7.16 in November. Both sectors of the manufacturing industry registered increases over the month, with the largest coming from nondurables. The hard-good sector, up $0.02 to $7.31 per hour, ranged from a $0.09 gain in lumber and wood products to an $0.18 drop for furniture and fixtures.

Earnings rose $0.07 per hour on the average in the soft-good sector in November to a level of $7.10. Only two industry groups recorded decreased earnings for the month, those being weaving mills, synthetics, and printing and publishing. The increases ranged from a high of $0.25 for food and kindred products to a low of $0.02 in textile finishing, except wool.

On the national level, manufacturing production workers earned $8.97 an hour in November, an increase of $0.06 over the previous month's average.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.16	$ 7.11	$ 6.72	$ 8.65	$ 8.61	$ 8.15
Average Weekly Earnings	$297.86	$294.35	$264.10	$368.49	$366.79	$327.63
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.83	$ 97.69	$ 92.02	$122.26	$121.74	$101.11

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.95	$ 6.88	$ 6.59	$ 6.76	$ 6.77	$ 6.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$280.08	$272.45	$256.35	$277.84	$280.96	$251.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.93	$ 90.42	$ 87.43	$ 92.18	$ 93.25	$ 85.79

MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES

The manufacturing production worker manhour index gained 0.6 point to 106.7 during November. The increase was caused by the 200 rise in production worker employment, coupled with a 0.2 hour upturn in average weekly hours. The November index was 6.4 points greater than the year-ago figure of 100.3.

TABLE 3

	November, 1983	October, 1983	November, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.7	106.1	100.3
Durable Good Manhour Index	130.4	130.3	120.8
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.7	98.3	93.5
Textile Manhour Index	73.6	73.3	72.2
Apparel Manhour Index	106.7	105.0	100.7

NEW ECONOMIC INDEXES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S METROPOLITAN AREAS

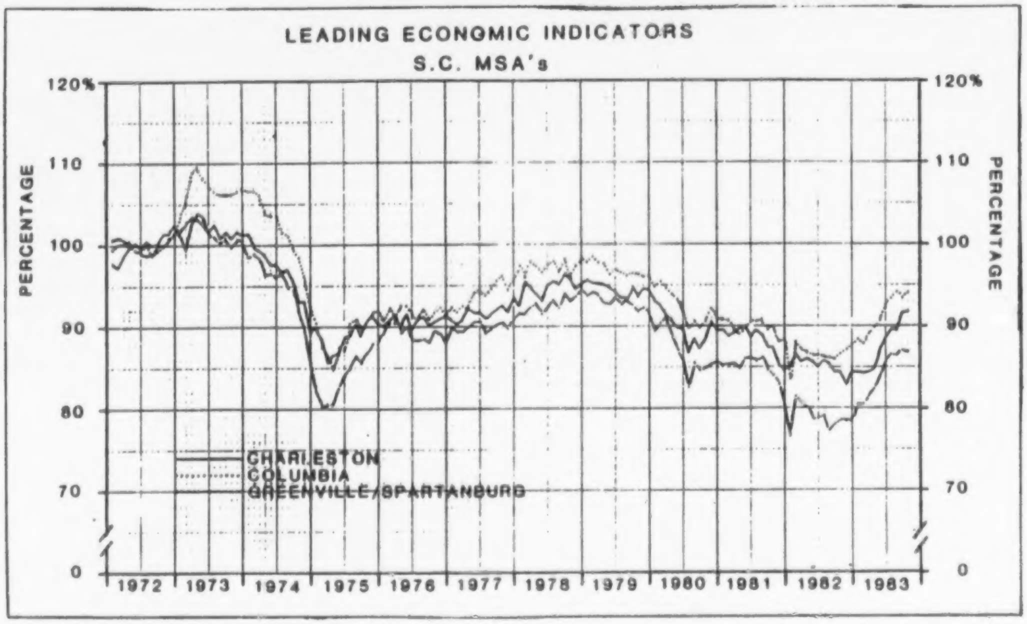
In response to increasing demands for data on local areas, the Research and Analysis Section of the S. C. Employment Security Commission has developed economic indexes for the state's three major metropolitan areas. Specifically, leading and coincident indexes of economic indicators have been generated monthly for the Columbia, Charleston, and Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan areas.

The components of each area's leading index are: average manufacturing workweek, average weekly unemployment insurance (UI) initial claims, nonfarm job openings unfilled, UI benefits paid, total unemployment rate, and ratio of average UI weeks claimed to insured employment. The components of the coincident indexes are: weekly earnings adjusted for inflation, new car registrations, nonfarm wage and salary employment, manufacturing employment, nondurable-good manufacturing employment, and average weekly manhours in manufacturing. Each component is seasonally adjusted before the indexes are calculated.

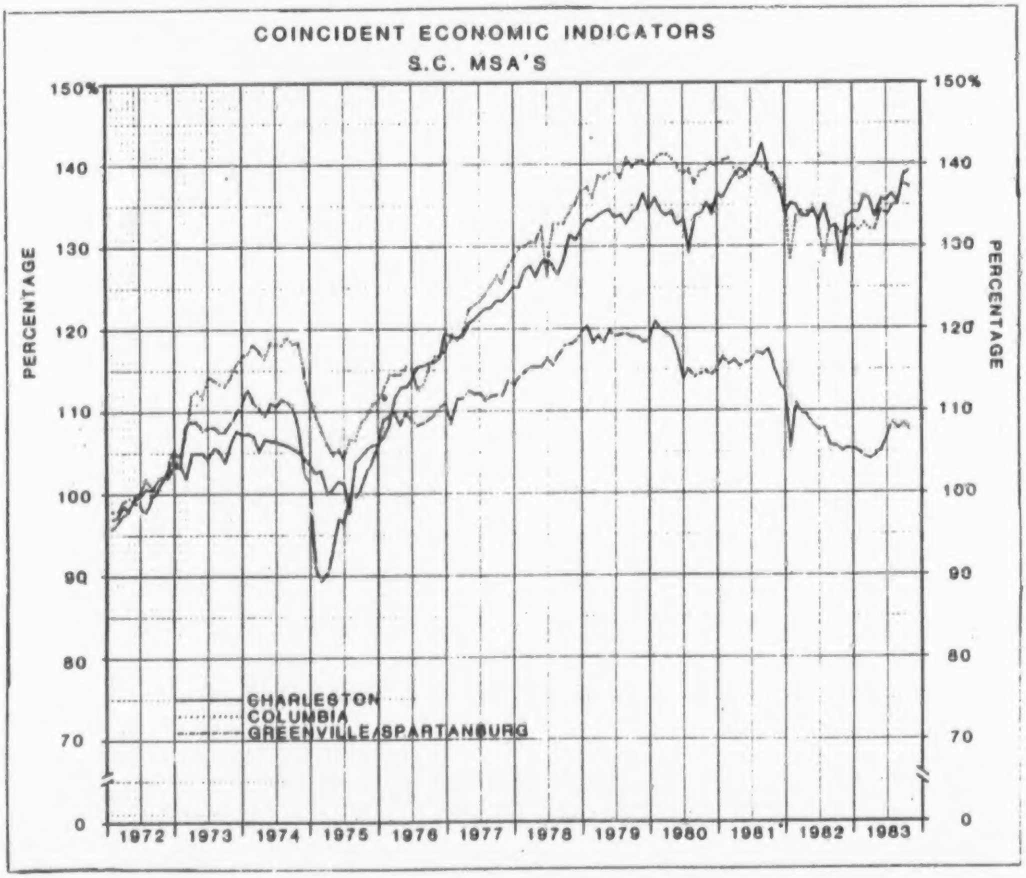
Components were selected based on their conformity to general economic trends, availability (historical and current), and timeliness. Each chosen indicator was placed in an index based on whether its trend generally led or coincided with overall economic movements. Once determined to be leading or coincident, each component was weighted based on its relative performance as a signal of economic turns.

The indexes for the three areas are not strictly comparable to the state leading and coincident indexes as published in the S.C. Economic Indicators. While each area index has six components, both state indexes have eight. Some indicators used in the state index, and available for the three areas, are not used in the area indexes and vice versa. Some of the state indexes' components are not available for the areas (new business incorporations, retail sales, residential construction, and nonresidential construction). The differences between indexes reflect varying economic structures and, therefore, fortunes between the state and its three major metropolitan areas.

The charts on the following page show the leading and coincident indexes for the three areas from January, 1972 to October, 1983. If you have any questions or would like more information about these indexes, contact Gary Crossley or Joe Ward of Research and Analysis at (803) 758-8983.



LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS
S.C. MSA's



COINCIDENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS
S.C. MSA'S

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Planner, Production	99	Plant Superintendent	99	16	X		$18,000	X		Sumter
Computer Operator	18	Keypunch Operator	66	14	X		$11,000		X	Union
Radio Announcer	26	None	N/A	15	X		$ 8,000	X		Georgetown
Manager, Restaurant	89	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Food Service Manager	26	None	N/A	12	X		$14,500	X		Clinton
General Office Clerk	24	Dental Assistant	42	14	X		$ 9,360	X		Chester
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Liberty
Manager, Finance Company	33	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Greenville
Civil Drafter	96	Carpenter	60	14	X		$12,000		X	Walterboro
Mechanical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Lancaster
Secretary	99	None	N/A	14	X		$10,800		X	Rock Hill
Meat Cutter	72	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Nurse, Instructor	99	Nurse, Staff	52	16	X		$14,000		X	Greenwood

* **There are currently more than** 94,800 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience**- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1180.7	1182.1	1160.9	- 1.4	+ 19.8
Mining	1.7	1.8	1.7	- 0.1	0.0
Construction	68.7	68.6	66.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.8	11.0	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.4	6.5	6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	31.8	31.9	31.3	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Work	6.4	6.3	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	360.6	360.4	353.9	+ 0.2	+ 6.7
Durable Goods	111.1	110.8	106.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.6	247.5	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.4	56.2	54.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	14.1	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	14.3	14.2	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.5	10.5	10.6	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.9	15.8	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric Services	10.6	10.5	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	233.8	234.0	230.6	- 0.2	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	48.1	48.4	47.6	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.8	25.8	25.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.3	22.6	21.9	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Retail Trade	185.7	185.6	183.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	26.0	25.0	26.6	+ 1.0	- 0.6
Department Stores	18.4	17.6	19.2	+ 0.8	- 0.8
Food Stores	35.1	34.8	34.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Grocery Stores	33.2	33.0	32.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.6	51.9	49.9	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Banking	15.3	15.3	15.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.9	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.1	11.1	10.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	174.2	177.1	168.7	- 2.9	+ 5.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.7	15.8	14.5	- 1.1	+ 0.2
Health Services	40.2	40.2	38.4	0.0	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.4	14.3	13.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	18.5	18.3	17.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.5	10.4	10.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Total Government	233.7	232.1	236.1	+ 1.6	- 2.4
Total Federal Government	37.3	37.2	37.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	71.7	71.3	71.7	+ 0.4	0.0
State Education	29.8	29.5	29.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Other State Government	41.9	41.8	42.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Total Local Government	124.7	123.6	127.4	+ 1.1	- 2.7
Local Education	72.2	71.1	75.3	+ 1.1	- 3.1
Other Local Government	52.5	52.5	52.1	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Manufacturing	360.6	360.4	353.9	+ 0.2	+ 6.7
Durable Goods	111.1	110.8	106.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Lumber and Wood Products	13.7	13.8	13.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	4.2	4.3	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.0	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	3.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.5	6.5	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.1	13.1	12.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.7	27.6	26.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	3.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.2	5.1	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.9	19.8	19.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	5.5	5.5	4.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.1	5.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.5	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.6	247.5	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	15.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change From: Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1982
Textile Mill Products	113.9	114.0	113.2	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.9	33.6	32.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.4	34.5	35.9	- 0.1	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.3	16.4	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.1	8.2	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.1	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	10.0	9.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.5	7.8	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.6	45.3	44.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.8	9.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.6	7.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.2	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.1	1.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	8.0	7.9	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.0	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.7	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	8.5	8.5	8.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	32.0	31.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	17.4	17.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.5	18.5	18.6	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	261.4	261.0	257.9	186.3	186.2	182.0
Construction	14.6	14.4	15.6	11.4	11.4	9.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.3	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.4	8.2	7.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.5	95.1	95.4	26.3	26.6	25.3
Durable Goods	27.5	27.4	27.7	12.9	13.1	12.3
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.6	.6	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.5	4.4	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.5	11.9	2.9	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.0	67.7	67.7	13.4	13.5	13.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	34.0	34.0	34.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.3	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	10.9	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.1	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	9.5	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.4	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.0	7.1	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.9	7.7	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.8	5.0	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.5	7.4	7.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.7
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.9	54.7	54.0	38.0	38.0	37.8
Wholesale Trade	14.9	15.1	14.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Retail Trade	40.0	39.6	40.0	27.5	27.5	27.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.5	6.1	6.6	4.3	4.2	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.7	10.6	10.2	14.8	15.0	14.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	6.0	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	3.9	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.4	40.6	37.9	30.5	30.3	30.4
Business Services	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	6.4
Health Services	-	-	-	6.6	6.5	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total Government	36.1	36.3	35.0	55.7	55.3	55.1
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Total State Government	9.6	9.9	9.0	30.6	30.3	30.4
Total Local Government	24.7	24.6	24.3	17.8	17.7	17.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.2	153.7	151.9	38.0	38.2	37.9
Construction	10.7	10.8	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	19.9	19.6	19.6	12.5	12.7	12.7
Durable Goods	11.0	10.8	10.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.4	1.5	-	-	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.1	-	-	0.4
Transportation Equipment	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	0.1
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	9.3	10.5	10.7	10.8
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.8	-	-	0.1
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.2	5.4	5.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	.8	.8	-	-	0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.5	-	-	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.0	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.2	35.1	34.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.6	7.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	27.6	27.5	27.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.2	7.3	6.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.5	26.7	26.7	6.1	6.0	5.6
Total Government	45.6	45.2	43.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Total Federal Government	17.1	16.9	16.6	.3	.3	.3
Total State Government	12.6	12.5	11.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total Local Government	15.9	15.8	15.4	3.4	3.4	3.5

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.0	46.8	45.9	42.7	42.6	42.3
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	22.0	21.8	21.3	12.6	12.6	12.2
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.3	17.2	17.1	7.7	7.7	7.2
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.7	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.6	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1983

Industry	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Net Change from Oct. 1983	Net Change from Nov. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	542.0	542.1	534.4	- 0.1	+ 7.6
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	149.3	149.1	146.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Durable Goods	35.5	35.2	32.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.5	7.5	7.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	113.8	113.8	114.2	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.8	4.9	4.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	48.2	48.3	47.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.1	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.1	15.2	15.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.3	38.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	13.6	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.0	6.9	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.9	109.8	108.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Wholesale Trade	12.0	12.1	11.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.7	5.5	- 0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	97.9	97.6	96.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
General Merchandise Stores	18.9	18.1	19.4	+ 0.8	- 0.5
Food Stores	15.1	15.0	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.3	32.3	31.2	- 0.0	+ 1.1
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.9	5.8	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	102.0	103.2	98.8	- 1.2	+ 3.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.2	10.9	10.0	- 0.7	+ 0.2
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.0	0.0	+ 1.5
Hospitals	11.9	11.8	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.1	11.0	10.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total Government	130.4	129.7	132.4	+ 0.7	- 2.0
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.2	37.0	37.2	+ 0.2	0.0
State Education	14.6	14.4	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Other State Government	22.6	22.6	22.8	0.0	- 0.2
Total Local Government	81.8	81.2	93.8	+ 0.6	- 2.0
Local Education	53.4	52.8	55.7	+ 0.6	- 2.3
Other Local Government	28.3	28.4	28.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
MANUFACTURING	282.4	282.2	276.6	297.86	294.35	264.10	41.6	41.4	39.3	7.16	7.11	6.72
DURABLE GOODS	84.4	84.1	80.4	306.29	306.18	272.05	41.9	42.0	39.6	7.31	7.29	6.87
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.5	10.0	260.62	263.59	240.12	41.9	43.0	42.2	6.22	6.13	5.69
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	3.9	228.93	243.21	206.65	39.0	40.2	37.1	5.87	6.05	5.57
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	7.8	382.84	377.32	323.51	45.2	44.6	42.4	8.47	8.46	7.63
Fabricated Metal Products	10.6	10.6	10.1	293.11	287.12	259.20	41.4	40.9	40.0	7.08	7.02	6.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.5	19.5	18.6	319.70	316.01	288.34	42.4	41.8	38.6	7.54	7.56	7.47
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.8	306.44	298.99	273.15	43.1	41.7	38.8	7.11	7.17	7.04
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.0	14.9	14.7	278.80	276.69	230.62	40.0	40.1	36.9	6.97	6.90	6.25
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	3.8	3.8	265.52	252.98	252.33	40.6	39.1	39.8	6.54	6.47	6.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.0	198.1	196.2	293.94	289.64	260.68	41.4	41.2	39.2	7.10	7.03	6.65
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	10.0	9.9	251.54	240.98	196.38	39.8	39.7	33.8	6.32	6.07	5.81
Textile Mill Products	98.4	98.4	97.7	269.51	266.98	241.86	41.4	41.2	39.2	6.51	6.48	6.17
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.5	29.3	28.0	278.63	269.57	247.46	42.8	41.6	40.7	6.51	6.48	6.08
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.6	30.7	31.9	268.37	272.28	240.29	39.7	40.1	37.9	6.76	6.79	6.34
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.0	7.0	263.33	245.83	236.16	42.2	40.7	40.3	6.24	6.04	5.86
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.0	13.1	13.5	280.73	278.56	258.56	41.9	41.7	40.4	6.70	6.68	6.40
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.5	2.3	263.68	280.67	239.98	41.2	44.2	40.4	6.40	6.35	5.94
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.7	8.1	248.09	243.67	207.23	42.7	42.6	39.1	5.81	5.72	5.30
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.5	36.9	192.76	189.24	181.54	39.5	39.1	37.9	4.88	4.84	4.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.8	8.5	173.20	168.97	161.17	37.9	37.3	35.5	4.57	4.53	4.54
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.8	12.9	164.75	164.75	158.84	37.7	37.7	36.6	4.37	4.37	4.34
Paper and Allied Products	10.5	10.4	10.1	504.80	488.61	420.26	46.1	45.2	41.9	10.95	10.81	10.03
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	291.20	293.09	291.44	40.0	39.5	37.8	7.28	7.42	7.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.4	21.6	21.4	457.00	441.27	393.46	43.4	42.8	40.9	10.53	10.31	9.62

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

NOVEMBER, 1983

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.7	14.5	368.49	366.79	327.63	42.6	42.6	40.2	8.65	8.61	8.15
Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.8	359.31	359.26	325.03	43.5	43.6	41.3	8.26	8.24	7.87
Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.3	6.7	381.80	375.74	330.65	41.5	41.2	38.9	9.20	9.12	8.50

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	18.6	280.08	272.45	256.35	40.3	39.6	38.9	6.95	6.88	6.59
Durable Goods	9.4	9.3	8.8	277.17	269.56	245.50	40.7	39.7	38.6	6.81	6.79	6.36
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	274.33	272.58	285.29	42.4	42.0	44.3	6.47	6.49	6.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	276.48	264.86	275.31	38.4	37.2	41.4	7.20	7.12	6.65
Nondurable Goods	10.0	10.0	9.8	281.78	276.01	266.17	39.8	39.6	39.2	7.08	6.97	6.79
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.1	233.50	233.68	228.74	37.3	36.8	39.1	6.26	6.35	5.85
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	163.25	174.04	157.91	35.8	38.0	36.3	4.56	4.58	4.35

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
All Manufacturing	72.4	72.1	72.4	277.84	280.96	251.55	41.1	41.5	39.0	6.76	6.77	6.45
Durable Goods	20.4	20.3	20.6	280.70	287.32	259.96	40.8	41.4	38.8	6.88	6.94	6.70
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.2	302.08	312.83	280.74	41.1	41.6	38.3	7.35	7.52	7.33
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.8	51.8	277.12	278.05	248.04	41.3	41.5	39.0	6.71	6.70	6.36
Textile Mill Products	29.3	29.3	29.7	274.86	273.55	239.90	41.9	41.7	39.2	6.56	6.56	6.12
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.1	10.0	9.5	269.57	267.56	239.99	41.6	41.1	39.8	6.48	6.51	6.03
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	10.2	285.02	286.96	241.01	42.1	42.2	38.5	6.77	6.80	6.26
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.8	261.88	251.29	218.59	39.5	38.9	36.8	6.63	6.46	5.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.2	263.94	250.17	249.08	41.5	39.9	40.9	6.36	6.27	6.09
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.2	7.8	7.5	177.75	176.10	165.43	37.9	38.2	36.2	4.69	4.61	4.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	1.9	157.44	154.34	145.77	35.3	35.4	33.9	4.46	4.36	4.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.5	361.12	344.85	314.28	43.3	41.8	40.5	8.34	8.25	7.76

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
NOVEMBER, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY Nov. 1983	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY Oct. 1983	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY Nov. 1982	MANUFACTURING Nov. 1983	MANUFACTURING Oct. 1983	MANUFACTURING Nov. 1982	NONMANUFACTURING Nov. 1983	NONMANUFACTURING Oct. 1983	NONMANUFACTURING Nov. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,530	6,500	6,360	3,940	3,910	3,670	2,590	2,590	2,690
AIKEN---------	37,100	36,600	36,200	18,800	18,800	17,700	18,300	17,800	18,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,590	2,630	2,710	1,010	1,050	1,060	1,580	1,580	1,650
ANDERSON------	46,970	46,780	45,890	21,960	21,820	21,310	25,010	24,960	24,580
BAMBERG-------	4,600	4,610	4,590	1,850	1,860	1,750	2,750	2,750	2,840
BARNWELL------	6,580	6,450	6,490	2,950	2,810	2,680	3,630	3,640	3,810
BEAUFORT------	23,130	23,130	22,160	1,170	1,170	1,280	21,960	21,960	20,880
BERKELEY------	19,100	19,100	19,100	6,000	6,000	5,900	13,100	13,100	13,200
CALHOUN-------	3,880	3,860	3,840	2,180	2,170	2,100	1,700	1,690	1,740
CHARLESTON----	122,800	122,200	120,800	10,600	10,400	10,600	112,200	111,800	110,200
CHEROKEE------	13,940	13,930	13,620	7,060	7,080	6,620	6,880	6,850	7,000
CHESTER-------	11,180	11,190	11,430	6,560	6,580	6,810	4,620	4,610	4,620
CHESTERFIELD--	11,450	11,350	10,930	6,480	6,500	6,070	4,970	4,850	4,860
CLARENDON-----	6,290	6,270	6,220	1,720	1,720	1,640	4,570	4,550	4,580
COLLETON------	8,530	8,540	8,450	2,490	2,490	2,400	6,040	6,050	6,050
DARLINGTON----	19,150	19,010	19,130	8,250	8,130	8,240	10,900	10,880	10,890
DILLON--------	8,240	8,260	8,180	3,330	3,350	3,110	4,910	4,910	5,070
DORCHESTER----	12,300	12,400	12,000	3,300	3,200	3,100	9,000	9,200	8,900
EDGEFIELD-----	4,410	4,450	4,550	2,240	2,260	2,370	2,170	2,190	2,180
FAIRFIELD-----	5,960	5,940	5,740	2,290	2,280	2,010	3,670	3,660	3,730
FLORENCE------	42,660	42,550	42,280	12,630	12,610	12,230	30,030	29,940	30,050
GEORGETOWN----	14,550	14,470	15,000	4,030	4,010	4,120	10,520	10,460	10,880
GREENVILLE----	147,000	147,000	143,700	47,000	47,200	46,800	100,000	99,800	96,900
GREENWOOD-----	24,720	24,900	24,660	11,250	11,350	11,230	13,470	13,550	13,430
HAMPTON-------	4,870	4,870	4,790	1,770	1,760	1,730	3,100	3,110	3,060
HORRY---------	43,520	44,640	41,510	6,820	6,800	6,460	36,700	37,840	35,050
JASPER--------	3,160	3,160	3,130	220	220	220	2,940	2,940	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,680	14,630	14,530	7,780	7,750	7,690	6,900	6,880	6,840
LANCASTER-----	17,570	17,570	18,320	9,960	9,980	10,740	7,610	7,590	7,580
LAURENS-------	17,190	17,280	17,390	8,060	8,110	8,250	9,130	9,170	9,140
LEE-----------	2,810	2,810	2,900	1,040	1,040	1,070	1,770	1,770	1,830
LEXINGTON-----	41,900	41,800	41,100	13,200	13,200	12,700	28,700	28,600	28,400
MCCORMICK-----	1,760	1,870	1,990	790	890	970	970	980	1,020
MARION--------	11,060	11,340	11,090	5,610	5,530	5,070	5,450	5,810	6,020
MARLBORO------	8,490	8,500	8,570	4,140	4,150	4,180	4,350	4,350	4,390
NEWBERRY------	10,680	10,670	10,670	5,080	5,100	4,950	5,600	5,570	5,720
OCONEE--------	17,430	17,360	17,370	8,570	8,510	8,410	8,860	8,850	8,960
ORANGEBURG----	24,290	24,260	24,060	8,330	8,310	8,020	15,960	15,950	16,040
PICKENS-------	28,700	28,700	28,000	12,100	12,100	11,400	16,600	16,600	16,600
RICHLAND------	144,400	144,400	140,900	13,100	13,400	12,600	131,300	131,000	128,300
SALUDA--------	2,800	2,800	2,740	1,080	1,070	1,010	1,720	1,730	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	85,700	85,300	86,200	36,400	35,800	37,200	49,300	49,500	49,000
SUMTER--------	25,900	25,970	26,330	8,200	8,290	8,470	17,700	17,680	17,860
UNION---------	9,080	9,170	8,830	5,050	5,130	4,740	4,030	4,040	4,090
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,160	8,140	8,310	2,770	2,760	2,870	5,390	5,380	5,440
YORK----------	38,030	38,210	37,850	12,510	12,700	12,700	25,520	25,510	25,150

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
NOVEMBER, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	NOV. 1983	OCT. 1983	NOV. 1982	NOV. 1983	OCT. 1983	NOV. 1982	NOV. 1983	OCT. 1983	NOV. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,680	9,580	9,760	1,050	980	1,200	10.8	10.2	12.3
AIKEN---------	43,970	43,570	45,770	4,280	4,450	5,520	9.7	10.2	12.1
ALLENDALE-----	3,740	3,880	3,890	610	620	570	16.3	16.0	14.7
ANDERSON------	61,350	60,620	63,440	5,010	4,680	7,240	8.2	7.7	11.4
BAMBERG-------	7,180	7,250	7,510	610	590	820	8.5	8.1	10.9
BARNWELL------	9,210	9,470	9,580	770	1,100	1,080	8.4	11.6	11.3
BEAUFORT------	30,040	30,060	29,650	1,770	1,720	2,060	5.9	5.7	6.9
BERKELEY------	38,610	38,760	39,590	2,670	2,990	3,510	6.9	7.7	8.9
CALHOUN-------	7,170	7,250	7,580	480	510	840	6.7	7.0	11.1
CHARLESTON---	113,210	112,720	115,120	8,130	8,130	9,620	7.2	7.2	8.4
CHEROKEE------	21,860	21,890	22,650	1,590	1,690	2,470	7.3	7.7	10.9
CHESTER-------	14,040	14,100	14,970	1,490	1,560	1,890	10.6	11.1	12.6
CHESTERFIELD--	18,600	18,550	19,110	1,560	1,550	2,530	8.4	8.4	13.2
CLARENDON-----	12,290	12,570	12,970	1,030	990	1,550	8.4	7.9	12.0
COLLETON------	12,670	12,880	13,270	1,210	1,310	1,690	9.6	10.2	12.7
DARLINGTON----	27,020	26,870	28,350	2,700	2,480	3,570	10.0	9.2	12.6
DILLON--------	13,400	13,590	14,200	1,290	1,200	1,930	9.6	8.8	13.6
DORCHESTER----	23,910	23,910	24,330	1,620	1,720	1,950	6.8	7.2	8.0
EDGEFIELD-----	8,290	8,360	8,520	690	660	570	8.3	7.9	6.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,680	9,610	9,860	780	760	1,130	8.1	7.9	11.5
FLORENCE------	49,520	50,030	51,730	4,120	4,250	5,770	8.3	8.5	11.2
GEORGETOWN----	20,350	20,190	21,540	2,830	2,500	3,150	13.9	12.4	14.6
GREENVILLE----	142,240	141,590	150,000	9,180	9,510	16,200	6.5	6.7	10.8
GREENWOOD-----	25,450	25,600	27,510	2,360	2,410	3,980	9.3	9.4	14.5
HAMPTON-------	7,440	7,490	7,610	820	810	960	11.0	10.8	12.6
HORRY---------	60,530	61,930	61,390	5,540	4,850	7,810	9.2	7.8	12.7
JASPER--------	6,190	6,210	6,520	510	510	770	8.2	8.2	11.8
KERSHAW-------	18,120	18,150	18,910	1,380	1,530	2,010	7.6	8.4	10.6
LANCASTER-----	21,960	22,010	24,160	2,130	2,250	3,050	9.7	10.2	12.6
LAURENS-------	21,870	22,030	23,750	2,180	2,270	3,480	10.0	10.3	14.7
LEE-----------	7,370	7,530	7,820	780	750	900	10.6	10.0	11.5
LEXINGTON-----	67,610	67,700	68,820	3,970	4,540	5,430	5.9	6.7	7.9
MCCORMICK-----	3,080	3,140	3,570	540	420	650	17.5	13.4	18.2
MARION--------	16,560	16,660	16,970	2,240	1,780	2,320	13.5	10.7	13.7
MARLBORO------	11,820	11,710	13,080	2,070	1,980	3,040	17.5	16.9	23.2
NEWBERRY------	16,120	16,250	16,960	970	1,020	1,510	6.0	6.3	8.9
OCONEE--------	19,980	19,930	22,270	2,050	2,110	4,020	10.3	10.6	18.1
ORANGEBURG----	36,450	37,050	38,200	3,210	3,460	4,590	8.8	9.3	12.0
PICKENS-------	39,920	39,370	40,540	3,280	2,990	3,690	8.2	7.6	9.1
RICHLAND------	129,270	128,560	130,630	6,970	7,180	8,800	5.4	5.6	6.7
SALUDA--------	6,600	6,600	6,820	690	610	920	10.5	9.2	13.5
SPARTANBURG---	100,270	99,560	105,110	6,980	6,950	11,300	7.0	7.0	10.8
SUMTER--------	33,060	33,170	34,690	3,030	2,950	3,590	9.2	8.9	10.3
UNION---------	12,480	13,040	14,220	1,840	2,320	3,680	14.7	17.8	25.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,970	16,080	17,060	1,700	1,480	2,230	10.6	9.2	13.1
YORK--------- --	50,650	50,160	52,510	4,500	3,970	5,700	8.9	7.9	10.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

DECEMBER, 1983

STATE'S JOB COUNT RISES IN DECEMBER

HOLIDAY BUYING KEYS EMPLOYMENT UPSURGE

The level of nonagricultural employment in South Carolina reflected a strong Christmas buying season as the overall number of jobs rose 3,900 in December to reach 1,184,700. Retail trade was primarily responsible for the strong showing. In comparison to the recession of one year earlier, employment registered a significant jump of 25,000.

SEASONAL ADDITIONS PUSH PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT UP

Overcoming some minor employment cutbacks in various industries throughout the economy, the private sector accounted for 951,800 jobs in South Carolina in December. This 4,700 monthly increase was attributable to an excellent, sustained holiday sales period as many workers were added to meet the demand. Wholesale and retail trade enjoyed most of the fruits of the season as expansion produced a net 4,500 new jobs. The retail area was where the action was as the job count hit 189,800 tying the all-time high for any month on record. As might be expected, general merchandise stores were the biggest contributors to this positive showing.

Construction displayed notable strength as employment in the industry was unchanged between November and December. The strength could be traced to the fact that normally construction jobs decline markedly in December in response to weather conditions. Pent-up housing demand helped construction ward off these normal seasonal influences as interest rates remained stable and within reach of many potential buyers.

Some 200 workers were added to the ranks of the employed in transportation and public utilities. The resulting 56,300 count of employment was boosted by electric, gas, and sanitary services where the 16,000 jobs were the highest ever recorded in that industry group.

Reacting similarly was finance, insurance, and real estate. There were 52,000 employees in this sector in December, up 400 over the previous month and 2,100 above December, 1982.

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On the negative side, manufacturing faltered slightly with a monthly job loss of 100. Durable-good employment dropped to 111,600 with only minor changes in evidence within industry groups. The job count in nondurables was stable during the month, but within this category, a dip in textile mill products of 300 was counterbalanced by numerous nominal gains led by apparel and other textile products.

The final major industry division, services, reduced employment in December by 400. The bulk of this slide was tourist-related as seasonal downturns usually associated with periods earlier in the fall were evident for the first time in December. This decline could actually be viewed in a positive light since a successful tourist season brought about the later-than-normal layoffs. Elsewhere in the industry, health services continued to expand payrolls as employment rose 300. On the other hand, educational services fell victim to the cutting of work-study students from employment counts, decreasing 200 between November and December.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS CAUSE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT LOSS

Total government employment in South Carolina slid to 232,900 in December. The drop of 800 was centered in state and local government where 1,100 employees in education were separated from their jobs over the month. Much of this negative movement was connected with work-study curtailments. On the federal government side, employment managed a meager 100 pickup to 37,400. The figure for total government was 12,200 less than the record level of employment set in 1981.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DOWNTURNS FORECAST FOR JANUARY

The first month of the new year should witness employment drops state-wide. Job losses in wholesale and retail trade are expected to be the primary reason for the decline. Although employment in trade will be cut in response to the after-Christmas slowdown, layoffs are not predicted to be as steep as in recent years because of surprisingly strong continued consumer buying. Construction should also slip slightly as weather intrudes into building activity. The forecast for manufacturing is stable even though a few scattered layoffs could produce an overall minor downturn. Neither finance, insurance, and real estate; nor transportation and public utilities will vary substantially from December employment levels; however, both divisions probably will face small reductions in work forces. Payrolls in services are predicted to slide with the temporary removal of employees in educational services over the Christmas break, primarily work-study students. Likewise, total government will reflect school-related losses and employment will be trimmed.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES IN DECEMBER

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 1,200, rose to 544,300 in December. This figure was 9,500 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. A 2,900 hike in wholesale and retail trade was the primary reason for the positive December development. Due to the Christmas buying season, general merchandise stores accounted for 62% of the wholesale and retail trade industry surge.

Manufacturing employment advanced 100 to 149,400. Most responsible for the growth in December were lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate reported slight upturns of 100 each. Developments in services were not as positive, declining 400. Hotels and other lodging places, with seasonal downturns, were the predominant factor. The final major industry in the private sector, construction, was unchanged over the month.

In the public sector, the monthly count of government jobs lessened 500 to 130,000. State and local government dipped 200 and 300, respectively, due to seasonal education declines.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS BELOW EIGHT PERCENT

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.9% in December, the lowest figure in 31 months. This represents 113,200 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,000 from the November level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to increased Christmas hiring in retail trade. The national unemployment rate averaged 8.2% in December.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

December, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,430,900	1,426,800	1,469,200	177,290	175,730	178,060
Total Employment	1,317,700	1,311,600	1,308,800	165,620	163,310	163,680
Total Unemployment	113,200	115,200	160,400	11,670	12,420	14,380
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.1	10.9	6.6	7.1	8.1

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	198,800	196,870	198,160	284,670	282,420	292,530
Total Employment	188,520	185,930	184,720	266,100	262,990	261,840
Total Unemployment	10,280	10,940	13,440	18,570	19,430	30,690
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.5	6.9	10.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #12 under the appropriate counties.

FACTORY WORKWEEK GROWS

The workweek for the state's factory workers reported growth of 0.3 hour in December to an average of 41.8 hours per week. Both sectors of manufacturing contributed to the increase with gains of 0.6 hour in durables and 0.2 in soft-good factories.

Stepped-up production of special industry machinery caused a 2.3 hour rise in that group's workweek. Electrical and electronic equipment, and instruments and related products gained 1.5 and 1.6 hours average per week, respectively, in December. The soft housing market caused furniture and fixtures to slip 1.1 hours per week, the major downturn among durables.

The upturn in the nondurable workweek was highlighted by a rise of 2.7 hours in the workweek in floor covering mills. That increase, together with a general upturn among textile mill products, was enough to raise the soft-good workweek to 41.4 hours for the month. Several drops in average weekly hours, most notably among food and kindred products, and paper and allied products, prevented a larger gain for the sector.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 1,000 in the Charleston area in December with most of the boost resulting from an 800-worker increase in trade. Also contributing to the gain were manufacturing (up 300), and transportation and public utilities (up 200). The additional jobs in trade were all located in the retail sector as the employment level for wholesalers remained unchanged for the month. Advances in manufacturing employment were provided entirely by the durable-good sector. Some negative influences were evident during the month as construction; government; and finance, insurance, and real estate lost 100 workers each. The employment level in services was the same in December as in the month before.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

A modest improvement in nonfarm employment was recorded in the Columbia area in December thanks to gains in construction, trade, and manufacturing. An increase of 200 jobs pushed the employment level to 187,300 for the month. Construction contributed 400 new workers to the area total in December, the best showing by any industry group. Trade employment rose by 200 with all of the growth coming in the retail sector, an obvious result of holiday increases in buying and selling. Manufacturing added 100 jobs in December because of a 200-position gain among durable workers. Government experienced the only industry group decline losing 500 workers over the month. Although the federal work force remained stable, state employment dropped 400 jobs, while 100 positions were eliminated from the local payrolls. Unchanged from November employment levels were transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

GREENVILLE—SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Wage and salary employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area advanced 1,000 over November's level of 261,500. A significant gain in trade jobs, along with smaller increases in finance, insurance, and real estate; and manufacturing produced the overall worker boost. Trade added 1,500 jobs in December, with the retail sector claiming 1,400 positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate expanded by 200 in December, the same growth recorded for manufacturing. Downturns were felt in services, government, and construction. Service employment dropped 400 to 40,000 workers in December. Government pared 300 jobs over the month with the bulk trimmed at the state level. Seasonal reductions dropped employment by 200 in the construction industry.

U. S. ECONOMY STILL GROWING, BUT AT A SLOWER PACE

December's slight drop to 8.2% in the national unemployment rate marked the fourth straight month that the rate has fallen. This represented a decline of two and a half percentage points from the recession peak of 10.7% in November, 1982, and was also the sharpest annual decrease in 30 years. The December reduction in the jobless rate was the result of continued strong growth in employment and relatively sluggish growth in the labor force.

Some improvements during the month included the following: the unemployment rate for adult men fell to 7.4% from 7.8%; for adult women, the rate dropped to 7.1% from 7.2%; for teenagers, the decline was from 20.2% to 20.1%; for whites, unemployment slid to 7.1% from 7.3%; and for hispanics, there was a sharp decrease to 11.6% from 12.3%. Less favorable was the unemployment rate for blacks which rose slightly to 17.8% in December from 17.7% the month before.

Retail sales increased a slim 0.1% from November despite earlier reports of strong sales by department store chains. Apparently, severe weather conditions in the latter part of December caused the less-than-forecast selling activity. Although personal spending rose 1.3% in December, two thirds of the spending increase was accounted for by the sale of services, which are not included in retail sales. Boosted by sales of cars (up 2.9%), sales of durable goods rose a strong 1.6% in December after rising 3.1% the month before. Nondurable sales fell 0.7% after rising 0.2% in November.

The growth in industrial production during the month also was somewhat less than expected, increasing 0.5% from November. Production rose a revised 0.7% in November and 0.8% in October. December's upturn matched last February's as the smallest for the entire year. A 1.9% increase in the output of consumer durables contributed much of the rise, while a 1.5% jump in defense and space production also provided a lift. The manufacture of business equipment grew 0.9% during the month after gaining 1.8% in November. Total consumer goods rose 0.6% in December after increasing 0.4% the previous month.

Personal income showed substantial improvement in December, advancing 0.9% from the month before, and 3.2% from one year ago. The December increase, which followed November's 0.7% rise, reflected strong employment gains for the month as well as higher average hourly earnings. Personal spending grew even faster than income, escalating 1.3% in December.

Housing starts slumped 5.0% in December as unusually frigid weather conditions hit much of the nation and stifled builders. However, starts for all of 1983 surged 60.3% from the previous year, when they hit a 36-year low. Construction of single-family homes was especially hard hit, dropping 11.4% in December and more than offsetting a 0.9% rise in starts of apartments. Housing construction was down in all parts of the country except the South, where more than half the new homes are being built.

FACTORY PAYROLLS IMPROVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The state's general economic improvement was reflected in higher hourly earnings for factory workers in December, with a corresponding increase in weekly earnings.

Manufacturing production workers earned $0.04 more per hour in December to register an average of $7.19 for the month. Among durable-good workers, the average rose to $7.33, a gain of $0.02 over the previous month. Lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures with $0.15 and $0.14 increases, respectively, were the big gainers in December. The one downturn among the sector's representatives was stone, clay, and glass products, where workers lost $0.15 per hour dropping to $8.29. Weekly earnings were up over $5.00 for the month in the total hard-good area, reaching $312.99.

In the soft-good sector, hourly earnings advanced $0.04 per hour to $7.13 in December. Leading this positive transition were floor covering mills (up $0.19), and men's and boys' furnishings (up $0.15). Chemicals and allied product workers lost $0.05 per hour in December to be the only group experiencing a drop in wages. Weekly earnings in nondurables were up to $295.18 for the month, a slight improvement over November's figure.

Production workers nationally gained $0.07 an hour to $9.05 for the month in manufacturing. Weekly earnings rose over $6.00 for these workers.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

December, 1983

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.19	$ 7.15	$ 6.68	$ 8.54	$ 8.62	$ 8.38
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.54	$296.72	$252.70	$363.80	$363.76	$356.99
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.68	$ 98.45	$ 93.64	$120.66	$120.69	$122.26

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.02	$ 6.99	$ 6.58	$ 6.73	$ 6.77	$ 6.61
Average Weekly Earnings	$288.52	$281.00	$261.23	$286.70	$277.57	$263.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.69	$ 93.23	$ 89.46	$ 95.09	$ 92.09	$ 90.10

MANHOUR INDEX GAINS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index grew 0.6 point to 107.2 during December. The growth was caused by the 0.3 hourly gain in average weekly hours. The December index was 7.8 points greater than the year-ago figure of 99.4.

TABLE 3

	December, 1983	November, 1983	December, 1982
Production Worker Manhour Index	107.2	106.6	99.4
Durable Good Manhour Index	133.4	131.4	118.3
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.6	98.3	93.4
Textile Manhour Index	73.8	73.2	69.9
Apparel Manhour Index	106.1	106.7	98.0

THE SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMY IN 1983 - A REVIEW

Based upon the latest data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the Southeast experienced economic recovery in 1983. Employment rose sharply and the unemployment rate declined significantly. Price increases also slowed over the entire eight-state region, including Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

The Southeast region recorded a 2.6% hike in the number of nonagricultural jobs. The gain of 368,500 produced a total employment count of 14,799,000, which surpassed the pre-recession peak of 14,734,300 in September, 1981. All industry groups shared in the upturn except mining. As might be expected, the largest growth in jobs occurred in those industries hit hardest by the recession, namely manufacturing and construction. In the United States as a whole, nonagricultural employment climbed 2.4% in 1983.

Between October, 1982, and October, 1983, the Southeastern unemployment rate fell from 10.1% to 8.9%. The comparable national drop was from 9.9% to 8.4% over the same period. Within the region, unemployment rates varied widely from Georgia's 7.1% to Alabama's 12.3%. The most extreme over-the-year reductions were in Alabama (down 3.0 percentage points) and South Carolina (down 2.7 percentage points).

Inflation slowed dramatically in 1983 as consumer prices rose only 3.2% in the South. This rate was slightly higher than the national 2.9% annual increase. Most of the improvement in retail price changes came from more moderate price advances in food, housing, apparel, and transportation.

Wages and salaries of private nonagricultural workers in the South edged up 5.1% in the twelve months preceding October, 1983. Within manufacturing, average hourly earnings in the Southeast gained \$.33 to reach \$7.28. Weekly earnings in manufacturing were up 9.8% from \$272.44 to \$299.21. This percentage compared favorably with the national pickup in weekly earnings of 8.6%.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Hampton Inn	Columbia	Unknown	This will be the second economy-style motel in the nation built by Holiday Inns, Inc.; completion is targeted for September, 1984.
AVX, Inc.	Charleston	500	The company will build a multi-million dollar plant with 40,000 sq. feet to make capacitors; the multi-layer capacitors are used for everything from autos to military hardware; the plant will be operational in late 1985 and will initially employ between 150 and 200 workers, and within five years, will expand to 500 employees.
GFT, Inc.	Chester	85 to 100	GFT plans to build a $20 million plant to manufacture glass fiber which is used for fiberglass shingles and boat hulls; the plant of 250,000 square feet will begin operation in late 1985 or early 1986.
The Park on Main	Columbia	150	A $2.5 million renovation of the J. C. Penney building in downtown will feature a food court with 17 restaurant booths, a full-service restaurant and bar, 35 retail shops, and a dinner theatre; the Park, across the street from the Columbia Marriott, will open in September.
Cory Knit Mills	Union	100	This manufacturing firm will make knit shirts.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electrical Engineer	99	Project Control	60	16	X	X	$25,000	X		Greenville
Executive Secretary	99	None	N/A	13	X		$10,000		X	Conway
Steel Erector	24	None	N/A	12	X		$22,880		X	Kingstree
Production Supervisor	89	Business Manager	89	18	X		$20,000	X		Sumter
Sandblaster	99	None	N/A	11	X		$12,000	X		Georgetown
Weaving Superintendent	18	Plant Manager	36	16	X		$12,000	X		Greenwood
Iron Worker	84	None	N/A	12	X		$24,128	X		Newberry
Financial Analyst	95	None	N/A	18	X		$20,000	X		Aiken
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$20,000		X	Rock Hill
Drafter, Architectural	21	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Florence
Salesperson, Sporting Goods	48	Owner/Mgr, Furniture Store	99	16	X		$20,000	X		Union
Construction Estimator	48	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		OPEN	X		Lancaster

* There are currently more than 89,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From: Nov. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1184.7	1180.8	1159.7	+ 3.9	+ 25.0
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction	68.7	68.7	65.6	0.0	+ 3.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.4	10.8	10.4	- 0.4	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	4.4	4.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	31.8	31.8	31.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Work	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	361.1	361.2	351.1	- 0.1	+ 10.0
Durable Goods	111.6	111.7	105.8	- 0.1	+ 5.8
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.5	245.3	0.0	+ 4.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.1	54.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	13.9	14.0	13.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation	3.4	3.3	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	14.1	14.2	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.3	10.4	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.0	15.9	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electric Services	10.7	10.6	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	238.3	233.8	234.3	+ 4.5	+ 4.0
Wholesale Trade	48.5	48.0	48.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.9	25.7	25.9	+ 0.2	0.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.0	10.9	11.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.6	22.3	22.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.6	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	3.0	2.9	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From: Nov. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1982
Retail Trade	189.8	185.8	186.2	+ 4.0	+ 3.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.9	7.8	7.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	28.6	26.1	28.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.3
Department Stores	20.2	18.5	20.1	+ 1.7	+ 0.1
Food Stores	35.2	35.1	34.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	33.2	33.2	32.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.0	51.6	49.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Banking	15.3	15.3	14.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	173.6	174.0	167.8	- 0.4	+ 5.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.1	14.9	13.6	- 0.8	+ 0.5
Health Services	40.4	40.1	38.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Hospitals	14.4	14.3	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	18.3	18.5	17.7	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	10.4	10.5	10.4	- 0.1	0.0
Total Government	232.9	233.7	235.2	- 0.8	- 2.3
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.3	37.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	71.2	71.7	71.0	- 0.5	+ 0.2
State Education	29.1	29.8	29.0	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Other State Government	42.1	41.9	42.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Local Government	124.3	124.7	127.1	- 0.4	- 2.8
Local Education	71.8	72.2	75.0	- 0.4	- 3.2
Other Local Government	52.5	52.5	52.1	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From: Nov. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1982
Manufacturing	361.1	361.2	351.1	- 0.1	+ 10.0
Durable Goods	111.6	111.7	105.8	- 0.1	+ 5.8
Lumber and Wood Products	13.7	13.7	13.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.8	4.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.0	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	4.3	4.2	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.2	10.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.7	3.7	3.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.3	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	13.4	13.2	12.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	27.9	28.0	26.4	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	3.9	4.2	3.5	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.3	5.2	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.0	20.0	19.2	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Appliances	2.8	2.9	2.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.4	7.4	6.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.9	2.8	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	5.5	5.5	4.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	249.5	249.5	245.3	0.0	+ 4.2
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	14.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Textile Mill Products	113.6	113.9	112.6	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.9	33.9	32.3	0.0	+ 1.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.2	34.4	35.0	- 0.2	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.1	16.3	17.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.0	8.1	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.5	7.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	9.7	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.8	45.6	44.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.9	9.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.3	15.3	15.4	0.0	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.0	1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	8.1	8.0	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.9	14.8	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.6	4.5	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	31.8	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.8	17.2	17.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.5	18.5	18.2	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

December, 1983

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	262.5	261.5	256.3	187.3	187.1	182.2
Construction	14.4	14.6	15.5	12.0	11.6	9.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.1	8.4	7.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.8	95.6	94.7	26.5	26.4	25.4
Durable Goods	27.4	27.5	27.6	13.1	12.9	12.3
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.6	.6	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.5	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.5	11.8	3.0	2.9	2.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.4	68.1	67.1	13.4	13.5	13.1
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Textile Mill Products	34.2	34.1	33.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.3	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	11.0	11.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.2	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.9	10.0	9.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.3	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	7.6	7.7	7.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	3.9	3.8	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.8	7.6	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.9	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.5	7.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.6
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	56.4	54.9	55.1	38.4	38.2	38.1
Wholesale Trade	15.0	14.9	14.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Retail Trade	41.4	40.0	41.1	27.9	27.7	27.6
General Merchandise Stores	7.5	6.5	7.6	4.6	4.4	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.9	10.7	10.3	14.9	14.9	14.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	40.0	40.4	35.9	30.7	30.7	29.9
Business Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.3	6.2
Health Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.6	6.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total Government	35.8	36.1	34.9	55.2	55.7	55.6
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Total State Government	9.1	9.6	8.9	30.2	30.6	30.9
Total Local Government	24.9	24.7	24.3	17.7	17.8	17.2

Note:—See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	155.2	154.2	151.9	37.9	37.7	37.5
Construction	10.9	11.0	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	20.2	19.9	19.2	12.5	12.5	12.4
Durable Goods	11.3	11.0	10.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.4	2.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	9.1	10.4	10.5	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.8	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.0	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.8	35.0	35.0	6.5	6.5	6.4
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.6	7.4	-	-	-
Retail Trade	28.2	27.4	27.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.1	7.2	6.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	26.5	26.5	26.6	5.9	5.7	5.6
Total Government	45.5	45.6	43.8	4.9	4.9	5.0
Total Federal Government	17.1	17.1	16.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.6	12.6	11.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.8	15.9	15.3	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.0	47.0	46.1	42.6	42.7	42.2
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Manufacturing	21.9	22.0	21.3	12.6	12.6	12.1
Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	17.3	17.3	16.9	7.7	7.7	7.3
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.6	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
Total Government	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1983

Industry	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Net Change From Nov. 1983	Net Change From Dec. 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	544.3	543.1	534.8	+ 1.2	+ 9.5
Construction	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	149.4	149.3	145.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Durable Goods	35.6	35.5	31.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.6	7.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	11.2	11.2	10.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	113.8	113.8	113.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	4.8	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	48.2	48.2	47.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.2	13.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	15.0	15.1	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	5.6	5.5	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.6	39.5	38.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	8.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	13.6	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.3	8.2	- 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	6.7	6.8	6.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	112.9	110.0	110.6	+ 2.9	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade	12.1	12.0	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.5	5.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	100.8	98.0	98.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.2
General Merchandise Stores	20.8	19.0	20.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.2
Food Stores	15.2	15.1	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.4	32.3	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Banking	11.6	11.7	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	101.5	101.9	98.1	- 0.4	+ 3.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.7	10.2	9.4	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Health Services	33.6	33.4	32.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Hospitals	11.9	11.9	11.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	11.0	11.1	10.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Total Government	130.0	130.5	132.0	- 0.5	- 2.0
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	37.0	37.2	36.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
State Education	14.2	14.6	14.2	- 0.4	0.0
Other State Government	22.7	22.6	22.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Total Local Government	81.5	81.8	83.6	- 0.3	- 2.1
Local Education	53.1	53.5	55.5	- 0.4	- 2.4
Other Local Government	28.4	28.3	28.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
MANUFACTURING	282.4	282.7	275.1	300.54	296.72	273.43	41.8	41.5	39.8	7.19	7.15	6.87
DURABLE GOODS	84.7	84.6	80.2	312.99	307.75	286.80	42.7	42.1	40.0	7.33	7.31	7.17
Lumber and Wood Products	10.4	10.4	9.8	276.38	269.19	255.34	43.8	43.7	43.5	6.31	6.16	5.87
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.0	230.43	231.66	202.06	37.9	39.0	35.7	6.08	5.94	5.66
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.5	7.8	375.54	382.33	312.98	45.3	45.3	41.4	8.29	8.44	7.56
Fabricated Metal Products	10.8	10.7	10.2	293.98	288.75	251.41	41.7	40.9	39.1	7.05	7.06	6.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.5	19.6	18.5	329.62	319.54	289.50	43.2	42.1	38.6	7.63	7.59	7.50
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.8	321.90	303.54	272.75	44.4	42.1	38.2	7.25	7.21	7.14
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.1	15.0	14.6	292.03	279.10	230.74	41.6	40.1	36.8	7.02	6.96	6.27
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	275.46	263.31	262.06	41.8	40.2	41.4	6.59	6.55	6.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.7	198.1	194.9	295.18	292.11	268.65	41.4	41.2	39.8	7.13	7.09	6.75
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.0	9.8	242.69	251.30	227.62	38.4	39.7	38.0	6.32	6.33	5.99
Textile Mill Products	98.1	98.3	97.1	274.14	267.80	249.94	41.6	41.2	39.8	6.59	6.50	6.28
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.5	29.5	28.1	273.14	271.09	260.16	41.7	41.9	41.1	6.55	6.47	6.33
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	30.6	31.1	278.24	270.24	252.83	40.5	39.8	38.6	6.87	6.79	6.55
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.0	7.0	271.73	260.18	228.89	43.2	42.1	39.6	6.29	6.18	5.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	13.0	13.5	286.44	280.06	266.58	42.0	41.8	40.7	6.82	6.70	6.55
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.3	293.02	267.32	240.34	44.6	41.9	39.4	6.57	6.38	6.10
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.2	252.57	249.55	223.85	43.1	43.1	40.7	5.86	5.79	5.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.7	37.8	36.6	194.14	192.27	177.28	39.3	39.4	37.4	4.94	4.88	4.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.9	8.2	178.69	174.42	160.61	37.7	38.0	35.3	4.74	4.59	4.55
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.8	12.9	172.60	163.81	157.50	38.7	37.4	36.8	4.46	4.38	4.28
Paper and Allied Products	10.5	10.5	10.0	472.84	486.90	463.54	43.5	45.0	47.3	10.87	10.82	9.90
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	297.75	288.35	277.85	40.4	39.5	37.7	7.37	7.30	7.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	21.4	21.3	466.36	463.32	399.27	44.5	44.0	40.7	10.48	10.53	9.81

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
DECEMBER, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
All Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.3	363.80	363.76	356.99	42.6	42.2	42.6	8.54	8.62	8.38
Durable Goods	8.6	8.4	7.7	347.96	348.92	342.71	42.8	42.5	43.0	8.13	8.21	7.97
Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.4	6.6	385.35	383.72	374.74	42.3	41.8	42.2	9.11	9.18	8.88

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	18.5	288.52	281.00	261.23	41.1	40.2	39.7	7.02	6.99	6.58
Durable Goods	9.5	9.4	8.8	284.28	275.80	252.33	41.5	40.5	39.8	6.85	6.81	6.34
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	256.54	267.21	288.47	40.4	41.3	45.5	6.35	6.47	6.34
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.8	1.7	301.43	276.48	261.36	40.9	38.4	39.6	7.37	7.20	6.60
Nondurable Goods	9.9	9.9	9.7	292.94	283.29	269.68	40.8	39.9	39.6	7.18	7.10	6.81
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.2	258.73	238.64	225.06	40.3	37.7	37.2	6.42	6.33	6.05
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	171.99	163.34	159.16	37.8	35.9	37.1	4.55	4.55	4.29

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
All Manufacturing	72.8	72.5	71.8	286.70	277.57	263.08	42.6	41.0	39.8	6.73	6.77	6.61
Durable Goods	20.6	20.4	20.4	292.60	281.36	263.70	42.1	40.6	39.3	6.95	6.93	6.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	8.0	8.1	319.88	304.44	291.67	42.2	40.7	39.9	7.58	7.48	7.31
Nondurable Goods	52.2	52.1	51.4	284.19	280.06	263.86	42.8	41.8	40.1	6.64	6.70	6.58
Textile Mill Products	29.4	29.3	29.4	281.72	273.97	258.08	42.3	41.7	40.2	6.66	6.57	6.42
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.2	10.1	9.5	271.26	267.62	261.17	41.1	41.3	41.0	6.60	6.48	6.37
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.9	10.0	292.50	284.08	267.45	42.7	41.9	40.4	6.85	6.78	6.62
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.8	265.86	259.65	222.32	40.1	39.4	35.8	6.63	6.59	6.21
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.2	271.67	263.72	255.04	41.1	41.4	40.1	6.61	6.37	6.36
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.1	8.2	7.3	182.02	176.61	170.54	38.4	37.9	37.4	4.74	4.66	4.56
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	1.7	165.16	157.98	154.16	36.3	35.5	34.8	4.55	4.45	4.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.5	366.78	358.16	317.60	42.5	43.1	40.0	8.63	8.31	7.94

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
DECEMBER, 1983

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	MANUFACTURING Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982	NONMANUFACTURING Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	6,490	6,510	6,360	3,900	3,920	3,680	2,590	2,590	2,680
AIKEN---------	37,200	37,200	36,700	18,800	18,800	18,200	18,400	18,400	18,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,570	2,590	2,660	1,000	1,010	1,020	1,570	1,580	1,640
ANDERSON------	46,960	47,030	46,070	21,900	21,990	21,260	25,060	25,040	24,810
BAMBERG-------	4,600	4,590	4,590	1,840	1,840	1,750	2,760	2,750	2,840
BARNWELL------	6,630	6,590	6,500	2,980	2,960	2,960	3,650	3,630	3,810
BEAUFORT------	22,630	23,080	21,940	1,070	1,170	1,040	21,560	21,910	20,900
BERKELEY------	19,400	19,300	19,300	6,200	6,000	5,900	13,200	13,300	13,400
CALHOUN-------	3,860	3,880	3,880	2,190	2,180	2,150	1,670	1,700	1,730
CHARLESTON----	123,200	122,600	120,800	10,700	10,600	10,400	112,500	112,000	110,400
CHEROKEE------	14,080	13,990	13,670	7,140	7,090	6,640	6,940	6,900	7,030
CHESTER-------	11,090	11,190	11,270	6,460	6,570	6,660	4,630	4,620	4,610
CHESTERFIELD--	11,480	11,450	10,930	6,520	6,480	6,070	4,960	4,970	4,860
CLARENDON-----	6,360	6,280	6,240	1,790	1,720	1,680	4,570	4,560	4,560
COLLETON------	8,620	8,620	8,480	2,590	2,580	2,430	6,030	6,040	6,050
DARLINGTON----	18,960	19,100	19,110	8,060	8,230	8,230	10,900	10,870	10,880
DILLON--------	8,270	8,240	8,160	3,340	3,330	3,110	4,930	4,910	5,050
DORCHESTER----	12,600	12,300	11,900	3,300	3,300	2,900	9,300	9,000	9,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,430	4,410	4,550	2,250	2,240	2,390	2,180	2,170	2,160
FAIRFIELD-----	5,990	5,970	5,710	2,310	2,290	1,990	3,680	3,680	3,720
FLORENCE------	42,620	42,650	42,160	12,580	12,630	12,060	30,040	30,020	30,100
GEORGETOWN----	14,700	14,600	15,270	3,990	3,400	4,100	10,710	11,200	11,170
GREENVILLE----	147,000	147,000	142,700	47,100	47,000	46,600	99,900	100,000	96,100
GREENWOOD-----	24,940	24,760	24,600	11,420	11,290	11,170	13,520	13,470	13,430
HAMPTON-------	4,910	4,880	4,800	1,800	1,770	1,730	3,110	3,110	3,070
HORRY---------	41,130	42,900	40,880	6,910	6,890	6,450	34,220	36,010	34,430
JASPER--------	3,150	3,160	3,130	220	220	220	2,930	2,940	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,650	14,670	14,530	7,770	7,800	7,690	6,880	6,870	6,840
LANCASTER-----	17,570	17,560	18,060	9,920	9,950	10,450	7,650	7,610	7,610
LAURENS-------	17,230	17,190	16,760	8,060	8,070	7,680	9,170	9,120	9,080
LEE-----------	2,800	2,790	2,890	1,020	1,020	1,050	1,780	1,770	1,840
LEXINGTON-----	41,900	42,000	41,200	13,300	13,200	12,700	28,600	28,800	28,500
MCCORMICK-----	1,720	1,770	1,980	760	800	960	960	970	1,020
MARION--------	11,080	11,070	11,330	5,610	5,620	5,320	5,470	5,450	6,010
MARLBORO------	8,380	8,400	8,560	4,030	4,050	4,180	4,350	4,350	4,380
NEWBERRY------	10,730	10,680	10,640	5,090	5,080	4,940	5,640	5,600	5,700
OCONEE--------	17,520	17,430	17,390	8,630	8,570	8,430	8,890	8,860	8,960
ORANGEBURG----	24,490	24,400	24,050	8,440	8,410	8,040	16,050	15,990	16,010
PICKENS-------	28,700	28,800	27,600	12,000	12,200	11,300	16,700	16,600	16,300
RICHLAND------	145,400	145,100	141,000	13,200	13,200	12,700	132,200	131,900	128,300
SALUDA--------	2,810	2,800	2,730	1,090	1,080	1,000	1,720	1,720	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	86,800	85,700	86,000	36,700	36,400	36,800	50,100	49,300	49,200
SUMTER--------	25,910	25,950	26,330	8,180	8,200	8,470	17,730	17,750	17,860
UNION---------	9,160	9,130	8,960	5,090	5,070	4,900	4,070	4,060	4,060
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,170	8,160	8,310	2,780	2,770	2,860	5,390	5,390	5,450
YORK----------	37,880	37,690	37,520	12,470	12,520	12,360	25,410	25,170	25,160

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
DECEMBER, 1983

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
Counties	DEC. 1983	NOV. 1983	DEC. 1982	DEC. 1983	NOV. 1983	DEC. 1982	DEC. 1983	NOV. 1983	DEC. 1982
ABBEVILLE-----	9,650	9,680	9,770	1,020	1,050	1,250	10.6	10.8	12.8
AIKEN---------	44,240	43,970	45,850	4,010	4,280	5,560	9.1	9.7	12.1
ALLENDALE-----	3,630	3,740	3,830	580	610	650	16.0	16.3	17.0
ANDERSON------	61,560	61,350	63,060	4,870	5,010	6,890	7.9	8.2	10.9
BAMBERG-------	7,180	7,180	7,520	660	610	950	9.2	8.5	12.6
BARNWELL------	9,200	9,210	9,380	740	770	1,010	8.0	8.4	10.8
BEAUFORT------	29,680	30,040	29,500	1,860	1,770	2,340	6.3	5.9	7.9
BERKELEY------	38,850	38,610	39,340	2,400	2,670	3,320	6.2	6.9	8.4
CALHOUN-------	7,100	7,170	7,510	480	480	810	6.8	6.7	10.8
CHARLESTON---	114,270	113,210	114,500	7,710	8,130	9,180	6.7	7.2	8.0
CHEROKEE------	22,180	21,860	22,500	1,560	1,590	2,340	7.0	7.3	10.4
CHESTER-------	14,020	14,040	14,850	1,520	1,490	2,040	10.8	10.6	13.7
CHESTERFIELD--	18,580	18,600	18,740	1,490	1,560	2,360	8.0	8.4	12.6
CLARENDON-----	12,240	12,290	12,510	1,090	1,030	1,420	8.9	8.4	11.4
COLLETON------	12,710	12,670	13,200	1,170	1,210	1,740	9.2	9.6	13.2
DARLINGTON----	26,670	27,020	27,760	2,670	2,700	3,370	10.0	10.0	12.1
DILLON--------	13,320	13,400	13,560	1,330	1,290	1,630	10.0	9.6	12.0
DORCHESTER----	24,170	23,910	24,210	1,560	1,620	1,870	6.5	6.8	7.7
EDGEFIELD-----	8,270	8,290	8,400	650	690	560	7.9	8.3	6.7
FAIRFIELD-----	9,700	9,680	9,590	690	780	950	7.1	8.1	9.9
FLORENCE------	49,110	49,520	50,890	3,900	4,120	5,720	7.9	8.3	11.2
GEORGETOWN----	20,950	20,350	21,820	3,190	2,830	3,250	15.2	13.9	14.9
GREENVILLE----	143,610	142,240	148,020	8,980	9,180	15,540	6.3	6.5	10.5
GREENWOOD-----	25,700	25,450	27,600	2,250	2,360	4,220	8.8	9.3	15.3
HAMPTON-------	7,370	7,440	7,540	730	820	980	9.9	11.0	13.0
HORRY---------	58,680	60,530	60,320	6,680	5,540	8,150	11.4	9.2	13.5
JASPER--------	6,230	6,190	6,460	580	510	790	9.3	8.2	12.2
KERSHAW-------	18,160	18,120	19,050	1,340	1,380	2,220	7.4	7.6	11.7
LANCASTER-----	22,190	21,960	23,970	2,220	2,130	3,240	10.0	9.7	13.5
LAURENS-------	21,850	21,870	24,170	1,990	2,180	4,750	9.1	10.0	19.7
LEE-----------	7,270	7,370	7,520	830	780	840	11.4	10.6	11.2
LEXINGTON-----	67,870	67,610	68,420	3,350	3,970	5,200	4.9	5.9	7.6
MCCORMICK-----	3,170	3,080	3,640	690	540	750	21.8	17.5	20.6
MARION--------	16,540	16,560	17,210	2,310	2,240	2,540	14.0	13.5	14.8
MARLBORO------	11,500	11,820	12,790	1,910	2,070	2,920	16.6	17.5	22.8
NEWBERRY------	16,190	16,120	16,830	990	970	1,600	6.1	6.0	9.5
OCONEE--------	20,070	19,980	21,540	1,930	2,050	3,350	9.6	10.3	15.6
ORANGEBURG----	36,360	36,450	38,070	3,050	3,210	5,050	8.4	8.8	13.3
PICKENS-------	40,330	39,920	40,270	3,250	3,280	3,790	8.1	8.2	9.4
RICHLAND------	130,930	129,270	129,740	6,930	6,970	8,240	5.3	5.4	6.4
SALUDA--------	6,610	6,600	6,690	730	690	930	11.0	10.5	13.9
SPARTANBURG---	100,720	100,270	104,250	6,330	6,980	11,370	6.3	7.0	10.9
SUMTER--------	33,540	33,060	34,240	3,470	3,030	3,440	10.3	9.2	10.0
UNION---------	12,460	12,480	14,190	1,650	1,840	3,520	13.2	14.7	24.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,610	15,970	16,670	1,530	1,700	2,230	9.8	10.6	13.4
YORK---------	50,640	50,650	51,810	4,320	4,500	5,580	8.5	8.9	10.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1982 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
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COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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IN THIS ISSUE:
1983 Revised Employment
Series

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JANUARY, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES DOWNTURN

STATE-WIDE EMPLOYMENT REFLECTS SEASONAL DECLINES IN JANUARY

The number of nonfarm positions in South Carolina fell 20,600 from December's count of 1,214,200 to 1,193,600 in January. This decline was caused primarily by seasonal drops in all major industry divisions. Over the year, the nonagricultural employment gain was 54,700. This annual increase was the largest employment upturn in the last five years.

SEASONAL JOB LOSSES INFLUENCE PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Reflecting cutbacks in temporary employees, private sector employment was 17,500 lower than in December, 1983. Sharp seasonal losses were posted in the trade sector. Hardest hit by reductions of part-time personnel was the retail division, where 9,500 persons were separated from their jobs. This decline, coupled with an 1,800 dip in the wholesale industry group, caused an 11,300 decrease in trade employment. Primarily as a result of severe weather conditions, construction employment fell 2,500 to 70,100 in January. Approximately 50% of this decline was centered in special trade contracting. Those persons employed in heavy construction contracting realized a loss of 600 from their numbers over the month. In comparison with year-ago totals, construction employment rose 8,600.

Responding to less business demands and layoffs, manufacturing employment was lowered 1,100 to 369,400 in January. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the decline. The nondurable job count was lowered to 252,400 from 253,200 in December. Most of the downturn was centered in food and kindred products, and textile mill products. Among the industry groups, chemicals and allied products were the only division to report an employment gain in January. The hard-good sector experienced a 300 slide in jobs over the month. Within the durable-good industry, all groups posted lower levels of employment except electrical and electronic equipment.

Service employment, plagued by seasonal slumps in hotels and other lodging places, and educational services, moved downward 1,000. The service employment level of 177,300 was 9,600 greater

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Note: Several format changes are being introduced with the current issue of "South Carolina Employment Trends." Data on overtime in manufacturing in South Carolina and a brief analysis are being published for the first time. Also, nonagricultural employment series and labor force statistics are included on a seasonally adjusted basis. A special summary of revised non-agricultural employment data for 1983 is also a part of this month's issue, based on the 1983 first quarter benchmark. Several minor changes are also evident, such as the addition of statistics on total private employment. Any questions on format changes should be directed to Ted Gladden at (803)758-8983.

than the comparable figure of January, 1983. Employment losses of 800 each were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The termination of seasonal transactions in trucking and warehousing was primarily responsible for the decline in the latter industry. Appreciable job losses in real estate and insurance carriers were responsible for the 50,800 employment level in finance, insurance, and real estate.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

Influenced by seasonal contractions in the state and local groups, government employment fell 3,100 from 237,000 in December. Within state and local government, substantial dips in education overpowered slight advances in the other groups. The federal government job count moved up 100 to 37,100 in January.

POSITIVE EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY

The employment level for February is expected to rise substantially. This growth is expected to materialize in government; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Educational gains should spur expansion in the government sector. Also, school-related upturns are projected to propel the service industry to a higher employment level with personal services expecting an increase as well. Construction, and transportation and public utilities should experience slight employment gains over the month. Trade employment is predicted to decline as the remaining temporary job-holders are separated from their positions. The manufacturing job count is expected to remain relatively unchanged in February.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SLIPS IN JANUARY

Influenced by seasonal downturns, female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 540,000, decreased 10,500 between December and January. Approximately 57% of the monthly decline was in the trade sector as retail trade merchants trimmed their payrolls of 6,000 women. General merchandise stores accounted for 2,700 of the 6,000 layoffs. Wholesale trade dwindled 500 to 12,300. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate dismissed 100 and 700, respectively.

The number of females in manufacturing occupations, dropping 500, slumped to 152,300. Nondurable goods represented 100% of the decline. Plants producing textile mill products were negatively affected by plant layoffs causing female employment to slip 200. The durable-good sector remained stable.

Seasonal lags in hotels and other lodging places, coupled with curtailing health services, caused the service industry to drop 600 to 100,100. The final private industry, transportation and public utilities, remained constant.

In the public sector, total government dipped 2,000 to 129,600. State education shaved 600 females to lower the work force to 13,500, while local education sank 1,500 to 80,100. On the plus side, total federal government rose 100 to 11,400.

In comparison with year-ago totals, female employment in South Carolina gained 21,300. Notable gains in manufacturing (+7,000), wholesale and retail trade (+5,600), services (+4,900) and total government (+1,500) were responsible for the growth over the last year.

AUTOMATED MANUFACTURING '84 SHOW AND EXHIBITION

Putting the worker and workplace in the 21st century is the focus of the Automated Manufacturing '84 (AM84) show and exhibition at the Textile Hall in Greenville to be held March 19-22. AM84 is directed at representatives of business, industry, key professional groups, faculty, and students. The conference is sponsored by the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, Greenville Technical College, Spartanburg Technical College, Piedmont Technical College, Tri-County Technical College, and Textile Hall Corporation. For more information, contact Tony Smith at Greenville Technical College, P. O. Box 5616, Greenville, SC 29606-5616.

JAN

1984

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 8.5% in January. This represents 123,200 jobles individuals, a rise of 10,000 from the December level. The increase in unemployment is attributed mainly to seasonal cutbacks in agriculture, trade and construction. The national unemplo ment rate averaged 8.0% in January.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

January, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,450,700	1,430,900	1,472,200	1,481,700	1,446,900	1,508,0
Total Employment	1,327,500	1,317,700	1,301,100	1,363,100	1,327,400	1,338,5
Total Unemployment	123,200	113,200	171,100	118,600	119,500	169,5
Unemployment Rate	8.5	7.9	11.6	8.0	8.3	11

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	175,550	178,710	175,030	201,970	202,870	195,7
Total Employment	163,240	167,090	157,810	190,920	192,680	180,0
Total Unemployment	12,310	11,620	17,220	11,050	10,190	15,7
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.5	9.8	5.5	5.0	8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	284,250	287,880	292,920
Total Employment	263,920	269,410	257,750
Total Unemployment	20,330	18,470	35,170
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.4	12.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston area nonfarm employment plunged 2,600 in January reflecting downward trends in all major industry divisions. The largest decline was registered in trade, where 1,500 persons were trimmed from payrolls because of post-Christmas slowdowns. Retail trade employment was down 1,400 from 30,200 in December, but rose 1,600 above the year-ago figure of 27,200. The wholesale job count was lowered 100 to 7,000 in January. Spurred by educational declines in the state and local divisions, government employment dropped 300 to 47,200 over the month. Experiencing seasonal job losses of 200 each were services; transportation and public utilities; and construction. Also experiencing negative movement were employment levels in manufacturing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. These industry divisions experienced decreases of 100 each.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Pushed downward by negative movement in transportation and public utilities, and government, Columbia area nonagricultural employment dropped 700. The January employment level of 191,600 was 11,900 greater than a year earlier. Transportation and public utility employees felt the effect of the largest dip in employment in January (-700). All of this decline was centered in communications. Government employment was lowered 600 over the month as all industry groups registered job losses. Positive employment gains of 200 each were recorded in manufacturing, trade, and services. Recalls in fabricated metal products were primarily responsible for the upturn in durable goods (+200). The increased trade employment level which reached 40,200 in January was 2,400 higher than a year earlier. Neither construction, nor finance, insurance and real estate posted any change in employment totals during the month, remaining at 13,600 and 15,000, respectively.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area declined 3,700 over December's figure, but was still 8,200 greater than the January, 1983 level of 255,300. Substantial employment decreases were recorded in trade and construction during the month. These industries posted declines of 1,400 and 1,200, respectively. Seasonal job losses in trade caused the work force in this industry to fall to 54,800. This level was 1,400 more than the 53,400 reported in January, 1983. Construction employment was reduced to 15,100 from December's total of 16,300 as severe weather conditions hampered the building process. Other notable seasonal downturns in employment were posted in government (-700); services (-500); transportation and public utilities (-400); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-200). Manufacturing was the only industry division to register an advance in employment during January, as 700 persons were added to payrolls. The bulk of the increase occurred in the soft-good sector, where employment rose 600 over the month and 3,300 from January, 1983. Durable-good employment rose 100, as recalls continued to push employment levels upward.

U. S. ECONOMY UPBEAT STARTING 1984

Amid fears that the nation's economic growth was slowing dramatically, industrial production and retail sales posted strong gains in January. Add a further drop in unemployment, along with a strong rebound in housing construction, and the U. S. entered 1984 in a very upbeat posture.

Industrial production rose a healthy 1.1% in January, almost double the 0.6% increase in December, and the biggest jump since a 1.3% surge in September. This latest advance in output was the fourteenth consecutive monthly gain. By industry, only utilities showed a decline of 2.3% for the month, reflecting the fact that the unusually cold December had driven up the demand for electricity. Manufacturing production was up 1.3% with a 1.1% jump in the output of business equipment, a sign of future industry plans to expand production.

Retail sales posted a strong 2.2% advance in January as consumers bounced back from wintry weather that chilled December buying and went on an across-the-board shopping spree. The robust sales gain over the month was a sharp contrast to the 0.1% rise in December and was powered by a 1.2% boost in auto sales; in fact, demand for cars has escalated 33.3% since January one year ago. Furniture (up 14.7%) and building materials (up 15.2%) were also strong performers, and nondurable goods climbed 3.3%, the biggest single increase since May, 1975.

The unemployment rate is continuing to fall at a rapid pace despite the slowing of economic growth. Joblessness dropped to 8.0% in January from 8.2% the previous month. The rate has plummeted 2.7 percentage points since it peaked at 10.7% in December, 1982. With slower labor-force growth, unemployment has fallen faster in this economic expansion than in previous ones.

Construction of new homes jumped 15.0% in January to the highest level in 5 years, and was the single largest increase since a 19.2% surge in November, 1982. January's improvement came primarily from construction of single-family homes, which rose 22.7%. Apartment construction of two to four units was up a slight 0.8% while construction of larger apartments jumped 3.5%.

Geographically, the biggest rebound came in the North Central states, where housing starts were up 52.0% from December, followed by a 46.0% advance in the West, and a 29.0% spurt in the Northeast. Only the South declined, dropping 6.8%.

FACTORY PAYROLLS STABLE ACROSS SOUTH CAROLINA

Factory earnings of South Carolina's manufacturing workers showed a slight (- $0.01) decrease in January to $7.18 per hour. In the durable-good sector, hourly earnings were flat over the month, remaining at $7.21. Throughout the hard-good sector, earnings were generally up slightly or unchanged except for instruments and related products, where hourly pay slipped $0.07.

Among nondurables, workers' average hourly earnings rose $0.03 to $7.16 in January. Textile workers averaged a $0.10 hourly advance for the month thanks to both a $0.23 higher hourly wage in cotton weaving mills, and other somewhat smaller increases. No major earnings reductions were noted for January in the soft-good sector.

Weekly earnings in factories, reflecting the shorter workweek, fell about $6.00 over the month to $294.38. Both the durable and nondurable sectors showed similar drops.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
January, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.18	$ 7.19	$ 6.86	$ 8.57	$ 8.60	$ 8.24
Average Weekly Earnings	$294.38	$300.54	$271.66	$371.94	$368.94	$328.78
nflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.25	$ 99.68	$ 93.00	$122.87	$122.37	$112.56

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.99	$ 7.06	$ 6.48	$ 6.95	$ 6.85	$ 6.65
Average Weekly Earnings	$279.60	$289.46	$253.37	$282.86	$287.02	$262.68
nflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.37	$ 96.01	$ 86.52	$ 93.45	$ 95.20	$ 89.93

WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK IS HERE AGAIN

South Carolina is celebrating Women's History Week March 4-10, 1984. This annual celebration serves to help the public become more aware of the many and varied contributions of women to America's history.

The celebration in the Midlands area will begin with a variety of displays and exhibits entitled "Celebrate Women" on Saturday, March 3 at Columbia Mall. During the week, films involving women's lives and work will be shown at Nickolodeon and USC's Gambrell Hall. The ETV Carolina Journal program on Friday, March 9 at 7:30 p.m. will be devoted to Women's History Week. In addition, a Speaker's Bureau has been set up to provide various community, government, and educational leaders to speak to interested groups on a wide variety of topics related to women's contributions.

For more information on Women's History Week and the related activities, contact the YWCA in Columbia at (803)252-2151.

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE IN JANUARY

The average amount of overtime worked by manufacturing production workers in South Carolina was lowered by 0.3 hour to 3.3 hours during January. The drop in overtime hours was attributed to a reduction in demand for products. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the decline with reductions of 0.4 and 0.2 hour, respectively.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
January, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.3	3.6	2.4
Durable Goods	3.3	3.7	2.2
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.6	2.5

DOWNTURN NOTED IN STATE'S FACTORY WORKWEEK

The average workweek for production workers in the state was considerably shorter in January as production cutbacks significantly reduced overtime. Average weekly hours in the manufacturing industry dropped 0.8 hour over the month to 41.0 hours.

Workers in the hard-good sector lost 0.7 hour from December's 42.7-hour workweek as every group except lumber and wood products declined. Major decreases were noted in instruments and related products (down 3.0 hours), and special industry machinery (down 2.6 hours). Continued caution about business expansion kept orders to a minimum thereby slowing production in these groups.

In the nondurable sector, the workweek fell to 40.6 hours, a drop of 0.8 hour from the previous month. This largely reflected the downturn in textile mill products, where output was dampened as a result of lackluster holiday sales. The textile workweek slipped to 40.8 hours from 41.6 hours the month before. Within textiles, floor covering mills plunged almost 4.0 hours as housing construction slowed over the month.

Conversely, at the national level, the average workweek for manufacturing workers was 40.9, up from 40.5 hours in December.

MANHOUR INDEX DROPS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index dropped 2.5 points to 106.8 in January. The decrease was caused by the 1,000 loss in production worker employment, coupled with an 0.8 hour decline in average weekly hours. The January index was 8.6 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.2.

TABLE 4

	January, 1984	December, 1983	January, 1983
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.8	109.3	98.2
Durable Good Manhour Index	135.6	138.4	116.1
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	97.5	99.7	92.3
Textile Manhour Index	73.2	75.0	69.3
Apparel Manhour Index	106.4	111.2	96.7

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS CHANGES NAME TO LABOR MARKET INFORMATION {LMI}

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission's Research and Analysis section has changed its name to Labor Market Information. Through the years, the name has evolved from: Research and Statistics (1937-1973); Manpower Research and Analysis (1973-1980); Research and Analysis (1980-1983); and Labor Market Information (1984).

The roots of the new Labor Market Information division go back to April 16, 1937 when an agency Research and Statistics section was established. According to the agency's 1937 Annual Report, "the new branch immediately began formulating a program of research with the view of making continuous studies of factors which affect the administration of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act and the solvency of the unemployment trust fund."

Over the ensuing years, the section compiled statistics from the employment and wage records received, prepared numerous reports and studies, and developed statistical data to guide the future trends of unemployment compensation.

South Carolina began collecting new, more timely employment data in June 1949 when it became a cooperating representative in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey on establishment employment (BLS-790 program). This new endeavor would lead to many new improved data resources in following years such as: hours and earnings information, labor force data, and labor turnover.

Throughout the last 47 years, the LMI division has responded to a variety of legislative mandates calling for the use of labor market statistics and analysis. Data provided for the following acts have been used for fundings, allocation, and evaluation: Area Redevelopment Act (1961); Vocational Education Act (1965); Public Works and Economic Development Act (1965); Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973); and the Job Training Partnership Act (1982).

Today, the LMI division is responsible for a wide range of labor market statistical analyses and research. Supportive services are provided for all of the agency operating divisions and LMI is developed for use by individuals, private firms, and the government sector.

The LMI division conducts four cooperative programs in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL). The Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program provides monthly estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program provides information on the occupational composition of the state's labor force as well as projected manpower needs. The third program, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), provides data on total employment and unemployment for the state and substate areas. The fourth program, ES-202--Insured Employment and Wages, provides employment and wage data on employers covered by the state's unemployment insurance law.

One major responsibility of the LMI division is the development of primary statistics on labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates for the state, counties, and substate areas. These unemployment rates are used for the allocation of federal funds under the various legislative authorities.

The LMI division is also responsible for the majority of the statistical and operational reports relating to the Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service functions of the Agency. The division also conducts research to improve the monetary soundness of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, prepares economic assumptions, and conducts special research studies related to agency operations and Labor Market Information. Furthermore, it develops and maintains administrative statistics from the Employment Security Automated Reporting System and validates reporting activities to insure compliance with federal regulations.

In order to meet the requirements of Section 125 of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the Governor designated the South Carolina Employment Security Commission as the lead organizational unit responsible for the primary management of the state's comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system in August, 1983.

The new LMI division is ready, willing, and able to assist you in your labor market needs. Contact C. LaRay Drafts, Director of LMI for more information about available services at (803)758-8983.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Maintenance Mechanic	99	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Spartanburg
Computer Operator	48	None	N/A	12	X		$13,208	X		Liberty
Bookkeeper	60	Accounting Clerk	24	16	X		$11,000		X	Columbia
Tool Designer	72	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000	X		Lancaster
Licensed Practical Nurse	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 7,280		X	Chester
Production Superintendent	99	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000	X		Bennettsville
Clerk, General	03	Cashier	23	13	X		$ 7,176		X	Hartsville
Credit Manager	99	Manager, Credit Union	52	16	X		$25,000	X		Georgetown
Chemical Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000	X		Florence
Microbiologist	120	None	N/A	19	X		$15,000	X		Newberry
Secretary	99	None	N/A	14	X		$12,000	X		Greenwood
Drafter, Mechanical	99	None	N/A	14	X		OPEN	X		Aiken
Millwright	21	None	N/A	12	X		$14,248		X	Kingstree

*** There are currently more than** 92,278 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience-** "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1193.6	1214.2	1138.9	- 20.6	+ 54.7
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.1	72.6	61.5	- 2.5	+ 8.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.9	12.5	10.0	- 0.6	+ 1.9
Highway and Street Construction	3.7	4.1	3.4	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.4	6.6	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Special Trade Contractors	29.4	30.6	28.9	- 1.2	+ 0.5
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	7.9	8.3	7.8	- 0.4	+ 0.1
Electrical Work	5.8	5.6	6.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5)	369.4	370.5	352.4	- 1.1	+ 17.0
Durable Goods	117.0	117.3	106.4	- 0.3	+ 10.6
Nondurable Goods	252.4	253.2	246.0	- 0.8	+ 6.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.5	55.3	52.3	- 0.8	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.0	14.6	13.0	- 0.6	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	13.7	13.6	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.7	9.7	10.3	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.7	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.5	11.4	10.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	235.9	247.2	223.4	- 11.3	+ 12.5
Wholesale Trade	49.9	51.7	47.4	- 1.8	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.0	29.1	25.9	- 1.1	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.6	11.4	- 0.4	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.9	22.6	21.5	- 0.7	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.8	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.3	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1983
Retail Trade	186.0	195.5	176.0	- 9.5	+ 10.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.3	8.4	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.6	4.6	4.2	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.5	30.1	25.8	- 3.6	+ 0.7
Department Stores	19.8	22.3	18.6	- 2.5	+ 1.2
Food Stores	35.0	35.9	32.8	- 0.9	+ 2.2
Grocery Stores	33.3	34.0	31.3	- 0.7	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50.8	51.6	48.5	- 0.8	+ 2.3
Banking	15.0	15.0	14.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	14.9	14.6	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.1	11.3	10.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.6	5.8	5.6	+ 0.2	0.0
Services	177.3	178.3	167.7	- 1.0	+ 9.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.9	15.4	13.3	- 0.5	+ 1.6
Health Services	41.7	41.8	39.0	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Hospitals	15.8	15.8	14.4	0.0	+ 1.4
Educational Services	16.6	16.9	16.6	- 0.3	0.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.5	8.7	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.5
Total Government	233.9	237.0	231.5	- 3.1	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.0	36.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government	70.7	71.8	70.1	- 1.1	+ 0.6
State Education	27.5	28.7	27.7	- 1.2	- 0.2
Other State Government	43.2	43.1	42.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total Local Government	126.1	128.2	124.7	- 2.1	+ 1.4
Local Education	73.1	75.3	72.6	- 2.2	+ 0.5
Other Local Government	53.0	52.9	52.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1983
Manufacturing	369.4	370.5	352.4	- 1.1	+ 17.0
Durable Goods	117.0	117.3	106.4	- 0.3	+ 10.6
Lumber and Wood Products	14.0	14.1	13.2	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.8	3.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.1	4.2	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	11.0	9.6	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	2.9	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	5.9	6.0	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.7	14.7	12.8	0.0	+ 1.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	28.9	26.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.2	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	5.8	5.8	5.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.7	22.6	19.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical Components and Accessories	9.9	9.8	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	2.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation Equipment	5.8	5.8	5.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	5.4	- 0.1	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.8	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	252.4	253.2	246.0	- 0.8	+ 6.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	15.0	14.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Meat Products	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.0	- 0.3
Beverages	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1983
Textile Mill Products	114.6	114.9	112.1	- 0.3	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.1	34.3	33.1	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.2	33.2	33.7	0.0	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.5	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.9	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.3	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.0	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.2	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.5	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.4	47.5	45.6	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.5	9.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.0	8.0	7.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.3	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.3	6.4	5.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.5	14.6	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	8.8	8.8	8.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.3	31.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	16.9	17.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.6	18.7	18.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1209.5	1206.2	1153.5	+ 3.3	+ 56.0
Total Private	978.3	974.2	924.7	+ 4.1	+ 53.6
Construction	74.1	72.6	65.0	+ 1.5	+ 9.1
Manufacturing	370.4	368.3	353.4	+ 2.1	+ 17.0
Durable Goods	117.6	116.4	107.0	+ 1.2	+ 10.6
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.0	13.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.9	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	5.9	6.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	14.5	12.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.8	28.6	26.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.1	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.7	22.6	19.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Nondurable Goods	252.8	251.9	246.4	+ 0.9	+ 6.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.9	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	113.7	113.8	111.2	- 0.1	+ 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.6	33.6	32.6	0.0	+ 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.0	32.9	33.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.9	16.0	15.9	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.2	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.0	47.2	46.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.6	9.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.2	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.3	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.6	14.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.9	8.8	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.4	31.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	17.0	17.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From: Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.8	55.1	52.6	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Trucking and Warehousing	14.2	14.5	13.2	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Communication	13.7	13.6	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.7	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	242.4	242.3	229.4	+ 0.1	+ 13.0
Wholesale Trade	50.6	51.7	48.0	- 1.1	+ 2.6
Retail Trade	191.8	190.6	181.4	+ 1.2	+ 10.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.6	26.4	25.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Food Stores	35.8	35.6	33.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.8	52.1	49.5	- 0.3	+ 2.3
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.2	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	183.1	182.1	173.2	+ 1.0	+ 9.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.6	18.8	16.6	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Educational Services	16.1	15.3	16.1	+ 0.8	0.0
Total Government	231.2	232.0	228.8	- 0.8	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.4	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Total State Government	70.7	70.1	70.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	122.9	124.5	121.5	- 1.6	+ 1.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	263.5	267.2	255.3	191.6	192.3	179.7
Construction	15.1	16.3	14.8	13.6	13.6	9.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.6	1.9	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.5	7.8	7.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.6	98.9	94.0	26.5	26.3	24.5
Durable Goods	29.3	29.2	27.0	12.7	12.5	11.2
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.7	.7	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.8
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.1	5.0	4.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	11.9	11.5	3.1	3.1	2.6
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.1	2 0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.2	5.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	5.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nondurable Goods	70.3	69.7	67.0	13.8	13.8	13.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.9	34.2	33.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.6	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	10.6	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.7	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.5	10.5	9.6	2.1	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.2	6.2	5.8	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	8.1	7.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	5.0	4.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.7	9.4	8.5	9.2	9.5
Transportation	1.2	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.0	4.1	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.8	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.8	56.2	53.4	40.2	40.0	37.8
Wholesale Trade	13.9	14.1	13.8	11.2	11.1	10.7
Retail Trade	40.9	42.1	39.6	29.0	28.9	27.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	7.2	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.6	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.8	10.3	15.0	15.0	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	38.4	38.9	38.5	32.2	32.0	29.7
Business Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.5	6.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.4
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.5	36.2	34.7	55.3	55.9	54.0
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.6	7.7	7.8
Total State Government	8.8	8.9	9.0	29.8	30.0	28.8
Total Local Government	24.9	25.5	24.0	17.9	18.2	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.7	157.3	148.6	39.4	39.4	37.4
Construction	10.7	10.9	9.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing	19.1	19.2	18.4	12.9	12.8	12.5
Durable Goods	9.9	9.9	9.4	2.1	2.1	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.0	10.8	10.7	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.2	5.4	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
Printing and Publishing	.9	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.2	8.4	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.8	37.3	33.9	6.3	6.3	6.1
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.1	6.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	28.8	30.2	27.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.0	7.1	6.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	26.6	26.8	26.0	6.1	6.0	5.4
Total Government	47.2	47.5	46.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.2	19.1	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.3	12.5	12.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.7	15.9	15.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	48.3	45.5	43.3	43.5	41.7
Construction	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	21.8	22.0	20.9	13.4	13.4	12.6
Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7
Nondurable Goods	17.4	17.7	16.9	8.7	8.7	7.9
Textile Mill Products	10.2	10.4	9.9	3.2	3.2	2.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.4	8.6	9.3	9.4	8.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	- 1.7
Services	5.1	5.2	4.8	6.5	6.4	6.3
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.9	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1984

Industry	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Net Change From Dec. 1983	Net Change From Jan. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	540.0	550.5	518.7	- 10.5	+ 21.3
Construction	5.6	5.7	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	152.3	152.8	145.3	- 0.5	+ 7.0
Durable Goods	37.5	37.5	33.5	0.0	+ 4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.5	3.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	7.9	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.8	12.9	10.9	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	114.8	115.3	111.8	- 0.5	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.7	4.6	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	48.8	49.0	48.0	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.3	14.4	13.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.9	14.9	15.2	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.6	40.7	38.9	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.7	0.0	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.2	13.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.5	6.6	+ 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.2	12.2	12.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	109.0	115.5	103.4	- 6.5	+ 5.6
Wholesale Trade	12.3	12.8	11.8	- 0.5	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.1	7.3	6.6	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.5	5.2	- 0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	96.7	102.7	91.6	- 6.0	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.3	22.0	18.8	- 2.7	+ 0.5
Food Stores	15.9	16.4	14.9	- 0.5	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.2	31.9	29.9	- 0.7	+ 1.3
Banking	11.1	11.2	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	5.5	5.6	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	100.1	100.7	95.2	- 0.6	+ 4.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.3	9.6	8.3	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Health Services	34.3	34.6	32.3	- 0.3	+ 2.0
Hospitals	13.0	13.1	12.0	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	9.7	9.8	9.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total Government	129.6	131.6	128.1	- 2.0	+ 1.5
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.3	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	38.1	38.7	37.7	- 0.6	+ 0.4
State Education	13.5	14.1	13.5	- 0.6	0.0
Other State Government	24.6	24.6	24.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	80.1	81.6	79.2	- 1.5	+ 0.9
Local Education	54.1	55.7	53.7	- 1.6	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	26.0	25.9	25.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
December, 1983

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
MANUFACTURING	286.9	287.9	273.5	294.38	300.54	271.66	41.0	41.8	39.6	7.18	7.19	6.86
DURABLE GOODS	87.5	87.9	79.5	302.82	307.87	261.49	42.0	42.7	39.5	7.21	7.21	6.62
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.7	10.0	278.17	272.59	246.27	43.6	43.2	41.6	6.38	6.31	5.92
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	3.9	224.32	230.43	223.08	37.7	37.9	39.0	5.95	6.08	5.72
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.3	7.2	369.29	366.21	336.80	43.6	43.7	42.1	8.47	8.38	8.00
Fabricated Metal Products	11.5	11.5	10.1	284.26	289.82	264.53	40.9	41.7	39.6	6.95	6.95	6.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.9	19.9	17.9	332.34	335.79	282.85	43.5	44.3	38.8	7.64	7.58	7.29
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	4.7	305.14	321.90	249.56	41.8	44.4	35.5	7.30	7.25	7.03
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	16.9	14.6	272.49	280.50	226.32	41.1	42.5	36.8	6.63	6.60	6.15
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	260.04	282.81	244.53	39.4	42.4	39.0	6.60	6.67	6.27
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.4	200.0	194.0	290.70	295.18	270.07	40.6	41.4	39.6	7.16	7.13	6.82
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.2	248.58	242.69	225.38	39.9	38.4	37.5	6.23	6.32	6.01
Textile Mill Products	99.3	99.7	97.1	272.95	274.14	252.73	40.8	41.6	39.8	6.69	6.59	6.35
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.7	30.9	29.8	275.95	273.14	265.56	40.7	41.7	41.3	6.78	6.55	6.43
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.2	29.6	279.00	278.24	258.45	39.8	40.5	39.1	7.01	6.87	6.61
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.6	7.3	246.85	266.98	237.48	40.6	43.2	41.3	6.08	6.18	5.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	13.0	12.9	274.72	286.44	251.74	39.7	42.0	38.2	6.92	6.82	6.59
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.5	260.74	287.74	247.20	40.3	44.2	40.0	6.47	6.51	6.18
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.7	8.1	253.54	252.57	223.82	42.9	43.1	40.4	5.91	5.86	5.54
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.5	37.5	187.49	194.14	176.86	37.8	39.3	37.0	4.96	4.94	4.78
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.6	178.32	181.71	166.73	37.1	37.7	35.4	4.82	4.82	4.71
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.4	13.0	166.66	172.60	157.01	37.2	38.7	36.6	4.48	4.46	4.29
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.2	9.9	464.58	460.89	446.00	42.7	42.4	44.6	10.88	10.87	10.00
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.5	293.30	297.75	275.96	40.4	40.4	37.7	7.26	7.37	7.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	20.9	20.7	449.28	466.36	400.72	43.2	44.5	40.6	10.40	10.48	9.87

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
JANUARY, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.2	14.9	13.5	371.94	368.94	328.78	43.4	42.9	39.9	8.57	8.60	8.24
Durable Goods	7.6	8.6	7.1	367.63	355.10	321.88	44.4	43.2	40.9	8.28	8.22	7.87
Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.4	6.4	376.42	388.94	337.08	42.2	42.6	38.7	8.92	9.13	8.71

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.2	19.6	17.7	279.60	289.46	253.37	40.0	41.0	39.1	6.99	7.06	6.48
Durable Goods	9.0	9.5	7.9	263.25	280.57	244.44	39.0	40.9	38.8	6.75	6.86	6.30
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.8	239.14	256.54	261.86	37.6	40.4	42.1	6.36	6.35	6.22
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.9	1.6	269.35	301.43	256.13	37.1	40.9	38.4	7.26	7.37	6.67
Nondurable Goods	10.2	10.0	9.8	293.35	297.98	260.95	40.8	41.1	39.3	7.19	7.25	6.64
Textile Mill Products	2.1	2.0	2.1	247.27	254.96	229.14	38.1	39.9	38.0	6.49	6.39	6.03
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	177.10	171.54	161.33	38.5	37.7	36.5	4.60	4.55	4.42

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
All Manufacturing	74.3	72.6	71.0	282.86	287.02	262.68	40.7	41.9	39.5	6.95	6.85	6.65
Durable Goods	21.4	20.4	19.8	287.34	292.87	260.94	40.7	42.2	38.6	7.06	6.94	6.76
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	7.9	8.0	305.60	316.09	271.17	40.0	41.7	37.3	7.64	7.58	7.27
Nondurable Goods	53.0	52.2	51.2	280.83	284.66	262.68	40.7	41.8	39.8	6.90	6.81	6.60
Textile Mill Products	29.4	29.4	28.7	279.97	282.14	258.00	41.6	42.3	40.0	6.73	6.67	6.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.4	10.2	9.5	281.11	271.26	265.51	40.8	41.1	41.1	6.89	6.60	6.46
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.6	9.8	9.7	282.99	292.50	270.68	41.8	42.7	40.4	6.77	6.85	6.70
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.6	1.4	284.05	265.86	246.76	43.7	40.1	39.8	6.50	6.63	6.20
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.1	244.78	274.80	221.04	37.6	41.7	36.0	6.51	6.59	6.14
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.1	7.8	178.45	182.49	171.12	37.1	38.5	37.2	4.81	4.74	4.60
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.2	1.9	155.14	165.17	155.56	34.4	36.3	34.8	4.51	4.55	4.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.6	4.6	370.86	366.35	321.19	42.0	42.5	39.8	8.83	8.62	8.07

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
JANUARY, 1984

Counties	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,600	6,660	6,390	3,780	3,820	3,640	2,820	2,840	2,750
AIKEN---------	37,800	37,800	35,900	18,500	18,500	17,300	19,300	19,300	18,600
ALLENDALE-----	2,760	2,780	2,740	1,080	1,090	1,030	1,680	1,690	1,710
ANDERSON------	47,660	48,280	45,480	21,770	22,030	20,940	25,890	26,250	24,540
BAMBERG-------	4,490	4,580	4,450	1,790	1,890	1,660	2,700	2,690	2,790
BARNWELL------	7,020	7,090	6,510	3,250	3,170	2,810	3,770	3,920	3,700
BEAUFORT------	23,080	23,360	20,920	820	970	1,090	22,260	22,390	19,830
BERKELEY------	19,900	20,400	19,100	5,700	5,800	5,800	14,200	14,600	13,300
CALHOUN-------	3,870	3,870	3,870	2,220	2,210	2,270	1,650	1,660	1,600
CHARLESTON----	122,300	124,700	117,700	10,200	10,200	9,600	112,600	114,500	108,100
CHEROKEE------	15,120	15,180	13,920	7,680	7,690	6,910	7,440	7,490	7,010
CHESTER-------	11,770	11,910	11,320	6,430	6,540	6,620	5,340	5,370	4,700
CHESTERFIELD--	11,820	11,860	10,950	6,650	6,690	5,910	5,170	5,170	5,040
CLARENDON-----	6,390	6,360	6,110	1,840	1,820	1,720	4,550	4,540	4,390
COLLETON------	8,700	8,710	8,080	2,620	2,620	2,400	6,080	6,090	5,680
DARLINGTON----	19,350	19,400	18,520	8,120	8,160	8,020	11,230	11,240	10,500
DILLON--------	8,790	8,780	8,210	3,670	3,650	3,160	5,120	5,130	5,050
DORCHESTER----	12,000	12,200	11,800	3,200	3,200	3,000	8,800	9,000	8,800
EDGEFIELD-----	4,180	4,190	4,280	2,030	2,020	2,060	2,150	2,170	2,220
FAIRFIELD-----	6,160	6,150	5,880	2,380	2,360	2,120	3,780	3,790	3,760
FLORENCE------	43,290	43,470	41,720	13,360	13,360	12,640	29,930	30,110	29,080
GEORGETOWN----	16,140	16,030	14,570	4,120	4,010	3,920	12,020	12,020	10,650
GREENVILLE----	147,500	149,200	142,600	49,900	49,000	46,600	97,600	100,200	96,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,940	27,020	26,260	12,820	12,990	12,520	14,120	14,030	13,740
HAMPTON-------	5,000	5,030	4,790	1,840	1,840	1,680	3,160	3,190	3,110
HORRY---------	43,080	44,700	35,720	7,170	7,200	5,840	35,910	37,500	29,880
JASPER--------	3,170	3,180	2,980	200	200	190	2,970	2,980	2,790
KERSHAW-------	14,590	14,640	14,320	7,440	7,480	7,500	7,150	7,160	6,820
LANCASTER-----	17,620	17,680	17,650	9,740	9,760	10,100	7,880	7,920	7,550
LAURENS-------	17,160	17,170	16,860	7,930	7,920	7,960	9,230	9,250	8,900
LEE-----------	2,970	2,990	3,020	960	970	1,040	2,010	2,020	1,980
LEXINGTON-----	42,300	42,100	39,700	12,900	12,800	12,100	29,400	29,300	27,600
MCCORMICK-----	1,890	1,890	1,980	750	760	920	1,140	1,130	1,060
MARION--------	11,070	10,910	10,780	5,020	5,190	5,120	6,050	5,720	5,660
MARLBORO------	8,710	8,670	8,090	4,350	4,290	3,750	4,360	4,380	4,340
NEWBERRY------	10,570	10,710	10,210	5,070	5,100	4,920	5,500	5,610	5,290
OCONEE--------	18,500	18,610	17,720	8,970	9,070	8,690	9,530	9,540	9,030
ORANGEBURG----	25,140	24,970	23,940	8,770	8,500	8,120	16,370	16,470	15,820
PICKENS-------	28,100	28,300	27,300	11,400	11,300	11,300	16,700	17,000	16,000
RICHLAND------	149,300	150,200	140,000	13,600	13,500	12,400	135,700	136,700	127,600
SALUDA--------	2,990	3,000	2,770	1,150	1,150	1,060	1,840	1,850	1,710
SPARTANBURG---	87,900	92,500	88,200	38,300	41,500	39,400	49,600	51,000	48,800
SUMTER--------	27,840	27,900	27,140	8,580	8,590	8,840	19,260	19,310	18,300
UNION---------	9,650	9,670	9,250	5,540	5,540	5,190	4,110	4,130	4,060
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,420	8,390	8,360	2,870	2,840	2,950	5,550	5,550	5,410
YORK----------	39,420	39,370	37,350	12,890	12,800	12,530	26,530	26,570	24,820

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
JANUARY, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JAN. 1984	DEC. 1983	JAN. 1983	JAN. 1984	DEC. 1983	JAN. 1983	JAN. 1984	DEC. 1983	JAN. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,810	9,810	9,860	1,150	1,010	1,420	11.7	10.3	14.4
AIKEN---------	44,400	44,880	46,010	4,200	3,990	6,270	9.5	8.9	13.6
ALLENDALE-----	3,820	3,830	3,970	610	570	760	16.0	14.9	19.1
ANDERSON------	62,170	62,880	62,950	5,220	4,840	8,180	8.4	7.7	13.0
BAMBERG-------	6,990	7,120	7,540	710	650	1,260	10.2	9.1	16.7
BARNWELL------	9,630	9,720	9,530	810	740	1,280	8.4	7.6	13.4
BEAUFORT------	30,410	30,420	28,190	2,400	1,850	2,670	7.9	6.1	9.5
BERKELEY------	38,460	39,160	38,590	2,540	2,390	3,860	6.6	6.1	10.0
CALHOUN-------	7,010	7,070	7,390	470	470	810	6.7	6.6	11.0
CHARLESTON----	113,300	115,180	112,690	8,270	7,670	11,150	7.3	6.7	9.9
CHEROKEE------	23,630	23,670	23,150	1,760	1,570	2,880	7.4	6.6	12.4
CHESTER-------	14,860	14,910	15,080	1,710	1,510	2,370	11.5	10.1	15.7
CHESTERFIELD--	18,850	19,010	18,900	1,520	1,480	2,740	8.1	7.8	14.5
CLARENDON-----	12,210	12,180	12,210	1,200	1,080	1,540	9.8	8.9	12.6
COLLETON------	12,740	12,760	12,790	1,270	1,170	2,020	10.0	9.2	15.8
DARLINGTON----	26,940	27,060	27,400	2,800	2,650	4,100	10.4	9.8	15.0
DILLON--------	13,880	13,970	13,640	1,350	1,320	1,850	9.7	9.4	13.6
DORCHESTER----	23,780	24,360	23,750	1,500	1,550	2,210	6.3	6.4	9.3
EDGEFIELD-----	7,720	7,800	7,920	640	640	630	8.3	8.2	8.0
FAIRFIELD-----	9,910	9,900	9,930	760	690	1,150	7.7	7.0	11.6
FLORENCE------	49,600	49,720	51,000	4,320	3,870	6,990	8.7	7.8	13.7
GEORGETOWN----	22,740	22,420	21,570	3,520	3,190	4,040	15.5	14.2	18.7
GREENVILLE----	142,340	145,250	148,320	8,810	8,940	17,910	6.2	6.2	12.1
GREENWOOD-----	27,340	27,450	28,640	2,370	2,260	4,080	8.7	8.2	14.2
HAMPTON-------	7,440	7,480	7,600	780	720	1,160	10.5	9.6	15.3
HORRY---------	61,270	62,830	55,670	7,550	6,670	10,680	12.3	10.6	19.2
JASPER--------	6,230	6,240	6,250	610	570	930	9.8	9.1	14.9
KERSHAW-------	17,990	18,050	18,950	1,430	1,320	2,580	7.9	7.3	13.6
LANCASTER-----	22,330	22,180	23,530	2,540	2,190	3,550	11.4	9.9	15.1
LAURENS-------	21,850	21,680	23,720	2,270	1,970	4,410	10.4	9.1	18.6
LEE-----------	7,680	7,620	7,940	1,000	830	1,080	13.0	10.9	13.6
LEXINGTON-----	68,830	69,270	67,700	3,490	3,320	6,070	5.1	4.8	9.0
McCORMICK-----	3,380	3,340	3,520	760	690	700	22.5	20.7	19.9
MARION--------	16,300	16,210	16,760	2,310	2,280	3,010	14.2	14.1	18.0
MARLBORO------	11,610	11,700	12,280	1,840	1,890	3,100	15.8	16.2	25.2
NEWBERRY------	15,870	16,070	16,220	1,060	970	1,800	6.7	6.0	11.1
OCONEE--------	22,180	21,100	21,830	3,240	1,930	3,540	14.6	9.1	16.2
ORANGEBURG----	36,840	36,800	37,570	3,150	3,020	5,210	8.6	8.2	13.9
PICKENS-------	41,670	40,780	40,410	4,900	3,240	4,500	11.8	7.9	11.1
RICHLAND------	133,150	133,610	128,070	7,570	6,870	9,630	5.7	5.1	7.5
SALUDA--------	6,820	6,940	6,780	690	730	1,020	10.1	10.5	15.0
SPARTANBURG---	100,250	101,870	104,190	6,630	6,300	12,760	6.6	6.2	12.2
SUMTER--------	35,340	35,620	35,160	3,490	3,460	3,890	9.9	9.7	11.1
UNION---------	12,970	13,010	14,500	1,690	1,640	3,640	13.0	12.6	25.1
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,940	15,880	16,730	1,690	1,520	2,440	10.6	9.6	14.6
YORK----------	52,180	52,090	51,900	4,600	4,290	6,620	8.8	8.2	12.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

1983

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1138.9	1145.7	1160.1	1177.2	1187.6	1193.7	1177.6	1176.4	1201.7	1207.1	1208.7	1214.2	1182.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Construction	61.5	61.2	64.3	66.2	68.6	72.0	73.6	74.2	71.3	71.9	72.4	72.6	69.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.5	11.6
Highway and Street Construction	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.5
Special Trade Contractors	28.9	28.9	29.7	30.4	31.3	32.6	33.1	33.0	31.3	31.0	30.7	30.6	31.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
Electrical Work	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #16)	352.4	353.2	354.1	355.8	359.2	363.0	361.9	366.6	368.1	369.3	370.3	370.5	362.0
Durable Goods	106.4	107.3	108.3	109.0	110.6	112.6	112.5	112.9	114.7	115.7	116.7	117.3	112.0
Nondurable Goods	246.0	245.9	245.8	246.8	248.6	250.4	249.4	253.7	253.4	253.6	253.6	253.2	250.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	52.3	52.8	53.0	53.5	54.5	54.8	55.1	51.8	54.8	55.2	55.2	55.3	54.0
Trucking and Warehousing	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.0
Water Transportation	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Communication	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	10.3	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	6.5	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.3
Electric Services	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.1
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	223.4	222.3	225.4	234.6	237.8	241.7	243.2	244.4	243.8	241.1	241.7	247.2	237.2
Wholesale Trade	47.4	47.3	47.9	48.8	49.0	49.6	50.0	50.2	50.3	50.9	50.8	51.7	49.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.1	27.3	27.5	28.1	28.4	29.1	27.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.6	12.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.5	21.4	21.7	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.4	22.6	22.3
Groceries and Related Products	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Groceries, General Line	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4

TABLE 15 (continued)

1983

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Retail Trade	176.0	175.0	177.5	185.8	188.8	192.1	193.2	194.2	193.5	190.2	190.9	195.5	187.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
General Merchandise Stores	25.8	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.7	24.6	24.9	24.9	25.5	26.9	30.1	25.4
Department Stores	18.6	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.7	20.0	22.3	18.5
Food Stores	32.8	32.8	32.7	34.2	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.9	34.8
Grocery Stores	31.3	31.3	31.2	32.5	33.0	33.7	34.1	34.1	34.2	33.8	34.0	34.0	33.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	48.5	48.7	49.4	50.2	50.8	51.8	52.1	52.5	52.2	51.6	51.6	51.6	50.9
Banking	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.9
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1
Insurance Carriers	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.0
Life Insurance	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
Services	167.7	170.0	173.8	177.6	178.7	179.8	180.2	179.2	180.2	180.6	177.8	178.3	177.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	14.0	15.5	17.1	17.8	18.8	19.1	18.9	17.9	16.7	15.9	15.4	16.7
Health Services	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.0	40.7	40.9	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.8	40.6
Hospitals	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.1
Educational Services	16.6	17.5	17.5	16.6	16.5	12.9	11.8	11.3	14.7	16.9	17.1	16.9	15.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	9.8	9.8	9.1	8.8	6.1	5.6	5.1	6.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.0
Total Government	231.5	235.9	238.5	237.6	236.3	228.9	209.7	206.0	229.6	235.7	238.0	237.0	230.4
Total Federal Government	36.7	36.8	37.1	36.8	37.0	38.2	38.1	37.2	36.7	36.7	36.9	37.0	37.1
Total State Government	70.1	72.1	72.5	72.8	71.4	66.3	66.3	65.9	70.5	72.1	72.9	71.8	70.4
State Education	27.7	29.1	29.3	29.5	28.2	22.4	22.6	22.7	27.7	29.3	30.0	28.7	27.3
Other State Government	42.4	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.9	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	43.1
Total Local Government	124.7	127.0	128.9	128.0	127.9	124.4	105.3	102.9	122.4	126.9	128.2	128.2	122.9
Local Education	72.6	74.4	75.9	75.1	75.3	69.5	50.5	49.8	69.4	74.1	75.3	75.3	69.8
Other Local Government	52.1	52.6	53.0	52.9	52.6	54.9	54.8	53.1	53.0	52.8	52.9	52.9	53.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16

1983
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Manufacturing	352.4	353.2	354.1	355.8	359.2	363.0	361.9	366.6	368.1	369.3	370.3	370.5	362.0
Durable Goods	106.4	107.3	108.3	109.0	110.6	112.6	112.5	112.9	114.7	115.7	116.7	117.3	112.0
Lumber and Wood Products	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.9	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1	13.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Household Furniture	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Fabricated Metal Products	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	13.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	26.4	26.4	26.7	26.9	26.9	27.5	27.1	27.7	28.1	28.5	28.7	28.9	27.5
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Metalworking Machinery	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0
General Industrial Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.3	21.4	21.7	22.2	22.6	20.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Electrical Components and Accessories	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.8	8.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Transportation Equipment	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3
Nondurable Goods	246.0	245.9	245.8	246.8	248.6	250.4	249.4	253.7	253.4	253.6	253.6	253.2	250.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.4
Meat Products	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

TABLE 16 (continued)

1983
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Textile Mill Products	112.1	112.2	112.0	112.3	112.7	113.9	112.7	115.2	114.6	115.2	115.0	114.9	113.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.1	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.5	34.2	33.5	34.1	34.3	34.3	33.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.7	33.3	32.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.2	33.2
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.0	16.4	16.1	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.1
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.6	45.7	45.6	45.8	46.2	46.9	46.2	46.9	47.2	47.2	47.6	47.5	46.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.5	105.	10.0
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.7	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	612	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
Paper and Allied Products	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.3
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Printing and Publishing	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6
Newspapers	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Commercial Printing	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	32.0	32.2	32.6	32.8	32.8	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.7	32.3	32.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.3	16.9	17.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

FEBRUARY, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT BOUNCES BACK IN FEBRUARY

Recovering from seasonal job losses in January, South Carolina nonagricultural employment rose 7,100 to 1,202,300 in February. Employment upturns were experienced in all major industry divisions except trade, and transportation and public utilities. Compared to a year-ago, employment increased 56,600.

NONFACULTY JOB COUNT BOOSTS PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The number of nonfaculty staff members returning to work caused a strong upward surge in government employment in February. There were 5,300 jobs added to the government job count over the month. Major increases in local (+2,300) and state (+2,200) education were primarily responsible for the sharp growth in government. The state government division, up 2,700, realized the largest employment gain in February. Job-holders in the local division saw employment upturns of 2,600. The federal employment level was unchanged at 37,100 from one month earlier.

PRIVATE SECTOR POSTS GAINS IN EMPLOYMENT

Large employment advances were reported in services, manufacturing, and construction. The surge in service employment was triggered by seasonal upturns in hotel and other lodging places (+600), and education (+400). Service employment grew 1,500 over the month, and 8,800 above the comparable figure of February, 1983.

Rebounding from layoffs, manufacturing employment moved up 900 to 371,400. The growth in manufacturing was caused primarily by a surge in durable-good jobs. Diversified trends among industry divisions in the hard-good sector resulted in an advance of 1,000 jobs. The most significant gain was posted in electrical and electronic equipment (+600), where employment in electronic components and accessories reached an all-time high of 10,200. Employment advances of 200 each were registered in lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay and glass products. Mixed movement among component groups caused a slight downturn in soft-

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good employment in February. Nondurable-good employment moved down 100, reflecting declines in food and kindred products. Textile mills experienced an increase of 100 to 114,800 as offsetting trends prevailed. Rising employment in special trade contracting and general building accounted for all of the upturn in construction. Construction employment, responding to good weather conditions and business increases, rose 800 to 71,200 in February. Finance, insurance, and real estate enjoyed a modest gain of 300 jobs, as the majority of its industry groups realized modest changes over the month.

On the negative side, employment drops were recorded in trade, and transportation and public utilities. Trade employment continued its seasonal decline by losing 1,600 more workers. The bulk of the decrease was centered in the retail sector (-1,400). The drop in retail trade was scattered throughout the division, except in eating and drinking places. The wholesale trade sector suffered an over-the-month loss of 200 workers.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO RISE SHARPLY IN MARCH

Employment for nonfarm workers is expected to surge upward in March. All major industry divisions should experience sharp to moderate gains in employment. Significant job advances stemming from seasonal influences should occur in construction, trade, and services. The remaining industry divisions are expected to report modest employment upturns.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ON THE PLUS SIDE IN FEBRUARY

Female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 543,800, increased 3,300 during February. Expansion in the government sector accounted for 85% of the total monthly gain. State and local government education added 1,300 and 1,600, respectively. Federal government, declining 200, experienced the sole downturn of the public sector.

Services, influenced by hiring in educational services, and hotels and other lodging places, picked up 900 females in February. Construction and manufacturing reported slight upturns of 100. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained constant. On the negative side, layoffs in wholesale and retail trade (-700) were related to the winding down of both the Christmas shopping season and after-Christmas clearance sales.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 21,700. All major industry divisions reported expansions over the year, except transportation and public utilities which remained equal. Manufacturing (+7,400), and wholesale and retail trade (+5,700) were responsible for 60% of the growth.

LONGER WORKWEEK IN STATE'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Production workers in the state's factories added 0.5 hour to their workweek in February with gains in both sectors.

The average workweek in the durable-good sector edged up 0.1 hour over the month to 41.9 hours. An average 1.3 hour increase in furniture and fixtures, and 1.1 additional hours in instruments and related products helped to offset some small declines.

Workers in nondurables gained 0.6 hour in February from the January level of 40.8. Strong demand from consumers for textiles and apparel led the surge as textile finishing, except wool, rose 2.2 hours, and women's and misses' outerwear advanced 2.0 hours over the month.

At the national level, the workweek for factories was stable at 41.0 hours, the same as the revised January figures.

WAGE RATE PUBLICATION AVAILABLE SOON

A publication providing information on wages and fringe benefits for occupations in South Carolina will be available soon. South Carolina Wage Rates & Fringe Benefits will supply this information for job openings listed with the South Carolina State Employment Service. Information concerning this publication can be obtained through the Labor Market Information Program of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1550 Gadsden St., Columbia, S. C. 29202, (803)758-8983.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural work force enjoyed a moderate employment gain of 300 persons during February. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 5,200. Major employment advances were noted in government (+700), and manufacturing (+200). The return of nonfaculty personnel in the state and local divisions was responsible for the increase in government. Local government saw an addition of 500 jobs, while the state division moved up 200 over the month. Corresponding advances of 200 each in the durable- and nondurable-good sectors caused manufacturing employment to reach a level of 19,200. Depressed employment was experienced in trade (-500), and transportation and public utilities (-100). The entire drop in trade could be traced to seasonal losses in the retail division, where employment was lowered to 28,600 in February. The wholesale employment level was unchanged at 7,000 from the previous month. Those industries reporting constant employment levels were construction; services; and finance, insurance and real estate.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia nonfarm job count expanded from 190,700 the previous month to 192,100 in February. This increase displayed an upward seasonal trend in services and government. As business activity rose over the month, service employment enjoyed a healthy gain of 900 positions. Seasonal job holders returning to positions in the educational and business sectors caused the advance in services. The growth in government employment (+400) was centered in the local division, where 300 nonfaculty staff members resumed their jobs. State government's employment total was 100 larger than January's level of 29,400, while the federal division was unchanged at 7,600. Employment upturns of 100 each were recorded in manufacturing and trade. The durable-good sector was primarily responsible for the advance in manufacturing. The number of persons employed in the electrical industry also rose during February. Reflecting the growth in the retail division, trade employment moved up 100 to 40,200. Wholesale trade employment was constant at 11,300 from a month earlier. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment, at 15.000 jobs, was 600 greater than a year ago. Those industries showing no change in jobs from one month earlier were construction (13,700), and transportation and public utilities (8,500).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Of the three metropolitan statistical areas, Greenville-Spartanburg was the only area to report a decline in nonfarm employment in February. Total nonfarm employment dropped 600 to 262,900. This level of employment was 7,500 greater than the comparable year-ago figure. Responding to involuntary reductions caused by less demand for products and increased imports, manufacturing employment fell 800 in February. Both durable and nondurable goods shared equally in this decline. Layoffs, which occurred in machinery, except electrical, caused a 400 drop in durable goods. Job-holders in the soft-good sector reported a loss in their numbers of 400 over the month. Trade employees realized a reduction in jobs as the remaining seasonal workers were separated from their positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment dropped 100 to 10,500 in February. Positive employment signs were noted in government (+400); services (+300); and construction (+100). The employment gains in government were the result of cyclical upturns in education. The job count in transportation and public utilities was unchanged at 9,300 from January to February.

ECONOMIC BOOM CONTINUES IN NATION

Industrial production jumped 1.2% in February, providing further indication that the national economy continues to boom. Reflecting the month's strong growth in output, the operating rate at the nation's factories surged to 80.7% of capacity, up from 79.8% in January, and reached the highest rate since the 81.4% in August, 1981.

Production of consumer goods expanded 0.9% for the month after a strong growth of 1.5% in January. Durables enjoyed a healthy 1.8% climb in February, while nondurables also grew by 1.0%.

Unemployment dropped to 7.8% during February from 8.0% the month before, and was the lowest since the 7.6% of September, 1981. The decline in joblessness came despite an addition to the labor force of 480,000 persons. The number of persons employed during the month leaped 702,000, the largest increase since the 980,000 of last June.

Reaching the highest level since the 1978 construction boom, housing starts shot up 11.2% in February, after a revised 16.7% surge in January. Building permits, a major indicator of future activity, topped the previous month by 6.8%, and the year-ago figure by 31.2%. Leading the February ascent was a large jump in starts of apartments, which spiralled 25.1% from the previous month. Starts for single-family homes increased 4.1% from January.

Personal income was hiked by 0.7% in February and offered a sign that the consumer spree may be slowing. Personal consumption declined 0.7% over the month, the largest monthly downturn since January, 1978. With investment spending picking up, less consumer spending means that consumers are saving more, which would help finance investment.

Retail sales edged down 0.2% in February, following large upward revisions in January and December. Taken together, the figures seem to suggest that spending remains strong, even though the pace may be slowing. Sales of durable goods increased 1.0%, while sales of nondurable goods dropped 0.8% from January. Auto sales were up a strong 1.2% for the month, while sales at department stores, grocery stores and gasoline stations declined 1.0%.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS SHARPLY IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.9% in February. This represents 115,200 jobless individuals, a decline of 8,500 from the January level. The drop in unemployment is attributed mainly to employment growth in services, manufacturing and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.8% in February.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
February, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,462,300	1,451,200	1,463,000	1,486,500	1,482,200	1,487,200
Total Employment	1,347,100	1,327,500	1,280,400	1,375,800	1,363,100	1,309,100
Total Unemployment	115,200	123,700	182,600	110,700	119,100	178,100
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.5	12.5	7.4	8.0	12.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	177,110	175,590	176,100	203,680	202,010	197,240
Total Employment	165,630	163,250	159,010	193,620	190,940	181,270
Total Unemployment	11,480	12,340	17,090	10,060	11,070	15,970
Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.0	9.7	4.9	5.5	8.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	285,910	284,390	291,010
Total Employment	266,750	263,940	257,590
Total Unemployment	19,160	20,450	33,420
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.2	11.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA FACTORY PAYROLLS SLIP

Average hourly earnings for production workers in the state factories slipped $0.02 in February from the $7.18 of the previous month. In the hard-good sector, wages were virtually unchanged for the month at $7.20 per hour as production stabilized. Only minor fluctuations were noted throughout durables producing the slight $0.01 slip in pay. Workers in nondurables lost $0.03 hourly in February mainly because of seasonal fluctuations in food and textile groups. An average of $7.14 was recorded in this sector compared to $7.17 the month before. Nationally, production workers earned $9.09 per hour, the same figure recorded in January. Average weekly earnings in the state rose in February to $295.71. National weekly earnings edged up over the month to $369.96.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.16	$ 7.18	$ 6.90	$ 8.59	$ 8.55	$ 8.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$295.71	$292.94	$273.93	$358.20	$362.52	$339.48
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.50	$ 96.78	$ 93.72	$118.10	$119.76	$116.48

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.08	$ 7.02	$ 6.55	$ 6.94	$ 6.95	$ 6.63
Average Weekly Earnings	$285.32	$280.10	$260.04	$283.15	$281.48	$261.88
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.07	$ 92.53	$ 89.05	$ 93.36	$ 92.99	$ 89.59

SOUTH CAROLINA TO OBSERVE "HIRE-A-VET" MONTH

The month of April will be observed as "Hire-A-Vet" Month throughout South Carolina. In a special proclamation, Governor Dick Riley called upon all business leaders and citizens to contribute to the endeavor by hiring veterans and promoting the advantages of the new Emergency Veterans' Job Training Program.

This Emergency Veteran's Job Training (VJT) Program was authorized by Congress in 1983 and is now being implemented throughout the nation. It provides $150 million for cash payments to employers who hire eligible unemployed veterans in certain kinds of jobs---primarily jobs requiring new technological skills or in areas where job supply is not meeting the demand. Employers who participate in the VJT Program will also get a break (up to $10,000 cash) for every veteran hired and trained. Training programs under VJT must be approved by the Veterans Administration.

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission will be seeking to serve a record number of veterans during "Hire-A-Vet" Month. Primary emphasis will be placed on the VJT Program, but efforts will be directed toward all veteran employment programs. For more information, contact your local Job Service Office today. And, especially during the month of April, remember: "Vets Work!"

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
The Governor's House	Columbia	Unknown	This is a renovation of the Downtowner Motor Inn into a luxury bed and breakfast hotel; the $4.5 million project will be opening in March, 1984.
Rachlin Furniture	Winnsboro	25	Dinette furniture will be produced at this plant for the Pennsylvania-based company.
Renfield Manufacturing	Westminster	150	Renfield will produce wearing apparel for Bridgeport Associates out of Connecticut.
Manhattan Shirt Company	Winnsboro	50	Shirts will be manufactured for New York's Manhattan Industries.
Automated Flight Service	Anderson	80	This flight service will centralize flight services into one station. This will make it possible for Anderson to get commercial airline service. Completion should be September 30, 1985.
Gerli and Company	Mullins	250	The plant will be located in the old Spring's Knitting plant. Velour fabrics will be produced. Gerli is internationally known for the production of casket linings.
CY Cateechee Yarns Inc.	Cateechee	150	The expansion of this plant will increase production of yarn to 60,000 to 70,000 pounds per week. Experienced spinners, twisters, carders and winders will be hired. After the yarn is finished, it is shipped to two Pennsylvania weaving companies.
Whitlock Combing Co. Inc.	Allendale	125	This Allendale plant will clean and treat raw wool for use in woolen fabrics.

FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS - CONTINUED

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Textube Corp.	Greer	18	This $1 million expansion will allow the company to increase its production of plastic containers for the food and beverage industry.
Brendle's Inc.	Columbia	Unknown	This catalogue-showroom retailer will occupy the old Woolco store in Dutch Square. Planned opening is June, 1984.
Milliken and Co.	Union	80-100	The company will reopen its Ottaray knitting mill, and will manufacture Milliken's trademark Visa cloth.
Congaree Complex	West Columbia	250	This $45 million complex, located on the Congaree River, will house a hotel, three restaurants, a night club and thirty retail shops. Construction on the first phase is scheduled to begin in June.

OVERTIME HOURS RISE

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked more overtime hours in February. Overtime hours grew 0.1 hour to 3.4, as manufacturers attempted to meet contract deadlines. The number of overtime hours in the hard-good sector was up 0.3 hour while nondurable goods rose 0.1 hour over the month.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
February, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.4	3.3	2.7
Durable Goods	3.5	3.2	2.5
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.3	2.7

MANHOUR INDEX CLIMBS UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index grew 1.5 points to 108.0 during February. The gain was caused by the 0.6 point growth in production worker employment, coupled with the 0.5 hour growth in average weekly hours. The February index was 9.5 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.5.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	108.0	106.5	98.5
Durable Good Manhour Index	136.8	135.2	116.1
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	98.5	97.1	92.4
Textile Manhour Index	74.4	72.9	69.2
Apparel Manhour Index	108.4	105.6	98.6

LMI TIDBITS

* * * Over $15 billion in wages were paid to South Carolina workers in 1982.

* * * In 1982, there were over 60,000 employing firms in the state with 97% having less than 100 employees.

* * * While only comprising 7% of all firms during 1982, manufacturing accounted for 32% of all employment and 36% of all wages.

* * * Textile mill firms represented less than 1% of all firms in the state in 1982, but over 10% of the employment and 11% of the total wages.

* * * One half of the state's manufacturing employment was in textile and related industries (textiles, apparel, synthetic fibers, and textile machinery) during 1982.

AVERAGE MONTHLY COVERED EMPLOYMENT, NUMBER OF FIRMS, AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRMS BY SIZE, 1982
SOUTH CAROLINA

	Monthly Employment (000)	Total Wages (000)	Number of Firms*	Percentage Distribution of Firms Bu Size Class*				
				0-19	20-49	50-99	100-499	500 or more
All Industries	1136	$15,670,950	60,613	86.9	7.4	2.7	2.4	0.6
Manufacturing	364	$ 5,626,722	4,445	61.8	12.6	7.9	13.7	4.0
Textile Mill	118	$ 1,657,378	465	23.2	11.2	12.3	37.8	15.5
Apparel	45	$ 419,838	348	24.7	18.4	19.0	33.9	4.0
Synthetic Fibers	15	$ 335,974	15	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	73.4
Textile Machinery	7	$ 113,700	148	66.9	13.5	9.5	7.4	2.7

* Based on March 1982

Source: Covered Employment and Wages in South Carolina for 1982.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Systems Analyst	25	Computer Programmer	03	16	X		$21,000	X		Greenwood
Newspaper Reporter	60	None	N/A	16	X		$14,000	X		Florence
Truck Driver	12	Steel Machine Operator	99	12	X		$ 8,320		X	Hartsville
Sheet Metal Lay-Out Worker	99	Foreman, Sheet Metal Lay-Out Worker	99	12	X		$20,000	X		Union
Bulldozer Operator	15	Forklift Operator	10	12	X		$ 8,840	X		Kingstree
Tool Design Drafter	36	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Liberty
Pharmacy Clerk	30	Clerk, General Office	06	13	X		$10,108	X		Marion
Bookkeeper	99	Teacher, Vocational Education	12	14	X		$10,000	X		Spartanburg
Faculty Member, College or University	99	Choral Director	84	18	X		$22,000	X		Greenville
Clerk, General Office	22	None	N/A	14	X		$ 8,320	X		Chester
Manager, Production	99	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000	X		Lancaster
Quality Control Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Rock Hill
Manager, Financial Institution	99	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Walterboro

* **There are currently more than** 97,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The **above mini-resumes are examples** of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in **your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience**- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1202.3	1195.2	1145.7	+ 7.1	+ 56.6
Total Private	411.3	410.8	[illegible]	+ 0.5	+ 20.1
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	71.2	70.4	[illegible]	+ 0.8	+ 10.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.8	11.9	9.8	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Highway and Street Construction	3.6	3.7	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.2	[illegible]	0.0	+ 1.6
Special Trade Contractors	30.0	29.4	[illegible]	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.0	7.9	[illegible]	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	6.1	5.8	[illegible]	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.4	370.5	[illegible]	+ 0.9	+ 18.2
Durable Goods	118.6	117.6	[illegible]	+ 1.0	+ 11.3
Nondurable Goods	252.8	252.9	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 6.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.3	54.4	[illegible]	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Trucking and Warehousing	14.1	14.0	[illegible]	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	2.8	3.0	[illegible]	- 0.2	- 0.1
Communication	13.5	13.6	[illegible]	- 0.1	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.7	[illegible]	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.0	16.9	[illegible]	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.6	11.5	[illegible]	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	234.4	236.0	222.3	1.6	+ 12.1
Wholesale Trade	49.7	49.9	47.3	0.2	+ 2.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.0	28.0	25.9	0.0	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.2	13.2	11.3	0.0	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.7	21.9	21.4	0.2	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	6.5	6.6	6.4	0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.0	3.1	2.9	0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.5	3.3	0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1983
Retail Trade	184.7	186.1	175.0	- 1.4	+ 9.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.1	8.3	7.6	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.5	4.6	4.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	25.2	26.6	24.1	- 1.4	+ 1.1
Department Stores	18.7	19.8	17.6	- 1.1	+ 1.1
Food Stores	34.9	35.0	32.8	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Grocery Stores	33.2	33.3	31.3	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.2	50.9	48.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Banking	15.0	15.0	14.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	14.9	14.6	0.0	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.2	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	178.8	177.3	170.0	+ 1.5	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.5	14.9	14.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Health Services	41.6	41.7	39.3	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Hospitals	15.7	15.8	14.7	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	17.0	16.6	17.5	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.7	8.5	9.8	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Total Government	239.3	234.0	235.9	+ 5.3	+ 3.4
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.1	36.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	73.4	70.7	72.1	+ 2.7	+ 1.3
State Education	29.7	27.5	29.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.6
Other State Government	43.7	43.2	43.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Total Local Government	128.8	126.2	127.0	+ 2.6	+ 1.8
Local Education	75.5	73.1	74.4	+ 2.3	+ 1.1
Other Local Government	53.3	53.0	52.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1983
Manufacturing	371.4	370.5	353.2	+ 0.9	+ 18.2
Durable Goods	118.6	117.6	107.3	+ 1.0	+ 11.3
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.0	13.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.8	4.7	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.0	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.8	9.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.4	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.0	5.9	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.6	14.7	13.0	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.8	5.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.2	29.4	26.4	- 0.2	+ 2.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.3	6.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	5.9	5.9	5.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.3	22.7	19.7	+ 0.6	+ 3.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.7	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Components and Accessories	10.2	9.9	7.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.0	6.0	5.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	252.8	252.9	245.9	- 0.1	+ 6.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.7	14.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.0	4.1	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1983
Textile Mill Products	114.8	114.7	112.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.4	34.1	33.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.9	33.2	33.0	- 0.3	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.9	16.0	16.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.3	7.4	7.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	9.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.5	47.5	45.7	0.0	+ 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.4	10.5	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.9	8.0	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.3	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.3	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Children's Outerwear	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.4	7.2	- 0.2	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	14.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.8	8.8	8.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.6	32.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	17.2	17.5	0.0	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.7	18.7	18.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1216.4	1213.2	1158.5	+ 3.2	+ 57.9
Total Private	983.5	981.8	929.0	+ 1.7	+ 54.5
Construction	74.7	74.4	64.2	- 0.3	+ 10.5
Manufacturing	373.3	372.2	355.0	+ 1.1	+ 18.3
Durable Goods	119.7	118.7	108.3	+ 1.0	+ 11.4
Lumber and Wood Products	14.4	14.2	13.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.1	10.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.0	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.6	14.8	13.0	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.3	26.3	- 0.2	+ 2.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.3	6.9	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.5	22.8	19.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.6
Nondurable Goods	253.6	253.5	246.7	+ 0.1	+ 6.9
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	114.2	114.0	111.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.0	33.7	32.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.9	33.1	33.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.5	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	16.0	16.3	- 0.2	- 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.1	9.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.0	48.0	46.1	0.0	+ 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.7	9.8	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.6	16.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.4	7.3	- 0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	14.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing	8.9	8.9	8.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.8	32.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.2	17.3	17.5	- 0.1	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.9	54.9	53.4	0.0	+ 1.5
Trucking and Warehousing	14.2	14.4	13.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication	13.6	13.6	13.9	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.1	16.9	15.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	244.3	243.8	231.7	+ 0.5	+ 12.6
Wholesale Trade	50.7	50.7	48.2	0.0	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	193.6	193.1	183.5	+ 0.5	+ 10.1
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	26.4	25.2	0.0	+ 1.2
Food Stores	35.8	35.9	33.7	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.4	52.1	49.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.3	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Services	182.2	182.7	173.2	- 0.5	+ 9.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.1	18.4	16.4	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Educational Services	15.3	15.9	15.8	- 0.6	- 0.5
Total Government	232.9	231.4	229.5	+ 1.5	+ 3.4
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.5	37.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	71.2	70.6	69.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	124.1	123.3	122.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	262.9	263.5	255.4	192.1	190.7	181.1
Construction	15.2	15.1	14.4	13.7	13.7	9.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.5	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.6	7.5	7.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.8	99.6	94.5	26.6	26.5	24.3
Durable Goods	28.9	29.3	27.1	12.7	12.6	11.1
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.7	.7	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.2	5.1	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	12.0	11.5	3.1	3.1	2.6
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.3	5.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.1	5.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.9	70.3	67.4	13.9	13.9	13.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Textile Mill Products	34.8	34.9	33.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.8	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.0	11.1	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.7	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.4	10.5	9.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.2	6.2	5.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.0	4.1	4.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.8	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.5	8.5	9.5
Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.0	4.0	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.3	54.3	52.9	40.2	40.1	37.6
Wholesale Trade	13.6	13.9	13.5	11.3	11.3	10.8
Retail Trade	40.7	40.9	39.4	28.9	28.8	26.8
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.3	5.9	4.2	4.3	3.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.5	4.6	4.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.5	10.6	10.4	15.0	15.1	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	38.7	38.4	38.3	32.3	31.4	30.2
Business Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.6	6.6
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.5	6.5
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total Government	35.9	35.5	35.3	55.5	55.1	55.1
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.3	1.7	7.6	7.6	7.9
Total State Government	8.9	9.3	9.2	29.5	29.4	29.6
Total Local Government	25.2	24.9	24.4	18.4	18.1	17.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	154.9	154.6	149.7	39.3	39.2	39.2
Construction	10.7	10.7	9.6	1.5	1.5	1.2
Manufacturing	19.2	19.0	18.4	13.0	12.9	12.5
Durable Goods	10.0	9.9	9.5	2.1	2.1	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.9	10.9	10.8	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.1	8.2	8.4	5.9	5.9	5.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	35.6	36.1	33.9	6.3	6.3	5.9
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.0	6.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	28.6	29.1	27.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.0	7.0	6.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	26.7	26.7	26.3	5.9	5.9	5.4
Total Government	47.5	46.8	46.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.2	19.2	18.6	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.3	12.1	12.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.0	15.5	15.5	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.0	47.6	45.3	43.4	43.4	41.6
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	22.0	21.7	20.3	13.4	13.4	12.7
Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.6
Nondurable Goods	17.6	17.4	16.3	8.7	8.7	8.0
Textile Mill Products	10.3	10.2	9.5	2.2	3.1	2.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	[illegible]	2.7	2.8	[illegible]	2.3	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	8.5	9.3	9.3	8.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.2	5.1	4.8	6.5	6.5	6.2
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.9

NOTE: See [illegible] notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1984

				Net Change From	
Industry	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	543.8	540.5	522.1	+ 3.3	+ 21.7
Total Private	411.3	410.8	391.2	+ 0.5	+ 20.1
Construction	5.7	5.6	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Manufacturing	152.8	152.7	145.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.4
Durable Goods	37.8	37.8	34.0	0.0	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.4	3.5	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.1	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.1	12.9	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.2	3.1	- 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	115.0	114.9	111.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	49.1	48.8	47.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.4	14.3	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.8	14.9	14.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.6	40.7	39.0	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.2
Paper and Allied Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.7	6.8	6.7	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.1	12.1	12.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	108.3	109.0	102.6	- 0.7	+ 5.7
Wholesale Trade	12.3	12.3	11.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	6.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	96.0	96.7	90.9	- 0.7	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	18.4	19.3	17.6	- 0.9	+ 0.8
Food Stores	15.8	15.9	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.3	31.3	30.0	- 0.0	+ 1.3
Banking	11.1	11.1	11.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	5.6	5.6	5.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	101.0	100.1	96.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.7	9.3	8.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Health Services	34.3	34.3	32.4	0.0	+ 1.9
Hospitals	12.9	13.0	12.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services	9.9	9.7	10.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Total Government	132.5	129.7	130.9	+ 2.8	+ 1.6
Total Federal Government	11.2	11.4	11.2	- 0.2	0.0
Total State Government	39.4	38.1	38.8	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
State Education	14.5	13.5	14.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.2
Other State Government	24.9	24.6	24.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	81.9	80.2	80.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.0
Local Education	55.8	54.2	55.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.7
Other Local Government	26.1	26.0	25.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
MANUFACTURING	287.9	287.3	274.5	295.71	292.94	273.93	41.3	40.8	39.7	7.16	7.18	6.90
DURABLE GOODS	88.5	87.7	79.9	301.69	301.38	278.59	41.9	41.8	40.2	7.20	7.21	6.93
Lumber and Wood Products	10.6	10.5	9.9	287.71	288.84	253.38	44.4	44.3	42.3	6.48	6.52	5.99
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.1	247.05	241.52	232.97	40.7	39.4	40.8	6.07	6.13	5.71
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.1	7.3	365.33	364.96	337.64	43.7	43.5	42.1	8.36	8.39	8.02
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.5	10.2	278.10	284.78	257.52	39.9	40.8	38.9	6.97	6.98	6.62
Machinery, Except Electrical	19.9	20.0	17.9	331.70	329.38	292.40	42.8	42.5	40.0	7.75	7.75	7.31
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.7	299.52	300.25	286.84	41.6	41.3	40.4	7.20	7.27	7.10
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.3	16.9	14.7	253.83	259.15	236.22	40.1	41.2	38.1	6.33	6.29	6.20
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	279.21	278.63	255.15	38.3	37.4	40.5	7.29	7.45	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.4	199.6	194.6	292.74	289.67	271.26	41.0	40.4	39.6	7.14	7.17	6.85
Food and Kindred Products	9.3	9.5	9.0	250.90	245.63	231.72	39.7	40.4	38.3	6.32	6.08	6.05
Textile Mill Products	99.4	99.3	97.5	275.31	272.83	251.86	41.4	40.6	39.6	6.65	6.72	6.36
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.9	30.7	30.0	276.62	275.54	260.01	40.5	40.7	40.5	6.83	6.77	6.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	29.2	29.1	283.90	278.90	257.13	40.5	39.9	38.9	7.01	6.99	6.61
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.7	7.4	249.08	249.64	225.01	40.5	40.2	39.2	6.15	6.21	5.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	12.9	13.3	292.28	274.40	262.40	41.4	39.2	39.4	7.06	7.00	6.66
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.6	254.06	260.74	264.17	40.2	40.3	42.2	6.32	6.47	6.26
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.5	8.2	254.20	261.69	216.38	41.4	42.9	39.2	6.14	6.10	5.52
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.4	37.7	189.80	184.01	182.09	38.5	37.4	37.7	4.93	4.92	4.83
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.5	8.7	180.02	175.85	168.38	37.9	37.1	35.3	4.75	4.74	4.77
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.4	13.1	171.71	162.42	160.39	38.5	36.5	37.3	4.46	4.45	4.30
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.0	482.38	476.54	432.22	44.5	43.8	42.5	10.84	10.88	10.17
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.6	290.25	288.95	276.76	38.7	39.1	37.4	7.50	7.39	7.40
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.1	21.2	20.8	439.10	436.35	409.19	42.1	42.2	41.5	10.43	10.34	9.86

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
FEBRUARY, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.2	14.6	13.5	358.20	362.52	339.48	41.7	42.4	41.4	8.59	8.55	8.20
Durable Goods	7.6	7.4	7.1	355.72	360.86	332.90	42.5	43.9	42.3	8.37	8.22	7.87
Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.6	6.4	361.49	365.65	347.84	40.8	40.9	40.4	8.86	8.94	8.61

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.3	19.1	17.6	285.32	280.10	260.04	40.3	39.9	39.7	7.08	7.02	6.55
Durable Goods	9.0	8.9	7.9	268.02	264.99	251.52	38.9	39.2	39.3	6.89	6.76	6.40
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	229.91	239.14	252.73	35.1	37.6	39.8	6.55	6.36	6.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.8	1.6	295.37	274.46	251.03	39.7	37.7	36.7	7.44	7.28	6.84
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.2	9.7	300.46	293.22	267.87	41.5	40.5	40.1	7.24	7.24	6.68
Textile Mill Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	254.67	247.27	231.33	39.0	38.1	38.3	6.53	6.49	6.04
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	187.06	179.41	169.54	39.8	38.5	38.1	4.70	4.66	4.45

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
All Manufacturing	74.6	74.3	71.3	283.15	281.48	261.88	40.8	40.5	39.5	6.94	6.95	6.63
Durable Goods	21.3	21.0	19.8	288.05	289.16	262.29	40.8	40.9	38.8	7.06	7.07	6.76
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	7.8	8.0	312.62	305.60	290.08	40.6	40.0	39.2	7.70	7.64	7.40
Nondurable Goods	53.3	53.3	51.5	281.11	278.07	261.23	40.8	40.3	39.7	6.89	6.90	6.58
Textile Mill Products	30.1	30.1	28.7	277.42	276.75	256.16	41.1	41.0	39.9	6.75	6.75	6.42
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	10.6	9.4	280.89	281.24	253.68	40.3	40.7	39.7	6.97	6.91	6.39
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.0	9.6	282.46	282.99	262.55	41.6	41.8	39.6	6.79	6.77	6.63
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.4	253.09	230.75	238.23	39.3	35.5	38.3	6.44	6.50	6.22
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.0	3.2	254.78	248.03	251.65	39.5	38.1	40.2	6.45	6.51	6.26
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.4	7.9	187.54	176.27	175.48	39.4	36.8	37.9	4.76	4.79	4.63
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	1.8	159.87	152.49	155.49	36.5	33.9	35.1	4.38	4.51	4.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.7	361.88	369.14	329.26	41.5	41.9	40.8	8.72	8.81	8.07

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
FEBRUARY, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY FEB. 1984	 JAN. 1984	 FEB. 1983	MANUFACTURING FEB. 1984	 JAN. 1984	 FEB. 1983	NONMANUFACTURING FEB. 1984	 JAN. 1984	 FEB. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,570	6,620	6,380	3,740	3,800	3,630	2,830	2,820	2,750
AIKEN---------	37,700	37,600	36,100	18,300	18,300	17,600	19,400	19,300	18,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,790	2,760	2,690	1,110	1,080	980	1,680	1,680	1,710
ANDERSON------	47,960	47,620	45,310	21,970	21,740	20,820	25,990	25,880	24,490
BAMBERG-------	4,520	4,500	4,530	1,810	1,800	1,710	2,710	2,700	2,820
BARNWELL------	7,070	6,980	6,530	3,280	3,210	2,780	3,790	3,770	3,750
BEAUFORT------	23,020	23,060	21,130	830	820	900	22,190	22,240	20,230
BERKELEY------	19,900	19,800	18,700	5,500	5,600	5,800	14,400	14,200	12,900
CALHOUN-------	3,870	3,820	3,870	2,260	2,220	2,240	1,610	1,600	1,630
CHARLESTON----	123,000	122,800	119,100	10,500	10,200	9,600	112,500	112,600	109,500
CHEROKEE------	15,040	15,040	14,080	7,650	7,610	6,960	7,390	7,430	7,120
CHESTER-------	11,690	11,780	11,400	6,350	6,430	6,650	5,340	5,350	4,750
CHESTERFIELD--	11,780	11,810	11,000	6,610	6,640	5,980	5,170	5,170	5,020
CLARENDON-----	6,410	6,390	6,150	1,880	1,840	1,770	4,530	4,550	4,380
COLLETON------	8,690	8,690	8,000	2,610	2,630	2,330	6,080	6,060	5,670
DARLINGTON----	19,660	19,650	18,640	8,440	8,430	7,960	11,220	11,220	10,680
DILLON--------	8,770	8,790	8,200	3,670	3,670	3,150	5,100	5,120	5,050
DORCHESTER----	12,000	12,000	11,900	3,200	3,200	3,000	8,800	8,800	8,900
EDGEFIELD-----	4,180	4,180	4,390	2,030	2,030	2,170	2,150	2,150	2,220
FAIRFIELD-----	6,120	6,150	5,830	2,370	2,380	2,130	3,750	3,770	3,700
FLORENCE------	43,370	43,400	41,580	13,410	13,360	12,660	29,960	30,040	28,920
GEORGETOWN----	16,390	16,150	14,780	4,090	4,120	3,870	12,300	12,030	10,910
GREENVILLE----	147,700	147,500	142,400	49,700	49,900	46,700	98,000	97,600	95,700
GREENWOOD-----	26,950	26,910	26,190	12,840	12,820	12,350	14,110	14,090	13,840
HAMPTON-------	5,060	5,050	4,790	1,910	1,890	1,670	3,150	3,160	3,120
HORRY---------	44,020	43,020	36,750	7,270	7,240	5,830	36,750	35,780	30,920
JASPER--------	3,180	3,180	3,010	200	200	200	2,980	2,980	2,810
KERSHAW-------	14,610	14,570	14,230	7,440	7,410	7,380	7,170	7,160	6,850
LANCASTER-----	17,580	17,620	17,760	9,720	9,740	10,040	7,860	7,880	7,720
LAURENS-------	17,260	17,200	16,880	8,020	7,970	8,050	9,240	9,230	8,830
LEE-----------	2,970	2,970	3,020	960	960	1,040	2,010	2,010	1,980
LEXINGTON-----	42,200	42,100	39,800	13,100	13,000	12,200	29,100	29,100	27,600
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,890	1,960	780	760	890	1,140	1,130	1,070
MARION--------	10,980	11,050	10,710	4,970	5,010	4,890	6,010	6,040	5,820
MARLBORO------	8,720	8,740	8,580	4,360	4,380	4,250	4,360	4,360	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,640	10,580	10,230	5,120	5,080	4,930	5,520	5,500	5,300
OCONEE--------	18,320	18,510	17,660	8,840	8,990	8,650	9,480	9,520	9,010
ORANGEBURG----	25,150	25,120	24,270	8,730	8,760	8,300	16,420	16,360	15,970
PICKENS-------	27,700	28,100	28,100	11,200	11,400	11,400	16,500	16,700	16,700
RICHLAND------	149,900	148,600	141,300	13,500	13,500	12,100	136,400	135,100	129,200
SALUDA--------	2,980	2,980	2,780	1,140	1,140	1,040	1,840	1,840	1,740
SPARTANBURG---	87,500	87,900	87,900	37,900	38,300	39,100	49,600	49,600	48,800
SUMTER--------	27,840	27,830	27,140	8,600	8,580	8,810	19,240	19,250	18,330
UNION---------	9,600	9,610	9,120	5,470	5,510	5,100	4,130	4,100	4,020
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,310	8,440	8,390	2,770	2,880	2,950	5,540	5,560	5,440
YORK----------	39,310	39,220	37,390	12,980	12,910	12,520	26,330	26,310	24,870

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
FEBRUARY, 1984

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER			UNEMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	FEB. 1984	JAN. 1984	FEB. 1983	FEB. 1984	JAN. 1984	FEB. 1983	FEB. 1984	JAN. 1984	FEB. 1983
ABBEVILLE	9,780	9,800	9,960	1,040	1,140	1,540	10.6	11.6	15.5
AIKEN	44,600	44,360	45,860	3,900	4,240	6,070	8.7	9.6	13.2
ALLENDALE	3,910	3,820	4,190	610	610	1,010	15.6	16.0	24.1
ANDERSON	63,190	62,210	63,100	5,160	5,250	8,540	8.2	8.4	13.5
BAMBERG	7,270	6,990	7,380	840	710	960	11.6	10.2	13.0
BARNWELL	9,780	9,630	9,600	760	810	1,280	7.8	8.4	13.3
BEAUFORT	30,380	30,450	28,800	2,100	2,430	2,980	6.9	8.0	10.3
BERKELEY	38,960	38,470	38,770	2,510	2,550	3,780	6.4	6.6	9.7
CALHOUN	7,120	7,000	7,440	480	460	840	6.7	6.6	11.3
CHARLESTON	114,140	113,330	113,370	7,570	8,290	11,060	6.6	7.3	9.8
CHEROKEE	23,760	23,640	23,420	1,730	1,770	2,940	7.3	7.5	12.6
CHESTER	14,880	14,860	15,100	1,650	1,710	2,290	11.1	11.5	15.2
CHESTERFIELD	19,140	18,860	19,130	1,610	1,530	2,870	8.4	8.1	15.0
CLARENDON	12,480	12,210	12,210	1,210	1,200	1,370	9.7	9.8	11.2
COLLETON	12,820	12,730	12,880	1,190	1,260	2,170	9.3	9.9	16.8
DARLINGTON	27,550	26,960	27,650	2,650	2,820	4,100	9.6	10.5	14.8
DILLON	14,050	13,880	13,650	1,310	1,350	1,780	9.3	9.7	13.0
DORCHESTER	24,010	23,790	23,960	1,400	1,500	2,250	5.8	6.3	9.4
EDGEFIELD	7,770	7,730	8,080	590	650	590	7.6	8.4	7.3
FAIRFIELD	9,900	9,910	9,960	690	750	1,240	7.0	7.6	12.4
FLORENCE	50,530	49,630	51,050	4,440	4,350	7,010	8.8	8.8	13.7
GEORGETOWN	23,050	22,720	21,940	3,290	3,500	4,140	14.3	15.4	18.9
GREENVILLE	143,690	142,400	147,340	8,730	8,860	17,020	6.1	6.2	11.6
GREENWOOD	27,510	27,340	28,730	2,220	2,370	4,240	8.1	8.7	14.8
HAMPTON	7,610	7,440	7,680	760	780	1,210	10.0	10.5	15.8
HORRY	62,200	61,450	56,470	6,520	7,730	10,040	10.5	12.6	17.8
JASPER	6,270	6,230	6,350	560	610	950	8.9	9.8	15.0
KERSHAW	18,250	17,990	18,910	1,450	1,430	2,650	7.9	7.9	14.0
LANCASTER	22,320	22,350	23,760	2,320	2,560	3,690	10.4	11.5	15.5
LAURENS	22,020	21,850	23,270	2,080	2,270	3,940	9.4	10.4	16.9
LEE	7,650	7,680	8,100	840	1,000	1,170	11.0	13.0	14.4
LEXINGTON	69,570	68,840	68,220	3,300	3,490	6,180	4.7	5.1	9.1
McCORMICK	3,340	3,390	3,510	640	770	720	19.2	22.7	20.5
MARION	16,130	16,310	16,530	2,010	2,320	2,780	12.5	14.2	16.8
MARLBORO	11,980	11,630	12,730	2,040	1,850	2,980	17.0	15.9	23.4
NEWBERRY	16,080	15,870	16,080	960	1,060	1,600	6.0	6.7	10.0
OCONEE	21,350	22,240	21,820	2,350	3,300	3,600	11.0	14.8	16.5
ORANGEBURG	37,520	36,820	37,940	3,270	3,130	5,000	8.7	8.5	13.2
PICKENS	40,980	41,710	40,770	3,810	4,930	4,880	9.3	11.8	12.0
RICHLAND	134,110	133,170	129,020	6,760	7,580	9,790	5.0	5.7	7.6
SALUDA	6,820	6,830	6,810	590	700	1,000	8.7	10.2	14.7
SPARTANBURG	101,250	100,290	102,900	6,630	6,660	11,530	6.5	6.6	11.2
SUMTER	35,500	35,310	35,420	3,200	3,460	4,090	9.0	9.8	11.5
UNION	12,980	12,980	14,310	1,630	1,700	3,600	12.6	13.1	25.2
WILLIAMSBURG	16,070	15,950	17,040	1,720	1,700	2,600	10.7	10.7	15.3
YORK	52,130	52,190	51,920	4,110	4,610	6,640	7.9	8.8	12.8

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

1983
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	255.3	255.4	256.9	258.8	262.1	264.5	261.7	260.4	264.5	266.4	266.3	267.2	261.6
Construction	14.8	14.4	15.2	15.3	16.0	16.4	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Special Trade Contractors	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9
Manufacturing	94.0	94.5	94.7	95.4	97.2	98.0	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.8	98.6	98.9	97.2
Durable Goods	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.6	28.5	28.7	28.9	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.3	29.2	28.3
Furniture and Fixtures	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Nondurable Goods	67.0	67.4	67.6	67.8	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.7	69.3	69.7	68.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Textile Mill Products	33.0	33.1	32.9	32.8	33.3	33.6	33.8	33.9	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.2	33.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Floor Covering Mills	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2

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TABLE 15 (continued)

1983
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Paper and Allied Products	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.5
Transportation	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.4	52.9	52.7	54.0	54.2	54.6	54.5	54.5	54.2	54.6	55.0	56.2	54.2
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.3	13.9	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	13.9
Retail Trade	39.6	39.4	39.4	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.6	40.1	40.5	40.9	42.1	40.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	7.7	6.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.6
Services	38.5	38.3	38.9	38.7	38.7	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.4	39.0	39.9	38.9
Total Government	34.7	35.3	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	32.2	32.0	35.3	36.2	36.3	36.[illegible]	35.0
Total Federal Government	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Total State Government	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.2	[illegible]	9.0
Total Local Government	24.0	24.4	24.6	24.2	24.7	25.1	21.7	21.6	24.5	25.2	25.3	[illegible]	24.[illegible]

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16

1983
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	179.7	181.1	182.7	185.2	186.5	187.1	187.7	187.0	190.4	191.4	192.2	192.3	187.0
Construction	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.5	10.9	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	13.0	13.2	13.6	11.5
Manufacturing	24.5	24.3	24.5	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.3	25.4
Durable Goods	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	11.9
Lumber and Furniture	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Office and Computing Equipment	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nondurable Goods	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.5
Food and Kindred Products	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Paper and Allied Products	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Petroleum	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

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TABLE 16 (continued)

1983
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3
Communication	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	37.8	37.6	37.9	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.6	39.8	39.7	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.1
Wholesale Trade	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0
Retail Trade	27.1	26.8	26.9	28.0	27.8	28.1	28.5	28.7	28.6	28.7	28.9	28.9	28.1
General Merchandise Stores	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.0
Food Stores	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.8
Banking	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Insurance Carriers	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	29.7	30.2	30.5	31.2	31.3	31.6	32.0	31.6	32.0	32.0	32.2	32.0	31.4
Business Services	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.2
Health Services	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6
Membership Organizations	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total Government	54.0	55.1	55.7	55.2	55.7	54.5	54.4	54.2	55.5	55.6	56.0	55.9	55.2
Total Federal Government	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8
Total State Government	28.8	29.6	30.0	29.8	30.0	29.1	30.0	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.0	29.7
Total Local Government	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.8	17.5	16.6	16.8	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.2	17.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 17

1983
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Monthly Average 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	148.6	149.7	150.6	152.7	154.5	156.3	154.2	152.4	154.3	155.7	156.6	157.3	153.6
Construction	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.1
Manufacturing	18.4	18.4	18.1	18.1	18.6	19.0	18.7	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.2	18.7
Durable Goods	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6
Lumber and Wood Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Nondurable Goods	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.1
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	33.9	33.9	34.3	35.1	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.6	36.8	36.4	36.5	37.3	35.7
Wholesale Trade	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9
Retail Trade	27.2	27.2	27.6	28.4	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.6	29.8	29.3	29.4	30.2	28.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2
Services	26.0	26.3	26.7	27.4	27.8	28.0	27.6	27.4	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.8	27.1
Total Government	46.0	46.4	46.4	46.6	46.3	47.0	45.2	43.6	45.6	47.2	47.7	47.5	46.3
Total Federal Government	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	19.2	18.8	18.3	18.0	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.7
Total State Government	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.3
Total Local Government	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.5	14.0	13.2	15.5	15.9	16.1	15.9	15.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
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COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

MARCH, 1984

SEASONAL ADVANCES EVIDENT IN EMPLOYMENT UPTURN

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

For the second consecutive month, nonagricultural workers in South Carolina saw a surge in employment. The nonfarm job count rose 11,200 to 1,213,800 in March. This gain, influenced by seasonal advances primarily in services and trade, caused a 53,700 increase in employment from one year earlier.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

During March, private sector employment registered a strong 10,000 advance to reach a level of 973,500. Large seasonal upturns in employment were recorded in services and trade. The number of jobs in the service industry rose 3,700 over the month and 8,800 above March, 1983. Within the service division, the most significant increase was posted in hotels and other lodging places, which accounted for approximately 40% of the growth. Employment gains in the remaining industry groups ranged from 100 to 600. Most of these groups reflected seasonal trends in activities, such as scouting and amusement.

Being pushed upward primarily by a 3,200 positive movement in the retail sector, trade employment increased 3,600. The level of the work force in trade was 12,400 higher than the March, 1983 level of 225,400. The advance in retail trade was the result of increases throughout the sector. The wholesale trade employment level moved up 400, reflecting job additions in both the durable- and nondurable-good divisions.

There were 1,400 jobs added to the construction job count over the month pushing the total figure 8,500 above March, 1983. Special trade contracting saw an employment pickup of 900, while heavy construction contractors gained 400 in March.

The fourth largest employment advance in the private sector was found in finance, insurance, and real estate. Some 600 additional jobs were created throughout the finance industry in March. The sole decline in employment was posted in insurance carriers.

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Influenced by employment upturns in cargo handling, the job count in transportation and public utilities climbed to 54,900, a 300 increase over February. The employment level in electric, gas, and sanitary services edged up 100 to reach 17,100.

Manufacturing, with an employment total of 371,900, was 200 greater than the month before, and durable goods accounted for all of this increase. Nondurable goods dropped 200 to a level of 252,800. The machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment sectors registered employment upturns of 300 each in March. Recalls, which occurred in special industry machinery, caused the hike in machinery, except electrical. Fabricated metal products, and transportation equipment realized employment gains of 100 each. Job losses were posted in primary metals, where the effect of a strike lowered employment 300 to 5,800. In nondurable goods, textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products lost 600 and 200 jobs, respectively. These employment losses overpowered minor increases in apparel and other textile products; and printing and publishing. All remaining industry group employment totals were unchanged from February to March.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT RISES

The government employment level climbed 1,200 to 240,300 in March. Employment growth in the state (+500) and local (+700) sectors was responsible for the rise in government. Unchanged from the previous month was the federal employment level of 37,100.

OUTLOOK FOR APRIL - CONTINUED GROWTH

Seasonal gains in services and trade are expected to cause a sharp increase in total nonfarm employment. Other significant job advances should be attained in construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. Minor employment upturns are projected to materalize in government, as student workers return to jobs after a brief spring break. Only manufacturing employment is expected to decline in April.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD IN MARCH

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 5,900, rose to 550,000 in March. Increased activity in seasonally-influenced industries created over 64% of the additional jobs.

Services (+2,000) and retail trade (+1,800), revived by March's warmer weather, reported the largest gains. Women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate picked up 500 positions over the month. Manufacturing, with positive trends in the durable-good sector, grew 200 to 153,400. Construction, and transportation and public utilities both remained constant. Overall, the private sector climbed 4,800 to 416,500.

In the public sector, female employment in government enlarged 1,100 to 133,500. Local government increased 600, while federal and state government expanded 100 and 400, respectively.

When compared with year-ago levels, the number of women employed was up 21,400. All major industry divisions reported expansions over the year, except transportation and public utilities which remained constant. The private sector accounted for 95% of the growth. Manufacturing posted the largest gain, increasing 7,600, while wholesale and retail trade was second (+6,100).

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rains and wet fields held back most field preparation and planting during the first half of April. The tornadoes that swept through South Carolina during late March left destruction in narrow bands across the state. Corn and tobacco plantings were held back due to severe weather and wet fields. However, the peach and apple crops are looking good, along with an excellent appearance of the tomato crop.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in Charleston increased by 1,600 workers in March to 157,000. The largest gains were recorded in wholesale and retail trade (+600), and services (+400). The approach of the tourist season produced most of the increase. Other areas experiencing growth included transportation and public utilities (+300); total government (+200); finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); and manufacturing (+100). Construction was the sole loser in March, dropping 200 employees from the payrolls. High interest rates and wet weather contributed heavily to the worker decline in the industry.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The nonfarm work force in Columbia shrank by 200 persons in March to 193,000. Manufacturing added 200 employees during the month with durables and nondurables each gaining 100. An increas of 300 workers in state government led to an overall rise in government of 200. Federal employment slipped 100, while the municipal job count was unchanged during the month. The only other industry showing strength in March was finance, insurance and real estate, where 100 more people went to work. Retail trade, however, had the greatest impact on Columbia employment as 400 workers were separated from their jobs. Services dropped 200 workers from the February level of 32,200. The general downturn in construction was felt in Columbia as decreased activity caused the job count to fall 200.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg's nonagricultural work force increased 900 in March to 263,800. Services exerted the greatest influence by adding 400 persons to the employment rolls. Also on the upswing were wholesale and retail trade with a gain of 200 workers, and government employment which also rose 200. All of the new jobs in the trade industry were in the wholesale sector, while the growth in government was on the local level. State government actually dropped 100. Slight improvement was seen in construction (+100) and manufacturing (+100) during March, but the group that includes finance, insurance, and real estate maintained the same employment level as in the month before. Employees in transportation and public utilities experienced a 100 job reduction to produce the only monthly decline among major industries.

COMMUTING PATTERNS PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

A publication showing worker commuting patterns in South Carolina is now available from the Labor Market Information Division. These commuting data were compiled from unpublished 1980 Census tabulations on workers by place of residence and place of work. These data represent the most reliable information currently available on commuting patterns. The travel to jobs, both intrastate and across neighboring state lines, by South Carolina residents is shown as well as travel by North Carolina and Georgia residents to jobs in this state. For further information, contact Candler Spence or Frances Leaphart in the Labor Market Information Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission at (803)758-8983.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO THREE-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.6% in March, the lowest figure in three years. This represents 112,300 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,900 from the February level. The decline in unemployment is attributed to seasonal gains in agriculture, construction, trade, and services. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.8% in March.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
March, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,484,300	1,462,300	1,473,500	1,495,200	1,486,500	1,484,400
Total Employment	1,372,000	1,347,100	1,296,200	1,385,700	1,375,800	1,309,900
Total Unemployment	112,300	115,200	177,300	109,500	110,700	174,500
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.9	12.0	7.3	7.4	11.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	180,750	177,120	177,170	206,710	203,690	197,760
Total Employment	169,590	165,650	160,100	196,510	193,640	182,390
Total Unemployment	11,160	11,470	17,070	10,200	10,050	15,370
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.5	9.6	4.9	4.9	7.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	290,120	285,930	291,200
Total Employment	271,140	266,780	258,740
Total Unemployment	18,980	19,150	32,460
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.7	11.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

NOTICE

Now available: Employment and Wages in South Carolina for third quarter 1983. This quarterly publication will provide employment and wages data by industry at MSA, county, and state levels. Information concerning this publication can be obtained through the Labor Market Information Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C., 29202, (803)758-8983.

South Carolina's factory payrolls edged down slightly in March as production workers earned $0.02 less at $7.18 per hour. The nondurable-good sector was completely responsible for the decrease. Hourly earnings in durables, at $7.20, were unchanged from February, but this figure was $0.29 above a year earlier. In the soft-good sector, average wages dropped $0.05 per hour to $7.16 for the month. Compared to a year ago, hourly earnings were up $0.32.

Weekly earnings for the state's factory workers fell about $3.00 per week to $292.23. In durable-good factories, weekly wages were unchanged at $300.96 in March, while in the soft-good sector, earnings per week were down over $5.00 to $287.33.

At the national level, hourly earnings slipped $0.02 to $11.96 during March, and weekly wages also decreased to $437.74, down over $5.00.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
March, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.18	$ 7.20	$ 6.89	$ 8.56	$ 8.58	$ 8.29
Average Weekly Earnings	$292.23	$295.20	$273.53	$359.52	$357.79	$348.18
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.35	$ 97.33	$ 93.35	$118.54	$117.97	$118.83

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.14	$ 7.06	$ 6.67	$ 6.99	$ 7.01	$ 6.68
Average Weekly Earnings	$284.17	$285.22	$259.46	$283.79	$285.31	$263.86
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.69	$ 94.04	$ 87.67	$ 93.57	$ 94.07	$ 90.05

WORKWEEK SLIPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the state's production workers slipped 0.3 hour in March to 40.7. The decline occurred entirely in the soft-good sector, while durables experienced no change in weekly hours.

Workers in the durable-good sector recorded an average workweek of 41.8 hours. Only minor fluctuations were noted among the industry groups.

Nondurable goods were off 0.5 hour per week in March as workers toiled an average of only 40.2 hours. Apparel and other textile products, and paper and allied products, dropping 1.2 hours each, were primarily responsible for the decline.

Nationally, the average workweek fell 0.5 hour to 40.5 in March. In the hard-good sector, working hours were down 0.6 to 41.1, while the nondurable workweek contracted 0.4 hour to 39.6

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS TO 1990

South Carolina is projected to employ more than 1,463,000 individuals in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by 1990. This prediction from the Labor Market Information Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission is based on 24% growth in employment between 1983 and 1990.

From all appearances, services will be the biggest winner of any industry during that time period. The count of jobs in services should increase from 177,000 to over 280,000. Exceptional gains are expected in hotels and other lodging places; amusement and recreation services; business services; and health services. The smallest climb in services belongs to educational services, reflecting financial cutbacks and fewer school-age children.

Elsewhere in the private sector, notable positive employment movements should occur in wholesale and retail trade; and in finance, insurance, and real estate. For both divisions, expansion is projected to exceed 25%. The impetus for trade's upturn is centered in the retail area where 54,000 of the 66,000 rise is expected.

Despite renewed strength in building activity, the number of jobs in construction is forecast to reach only 80,000, a mark which is below the all-time high set in 1974. This figure does, however, still represent a 16% jump from the 1983 level.

Thanks to a boost in durable goods, employment in manufacturing in South Carolina can be expected to surpass 400,000 by 1990. Durables' 19% increase is based on significant pickups in primary metal products; machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products. On the other hand, employment in nondurable goods will struggle to only an 8% gain even though 1983 figures were already considered depressed considering historic levels. The 1990 projections appear the worst for textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products, with upturns of 6% and 1%, respectively. These two industries will continue to slide in relative importance to the state's economy as other divisions such as services and trade take up the slack in employment.

Very minor job growth is forecast for government. No area of government should attain double-digit percentage expansion over the seven years, reflecting a sharp contrast to the '60's and '70's when the public sector was a primary growth industry.

Table 15 displays industry employment projections for 1990. Should you have need for further detail, please contact Ted Gladden at 803-758-8983 or write the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information (CES), P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C. 29202.

OVERTIME HOURS MOVE DOWNWARD

The hiring of 100 manufacturing production workers in South Carolina caused a drop in overtime hours in March. The average amount of overtime worked was reduced from 3.4 hours to 3.3. Overtime in durable and nondurable goods was down 0.1 and 0.2 hour, respectively.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
MARCH, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.3	3.4	2.6
Durable Goods	3.1	3.3	2.4
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	2.7

ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWS NATIONALLY

March's national unemployment rate, which was unchanged from February, suggested that the economy's rapid growth may be slowing to a more moderate pace. The jobless rate remained at 7.8% of the work force interrupting a six-month string of declines. An increase in employment during the month was offset by a rise in the number of jobseekers. March employment gains were widespread, providing an additional sign of continued strength in the labor market.

Industrial output in the U. S. rose 0.4% during the month, down substantially from the large 1.0% rise in February and 1.4% in January. The production gain reflected a 0.5% increase in business-equipment manufacturing, down from 0.9% in February; a 0.7% jump in defense and space manufacturing, down from 1.1%; and an advance of 0.3% in the production of consumer goods, unchanged from the month before.

Durable-good factories showed the most strength in March, boosting production by 0.5% after rising 1.7% in February. Output of nondurables was up 0.2%, following a 1.0% gain in February.

Personal income grew 0.7% in March, the smallest increase in seven months. The slower income growth over the month reflected moderate gains in employment combined with a slight decline in the average workweek and modest pay increases. Wages and salaries were up 0.3% during March, and factory payrolls climbed 0.4%.

Retail sales dropped 2.2% over the month, the largest monthly decline in more than a decade. The reduction seems to provide further evidence that the consumer spending boom that powered the economy through the first fourteen months of the recovery is coming to an end.

Auto sales decreased 7.7% in March after easing down 0.1% in February. That helped cause an overall downturn in durable goods of 4.6%, exceeding the 0.4% slip the month before. Sales of nondurable goods contracted 0.9% after falling 1.0% in February.

Housing starts plunged 26.6% in March because of bad weather and builders' fears of rising interest rates. Starts of single-family homes dropped 29.1%, while apartment starts were down 21.9% for the month. Housing activity slowed in every region of the country. Particularly hard hit was the Northeast, where starts plummeted 44.4%. Starts fell 33.3% in the North Central states and 26.6% in the South. The West showed a 9.3% decline.

MANHOUR INDEX DECREASES SLIGHTLY

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 0.7 point to 106.6 during March. The loss was caused by the 0.3 hour drop in average weekly hours. The March index was 8.1 points greater than the year-ago figure of 98.5.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.6	107.3	98.5
Durable Good Manhour Index	137.2	136.8	117.4
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	96.5	97.8	92.3
Textile Manhour Index	72.7	73.3	69.3
Apparel Manhour Index	105.5	108.7	95.7

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Respiratory Therapist	99	Supervisor, Respiratory Therapist	32	14	X		$18,000		X	Union
Truck Driver	36	None	N/A	09	X		$13,000		X	Hartsvill
Pharmacist	66	None	N/A	17	X		$25,000		X	Conway
Executive Secretary	28	None	N/A	14	X		$11,000		X	Georgetown
Legal Secretary	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,700		X	Rock Hill
Draftsman, Structural	42	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400	X		Marion
Accountant	60	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Aiken
Clerk-Typist	99	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Staff Nurse	38	None	N/A	14	X		$15,600	X		Chester
Manager, Restaurant	99	Food Service Supv.	99	14	X		$25,000	X		Sumter
Electrical Engireer	84	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Lancaster
Computer Lab Technician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000	X		Liberty
Tool Machine Set-Up Operator	72	Machinist	36	19	X		$20,000	X		Greenwood

*** There are currently more than** 96,800 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1213.8	1202.6	1160.1	+ 11.2	+ 53.7
Total Private	973.5	963.5	921.6	+ 10.0	+ 51.9
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	72.8	71.4	64.3	+ 1.4	+ 8.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.3	11.9	10.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.6	3.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.3	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Special Trade Contractors	30.9	30.0	29.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.1	8.0	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	6.2	6.1	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.9	371.7	354.1	+ 0.2	+ 17.8
Durable Goods	119.1	118.7	108.3	+ 0.4	+ 10.8
Nondurable Goods	252.8	253.0	245.8	- 0.2	+ 7.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.9	54.4	53.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.1	14.1	13.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	3.1	2.8	2.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Communication	13.5	13.5	13.9	0.0	- 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.6	10.2	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.1	17.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.7	11.6	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	237.8	234.2	225.4	+ 3.6	+ 12.4
Wholesale Trade	50.1	49.7	47.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.2	28.0	26.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.3	13.2	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	21.9	21.7	21.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.3	3.5	+ 0.2	0.0

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Retail Trade	187.7	184.5	177.5	+ 3.2	+ 10.2
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.3	8.1	7.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.6	4.5	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	25.5	25.3	24.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Department Stores	18.8	18.8	17.5	0.0	+ 1.3
Food Stores	35.0	34.8	32.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Grocery Stores	33.3	33.1	31.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.8	51.2	49.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Banking	15.1	15.0	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.9	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.3	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.7	5.8	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	182.6	178.9	173.8	+ 3.7	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.0	15.6	15.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Health Services	41.9	41.6	39.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.5
Hospitals	15.9	15.7	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	17.3	17.0	17.5	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	8.7	9.8	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Total Government	240.3	239.1	238.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.1	37.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	73.9	73.4	72.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
State Education	29.8	29.7	29.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Other State Government	44.1	43.7	43.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Total Local Government	129.3	128.6	128.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Local Education	76.2	75.5	75.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	53.1	53.1	53.0	0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Manufacturing	371.9	371.7	354.1	+ 0.2	+ 17.8
Durable Goods	119.1	118.7	108.3	+ 0.4	+ 10.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.2	13.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.8	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	4.3	4.2	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.7	2.6	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	5.8	6.1	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	14.7	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	2.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.7	5.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.5	29.2	26.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	4.1	3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.0	6.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	5.9	5.9	5.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.5	23.2	19.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.9	2.8	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.3	10.1	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.1	6.0	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.4	5.5	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	252.8	253.0	245.8	- 0.2	+ 7.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.5	14.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	- 0.4
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Textile Mill Products	114.2	114.8	112.0	- 0.6	+ 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.0	34.4	33.4	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.8	32.9	32.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	8.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.9	15.9	16.1	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	9.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.4	8.2	- 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.8	47.7	45.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.5	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.0	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.5	16.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	1.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.6	7.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.2	7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	14.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	8.9	8.8	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.6	32.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	17.2	17.7	- 0.2	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.7	18.7	18.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.3	8.2	- 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1219.7	1216.7	1165.0	+ 3.0	+ 54.7
Total Private	987.4	984.0	934.4	+ 3.4	+ 53.0
Construction	74.8	74.9	66.1	- 0.1	+ 8.7
Manufacturing	374.4	373.6	356.5	+ 0.8	+ 17.9
Durable Goods	119.7	119.8	108.9	- 0.1	+ 10.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.4	13.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.4	10.1	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	5.9	6.2	6.3	- 0.3	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.9	14.8	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.4	29.1	26.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.0	6.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.7	23.4	20.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.7
Nondurable Goods	254.7	253.8	247.6	+ 0.9	+ 7.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	114.2	114.2	112.0	0.0	+ 2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	34.0	33.2	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.9	32.9	33.0	0.0	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.6	8.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.9	15.8	16.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.1	9.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.4	48.1	46.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.9	10.6	9.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	16.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.5	7.3	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.7	14.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing	9.0	8.9	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.7	32.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.8	17.2	17.5	- 0.4	- 0.7

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.5	55.0	53.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.4	14.4	13.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Communication	13.5	13.6	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.2	17.1	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	245.2	244.1	232.0	+ 1.1	+ 13.2
Wholesale Trade	50.9	50.7	48.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Retail Trade	194.3	193.4	183.8	+ 0.9	+ 10.5
General Merchandise Stores	26.5	26.5	25.1	0.0	+ 1.4
Food Stores	35.8	35.7	33.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.5	52.4	50.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Insurance Carriers	11.2	11.4	10.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Services	183.3	182.3	174.5	+ 1.0	+ 8.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.9	18.2	16.3	- 0.3	+ 1.6
Educational Services	15.5	15.3	15.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Total Government	232.3	232.7	230.6	- 0.4	+ 1.7
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.6	37.4	- 0.2	0.0
Total State Government	71.5	71.2	70.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	123.4	123.9	123.0	- 0.5	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	COLUMBIA Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	263.8	262.9	256.9	193.0	193.2	182.7
Construction	15.3	15.2	15.2	13.7	13.8	9.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.7	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.5	7.6	7.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.9	98.8	94.7	26.8	26.6	24.5
Durable Goods	29.0	28.9	27.1	12.8	12.7	11.3
Lumber and Furniture	-	-	-	.7	.7	.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.2	5.2	4.4	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.9	11.6	11.5	3.1	3.2	2.6
Metalworking Machinery	1.9	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.0	5.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	6.1	5.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.9	69.9	67.6	14.0	13.9	13.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.7	34.8	32.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.8	10.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.9	11.0	10.5	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.5	10.4	10.0	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.2	6.2	6.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.6	7.8	8.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.1	4.6	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.3	9.4	8.5	8.5	9.5
Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.0	4.0	3.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.5	54.3	52.7	40.0	40.4	37.9
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.6	13.3	11.3	11.3	11.0
Retail Trade	40.7	40.7	39.4	28.7	29.1	26.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.1	4.1	3.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.5	10.5	10.4	15.1	15.0	14.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	39.1	39.7	38.9	32.0	32.2	30.5
Business Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	6.7
Health Services	-	-	-	6.2	6.3	6.6
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total Government	36.1	35.9	35.4	56.6	56.4	55.7
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.5	7.6	7.9
Total State Government	8.8	8.9	9.1	30.7	30.4	30.0
Total Local Government	25.5	25.2	24.6	18.4	18.4	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON-N. CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	157.0	155.4	150.6	39.0	39.3	37.9
Construction	10.7	10.9	9.8	1.5	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing	19.3	19.2	18.1	12.7	12.9	12.5
Durable Goods	10.1	10.0	9.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.2	8.8	10.6	10.9	10.8
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.1	5.3	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.3	8.0	8.4	5.9	5.9	5.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	36.4	35.8	34.3	6.3	6.3	6.0
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.0	6.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	29.3	28.8	27.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.3	7.1	6.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	27.1	26.7	26.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Total Government	47.8	47.6	46.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.2	19.2	18.6	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.4	12.3	12.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.2	16.1	15.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.9	48.0	45.7	43.8	43.4	41.8
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	21.9	22.0	21.0	13.8	13.4	12.7
Durable Goods	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.6
Nondurable Goods	17.4	17.6	16.9	9.1	8.7	8.1
Textile Mill Products	10.1	10.3	9.9	3.1	3.1	2.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	8.6	9.3	9.3	8.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.6	6.6	6.3
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1984

Industry	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Net Change From Feb. 1983	Net Change From Mar. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	550.0	544.1	528.6	+ 5.9	+ 21.4
Total Private	416.5	411.7	396.1	+ 4.8	+ 20.4
Construction	5.7	5.7	5.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Manufacturing	153.4	153.2	145.8	+ 0.2	+ 7.6
Durable Goods	38.2	38.0	34.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.0	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.1	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	115.2	115.2	111.6	0.0	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	4.5	4.6	4.5	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	49.0	49.1	47.9	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.3	14.4	14.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.8	40.8	38.8	0.0	+ 2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.6	6.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.0	0.0
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	110.4	108.3	104.3	+ 2.1	+ 6.1
Wholesale Trade	12.6	12.3	12.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.2	7.1	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.4	5.2	5.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	97.8	96.0	92.3	+ 1.8	+ 5.5
General Merchandise Stores	18.6	18.4	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Food Stores	16.0	15.8	14.9	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31.8	31.3	30.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Banking	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.6	5.6	5.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	103.0	101.0	98.5	+ 2.0	+ 4.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.6	9.7	9.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Health Services	34.5	34.3	32.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Hospitals	13.0	12.9	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Educational Services	10.0	9.9	10.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Total Government	133.5	132.4	132.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.0
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.2	11.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Total State Government	39.8	39.4	39.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
State Education	14.6	14.5	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Other State Government	25.2	24.9	24.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	82.4	81.8	82.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Local Education	56.4	55.8	56.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Other Local Government	26.0	26.0	26.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

March, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
MANUFACTURING	288.3	288.2	275.3	292.23	295.20	273.53	40.7	41.0	39.7	7.18	7.20	6.89
DURABLE GOODS	89.0	88.7	81.1	300.96	300.96	276.40	41.8	41.8	40.0	7.20	7.20	6.91
Lumber and Wood Products	10.7	10.6	10.1	290.75	286.62	255.25	44.8	44.3	42.4	6.49	6.47	6.02
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.3	4.2	248.40	246.64	224.56	41.4	40.7	40.1	6.00	6.06	5.60
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.3	7.5	365.69	367.84	342.98	43.9	44.0	42.5	8.33	8.36	8.07
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	10.4	280.60	278.50	266.90	40.2	39.9	39.6	6.98	6.98	6.74
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.1	20.0	18.2	332.13	330.50	293.13	42.8	42.7	40.1	7.76	7.74	7.31
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	4.8	4.7	290.60	299.52	282.00	40.7	41.6	40.0	7.14	7.20	7.05
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.4	17.3	14.9	250.74	253.83	230.01	39.8	40.1	37.4	6.30	6.33	6.15
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	273.75	279.21	250.11	37.5	38.3	39.7	7.30	7.29	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	199.3	199.5	194.3	287.83	293.45	270.86	40.2	40.7	39.6	7.16	7.21	6.84
Food and Kindred Products	9.2	9.3	9.0	249.60	250.51	228.92	40.0	39.7	37.9	6.24	6.31	6.04
Textile Mill Products	99.0	99.4	97.2	272.43	275.40	250.90	40.6	40.8	39.7	6.71	6.75	6.32
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.6	30.9	30.0	277.42	276.34	258.73	40.5	40.4	40.3	6.85	6.84	6.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	28.9	28.9	275.22	284.82	255.92	39.6	40.4	38.6	6.95	7.05	6.63
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.7	7.4	252.14	247.66	216.89	41.2	40.6	38.8	6.12	6.10	5.59
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	12.9	13.1	291.74	292.86	263.48	41.5	41.6	39.8	7.03	7.04	6.62
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.6	245.39	248.28	255.65	39.2	39.1	41.3	6.26	6.35	6.19
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.6	8.3	250.08	252.14	229.19	41.2	41.2	41.0	6.07	6.12	5.59
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.4	37.6	184.64	190.58	175.79	37.3	38.5	36.7	4.95	4.95	4.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.5	8.6	177.01	178.60	170.04	36.8	37.6	35.5	4.81	4.75	4.79
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.5	13.3	169.65	171.20	162.43	37.7	38.3	37.6	4.50	4.47	4.32
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.0	453.02	465.24	425.38	41.6	42.8	41.5	10.89	10.87	10.25
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.6	295.46	288.70	278.74	39.5	38.7	38.5	7.48	7.46	7.24
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	21.1	21.0	439.30	440.77	407.94	42.2	42.3	41.5	10.41	10.42	9.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

March, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.2	14.2	13.3	359.52	357.79	348.18	42.0	41.7	42.0	8.56	8.58	8.29
Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	6.9	355.67	354.45	338.82	42.8	42.5	42.3	8.31	8.34	8.01
Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.7	6.4	364.62	360.60	358.59	41.2	40.7	41.6	8.85	8.86	8.62

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	18.1	284.17	285.22	259.46	39.8	40.4	38.9	7.14	7.06	6.67
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.0	264.19	267.15	243.38	38.4	39.0	37.5	6.88	6.85	6.49
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	226.24	229.55	244.48	34.7	35.1	38.2	6.52	6.54	6.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.9	1.6	289.17	293.14	258.69	37.8	39.4	37.6	7.65	7.44	6.88
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.3	9.7	301.35	301.91	271.72	41.0	41.7	39.9	7.35	7.24	6.81
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	250.25	254.67	236.73	38.5	39.0	39.0	6.50	6.53	6.07
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	181.26	187.06	157.83	38.0	39.8	36.2	4.77	4.70	4.36

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983
All Manufacturing	74.4	74.3	71.4	283.79	285.31	263.86	40.6	40.7	39.5	6.99	7.01	6.68
Durable Goods	21.2	21.0	19.8	289.48	292.44	263.72	40.6	40.9	38.5	7.13	7.15	6.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.8	7.9	313.56	314.31	293.96	40.2	40.4	39.3	7.80	7.78	7.48
Nondurable Goods	53.3	53.3	51.6	280.66	282.17	263.74	40.5	40.6	39.9	6.93	6.95	6.61
Textile Mill Products	30.0	30.1	28.6	280.57	279.61	254.78	40.9	40.7	39.5	6.86	6.87	6.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	10.6	9.4	284.78	279.90	252.89	40.8	40.1	39.7	6.98	6.98	6.37
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	10.0	9.5	289.68	291.92	258.52	40.8	41.0	38.7	7.10	7.12	6.68
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.3	1.4	244.22	253.09	231.94	38.1	39.3	36.7	6.41	6.44	6.32
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	260.15	254.78	252.73	39.9	39.5	39.8	6.52	6.45	6.35
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.4	8.1	180.78	187.94	177.37	37.9	39.4	37.9	4.77	4.77	4.68
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	1.9	159.65	159.87	161.72	35.4	36.5	35.7	4.51	4.38	4.53
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.4	4.5	4.7	367.98	361.88	332.93	42.2	41.5	40.9	8.72	8.72	8.14

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
March, 1984

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,510	6,570	6,380	3,670	3,740	3,610	2,840	2,830	2,770
AIKEN---------	37,700	37,700	36,800	18,400	18,400	17,800	19,300	19,300	19,000
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,790	2,710	1,140	1,110	1,000	1,680	1,680	1,710
ANDERSON------	47,940	47,960	45,670	21,880	21,960	21,020	26,060	26,000	24,650
BAMBERG-------	4,530	4,530	4,580	1,810	1,830	1,740	2,720	2,700	2,840
BARNWELL------	7,130	7,070	6,550	3,330	3,280	2,810	3,800	3,790	3,740
BEAUFORT------	23,250	23,110	22,130	850	830	830	22,400	22,280	21,300
BERKELEY------	20,200	20,200	18,900	5,600	5,600	5,900	14,600	14,600	13,000
CALHOUN-------	3,870	3,870	3,880	2,270	2,260	2,240	1,600	1,610	1,640
CHARLESTON----	124,600	123,200	119,800	10,500	10,500	9,300	114,100	112,700	110,500
CHEROKEE------	15,090	15,050	14,200	7,690	7,650	7,020	7,400	7,400	7,180
CHESTER-------	11,670	11,680	11,480	6,320	6,340	6,610	5,350	5,340	4,870
CHESTERFIELD--	11,750	11,790	11,150	6,590	6,620	6,060	5,160	5,170	5,090
CLARENDON-----	6,430	6,410	6,220	1,910	1,880	1,760	4,520	4,530	4,460
COLLETON------	8,710	8,690	8,270	2,620	2,610	2,340	6,090	6,080	5,930
DARLINGTON----	19,650	19,660	18,800	8,440	8,440	7,910	11,210	11,220	10,890
DILLON--------	8,810	8,770	8,350	3,690	3,670	3,180	5,120	5,100	5,170
DORCHESTER----	12,200	12,000	11,900	3,200	3,100	2,900	9,000	8,900	9,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,120	4,180	4,340	1,980	2,030	2,100	2,140	2,150	2,240
FAIRFIELD-----	6,130	6,120	5,970	2,380	2,370	2,160	3,750	3,750	3,810
FLORENCE------	43,830	43,380	41,820	13,790	13,400	12,660	30,040	29,980	29,160
GEORGETOWN----	16,210	16,410	16,110	3,990	4,090	3,850	12,220	12,320	12,260
GREENVILLE----	148,000	147,700	143,700	49,300	49,700	47,000	98,700	98,000	96,700
GREENWOOD-----	27,070	26,950	26,000	12,900	12,850	12,180	14,170	14,100	13,820
HAMPTON-------	5,070	5,060	4,800	1,910	1,910	1,640	3,160	3,150	3,160
HORRY---------	46,500	44,410	40,150	7,420	7,380	6,150	39,080	37,030	34,000
JASPER--------	3,190	3,180	3,060	200	200	200	2,990	2,980	2,860
KERSHAW-------	14,510	14,580	14,320	7,350	7,420	7,380	7,160	7,160	6,940
LANCASTER-----	17,600	17,580	17,870	9,750	9,720	10,000	7,850	7,860	7,870
LAURENS-------	17,260	17,280	17,030	8,030	8,030	8,110	9,230	9,250	8,920
LEE-----------	3,000	2,970	2,950	990	960	930	2,010	2,010	2,020
LEXINGTON-----	42,500	42,200	40,500	13,200	13,200	12,300	29,300	29,000	28,200
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,920	1,870	780	780	790	1,140	1,140	1,080
MARION--------	10,750	10,970	10,630	4,740	4,970	4,800	6,010	6,000	5,830
MARLBORO------	8,730	8,730	8,610	4,380	4,370	4,340	4,350	4,360	4,270
NEWBERRY------	10,610	10,640	10,320	5,070	5,120	4,940	5,540	5,520	5,380
OCONEE--------	18,460	18,330	17,810	9,020	8,850	8,660	9,440	9,480	9,150
ORANGEBURG----	25,220	25,210	24,480	8,810	8,800	8,350	16,410	16,410	16,130
PICKENS-------	27,700	27,700	27,700	11,200	11,200	11,100	16,500	16,500	16,600
RICHLAND------	150,500	151,000	142,200	13,600	13,400	12,200	136,900	137,600	130,000
SALUDA--------	2,940	2,990	2,810	1,100	1,150	1,080	1,840	1,840	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	88,100	87,500	89,000	38,400	37,900	39,300	49,700	49,600	49,700
SUMTER--------	27,910	27,830	27,400	8,650	8,600	8,830	19,260	19,230	18,570
UNION---------	9,560	9,600	9,220	5,430	5,470	5,140	4,130	4,130	4,080
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,340	8,330	8,480	2,800	2,790	3,020	5,540	5,540	5,460
YORK----------	39,030	39,270	37,880	12,670	12,930	12,510	26,360	26,340	25,370

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MARCH, 1984

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983	MAR. 1984	FEB. 1984	MAR. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,910	9,780	9,730	1,160	1,040	1,300	11.7	10.6	13.4
AIKEN---------	45,150	44,540	46,730	3,790	3,990	6,700	8.4	9.0	14.3
ALLENDALE-----	3,970	3,910	3,930	570	610	700	14.4	15.6	17.8
ANDERSON------	63,930	63,190	63,200	5,250	5,160	8,270	8.2	8.2	13.1
BAMBERG-------	7,390	7,270	7,440	830	840	910	11.2	11.6	12.2
BARNWELL------	9,980	9,780	9,610	750	760	1,230	7.5	7.8	12.8
BEAUFORT------	30,830	30,390	29,570	1,950	2,100	2,540	6.3	6.9	8.6
BERKELEY------	39,770	38,960	38,870	2,450	2,510	3,640	6.2	6.4	9.4
CALHOUN-------	7,220	7,120	7,460	480	480	800	6.6	6.7	10.7
CHARLESTON----	116,510	114,150	114,180	7,390	7,570	11,160	6.3	6.6	9.8
CHEROKEE------	23,960	23,770	23,590	1,610	1,730	2,960	6.7	7.3	12.5
CHESTER-------	14,940	14,880	15,140	1,580	1,650	2,250	10.6	11.1	14.9
CHESTERFIELD--	19,180	19,130	19,220	1,460	1,600	2,700	7.6	8.4	14.0
CLARENDON-----	12,880	12,480	12,500	1,300	1,210	1,410	10.1	9.7	11.3
COLLETON------	13,010	12,810	13,290	1,160	1,180	2,190	8.9	9.2	16.5
DARLINGTON----	27,780	27,550	27,760	2,500	2,650	3,920	9.0	9.6	14.1
DILLON--------	14,360	14,050	13,880	1,310	1,310	1,700	9.1	9.3	12.2
DORCHESTER----	24,480	24,010	24,140	1,330	1,400	2,280	5.4	5.8	9.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,910	7,770	8,340	720	590	900	9.1	7.6	10.8
FAIRFIELD-----	9,960	9,900	10,120	640	690	1,200	6.4	7.0	11.9
FLORENCE------	51,690	50,520	51,000	4,390	4,430	6,530	8.5	8.8	12.8
GEORGETOWN----	22,560	23,050	22,970	2,640	3,290	3,660	11.7	14.3	15.9
GREENVILLE----	145,800	143,690	147,430	8,620	8,720	16,520	5.9	6.1	11.2
GREENWOOD-----	28,160	27,500	28,590	2,470	2,210	4,310	8.8	8.0	15.1
HAMPTON-------	7,660	7,610	7,620	700	760	1,110	9.1	10.0	14.6
HORRY---------	64,520	62,200	59,200	4,950	6,510	8,450	7.7	10.5	14.3
JASPER--------	6,370	6,270	6,400	550	560	900	8.6	8.9	14.1
KERSHAW-------	18,270	18,250	19,040	1,400	1,450	2,690	7.7	7.9	14.1
LANCASTER-----	22,480	22,320	23,640	2,240	2,320	3,490	10.0	10.4	14.8
LAURENS-------	22,220	22,020	24,310	2,030	2,080	4,810	9.1	9.4	19.8
LEE-----------	7,780	7,640	8,120	750	830	1,310	9.6	10.9	16.1
LEXINGTON-----	70,650	69,580	68,340	3,390	3,300	5,920	4.8	4.7	8.7
McCORMICK-----	3,300	3,340	3,350	550	640	700	16.7	19.2	20.9
MARION--------	16,250	16,130	16,600	2,150	2,000	2,850	13.2	12.4	17.2
MARLBORO------	12,070	11,980	12,530	1,950	2,040	2,700	16.2	17.0	21.5
NEWBERRY------	16,280	16,090	16,120	980	960	1,470	6.0	6.0	9.1
OCONEE--------	21,380	21,350	21,690	2,030	2,350	3,330	9.5	11.0	15.4
ORANGEBURG----	38,190	37,520	38,560	3,290	3,270	5,180	8.6	8.7	13.4
PICKENS-------	41,230	40,980	40,520	3,450	3,810	4,470	8.4	9.3	11.0
RICHLAND------	136,070	134,120	129,430	6,820	6,750	9,460	5.0	5.0	7.3
SALUDA--------	6,980	6,820	6,920	720	590	1,020	10.3	8.7	14.7
SPARTANBURG---	103,090	101,250	103,260	6,910	6,620	11,480	6.7	6.5	11.1
SUMTER--------	35,860	35,500	35,540	3,060	3,200	3,860	8.5	9.0	10.9
UNION---------	13,010	12,970	14,140	1,590	1,620	3,330	12.2	12.5	23.6
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,320	16,060	17,100	1,620	1,710	2,380	9.9	10.6	13.9
YORK----------	53,070	52,140	52,470	4,880	4,110	6,650	9.2	7.9	12.7

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA TO 1990
ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND

Industry	South Carolina 1990 Employment Projection
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,463,000
Mining	2,000
Construction	80,000
Manufacturing	404,000
Durable Goods	133,000
Lumber and Wood Products	14,000
Fabricated Metal Products	16,000
Machinery, Except Electrical	34,000
Electric and Electronic Equipment	25,000
Nondurable Goods	271,000
Food and Kindred Products	16,000
Textile Mill Products	120,000
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47,000
Paper and Allied Products	16,000
Chemicals and Allied Products	36,000
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	23,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	68,000
Trucking and Warehousing	18,000
Communication	18,000
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	19,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	304,000
Wholesale Trade	62,000
Retail Trade	242,000
General Merchandise Stores	33,000
Food Stores	42,000
Eating and Drinking Places	76,000
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	64,000
Banking	17,000
Real Estate	15,000
Services	289,000
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	26,000
Business Services	40,000
Amusement and Recreation Services	14,000
Health Services	52,000
Educational Services	16,000
Membership Organizations	18,000
Total Government	252,000

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

APRIL, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REACHES AN ALL-TIME HIGH

SEASONAL HIRING STIMULATES EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

There were 12,700 jobs added to South Carolina's nonagricultural employment count in April. The number of nonfarm jobs reached 1,226,800, the highest level of employment ever recorded. Seasonal employment gains in the private sector were responsible for this growth. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 49,600.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SHARP GAINS

Motivated by seasonal hiring in trade and services, private sector employment registered a strong 13,100 advance to reach a level of 986,800. This figure was 47,200 above the comparable level recorded twelve months earlier. Expansion of the work force in retail trade was primarily responsible for the sharp upturn in trade (+6,800). The number of jobs in the retail sector advanced 6,500, as a result of seasonal hiring throughout the industry. The most pronounced increase was found in eating and drinking places. The retail trade employment level of 194,400 was 8,600 greater than the April, 1983 level of 185,800. The wholesale trade sector gained 300 positions over the month. The largest increase occurred in wholesale trade-nondurable goods (+200).

Service employment climbed 4,700 from the previous month's level of 182,700. This upturn was triggered by considerable growth in hotels and other lodging places (+2,200), and health services (+700). Other seasonal advances were recorded in amusement-related areas.

Employment increases of 500 each were posted in construction; transportation and public utilitie and finance, insurance and real estate. During April, construction workers saw the employment level move up to 73,100 as special trade contracting was the only industry group to record a surge in jobs. Persons employed in heavy contract construction saw offsetting trends cause employment to remain constant at 12,000 from March to April. Outside of construction, em-

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ployment gains in trucking and warehousing, and communication pushed the transportation and public utility job count to 55,400. Seasonal growth in real estate employment was responsible for the expanded level of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate.

As the demand for durable goods increased over the month, manufacturing employment edged up 100 to 372,000. Some 16,000 jobs were added to the manufacturing job count from a year earlier. For the third consecutive month, increases in durable goods were responsible for advances in manufacturing. Within the hard-good sector, employment upturns ranged from 100 to 300. Negative employment trends were experienced only in instruments and related products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. The soft-good sector reported an 800-job loss in April. Approximately 75% of this decline was centered in textile mill products. Jobholders in the textile industry realized a reduction of 600 positions. Employment losses of 400 each were posted in weaving mills, cotton, and weaving mills, synthetics. Minor employment increases were found in food and kindred products (+200), and chemicals and allied products (+200).

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DECLINES IN APRIL

The number of persons employed in government receded 400 to 240,000. Local government employment, which reflected a downturn in local education, dropped 700 to 128,600. The state and federal sectors experienced moderate upturns of 200 each over the month.

EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UPWARD IN MAY

The level of nonfarm employment in May is expected to increase in response to seasonal upturns in trade, services and construction. Moderate employment advances are expected to materalize in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Government employment is expected to show negative movement as personnel levels in the state and local educational areas decline. Manufacturing employment should continue downward as unstable demand for products continues.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD IN APRIL

Influenced by seasonal upturns, the number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs In South Carolina in April rose 6,300 to 556,700. The positive influence of warmer weather was evident as tourist and building activities expanded throughout the state. Trade and services, affected by the tourist activity, added 3,600 and 2,700 women, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate gained 400, while construction grew 100. Transportation and public utilities remained constant.

On the negative side, manufacturing, the final major division in the private sector, lost 100 jobs. Durable goods picked up 400, but the gain was offset by a reduction of 500 females in nondurable goods. Textile mill products reported the largest downturn in the nondurable-good sector.

In the public sector, the number of employed women declined 400. Seasonal decreases in local government education accounted for all of the sector's total loss. Female employment in federal government experienced a small gain of 100 over the month, while state government remained the same.

When compared to year-ago levels, total female employment in South Carolina rose 21,000. All major industry divisions reported expansion over the year. Manufacturing, with plant openings and callbacks, accounted for 31% of the yearly growth. Transportation and public utilities reflected the smallest advance of 0.5%.

NOTICE OF NEW PUBLICATION

Employment and Wages in South Carolina is now available for the fourth quarter of 1983. This quarterly publication provides employment and wages by industry at MSA, county, and state levels. Information concerning this publication can be obtained through the Labor Market Information Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C., 29202, (803)758-8983.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Some 2,100 nonfarm jobs were added to the Charleston metropolitan job count in April. Employment growth was experienced in all major industries except construction. Significant employment upturns were realized in trade and services. Pushed upward by seasonal hiring in the retail sector, the trade job count climbed 700 to 37,100. The monthly gain caused a 2,000 advance over the twelve-month period. The wholesale sector lost 100 positions over the month. There were 600 additional jobs in the service sector in April, as seasonal trends continued to influence employment levels. Other notable employment upturns were recorded in finance, insurance and real estate (+400); transportation and public utilities (+300); manufacturing (+200); and government (+100). The completion of a major building contract resulted in a 200 drop in construction employment. The level of the work force in construction was 700 greater than the April, 1983 level of 9,900.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Columbia area was lowered to 193,200, a 400 decline from the previous month. Responding to the completion of building contracts, construction employment experienced a 600 drop in April. Manufacturing was the second area where job losses were recorded over the month. The manufacturing employment count moved down 200, responding to job losses in the nondurable-good sector. Durable-good employment was constant at 12,700, reflecting offsetting trends among components. On the positive side, service employment increased 200, as a result of seasonal advances. Both trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate registered employment gains of 100 each in April. Employment in government, and transportation and public utilities saw no change from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Private sector employment gains were primarily responsible for a 500 increase in the Greenvill area nonfarm employment total. A job count of 265,000 was reached in April, which was 6,200 higher than a year-ago figure of 258,800. Increased building activity caused construction employment to gain 400 wage earners in April. This increase reflected pickups in heavy construction and special trade contractors. The advance in manufacturing employment (+200) occurred in durable goods, where 300 persons were added to payrolls. Nondurable goods saw a moderate downturn as layoffs continued to plague manufacturing industries. Seasonal activit in trade, and transportation and public utilities produced advances of 200 jobs in each category. Posting no change in employment over the month were finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. The government employment level dropped 500 to 35,600. This decline was centered in the local sector, where 700 workers were separated from their jobs. State government realized a 200 climb in positions from the previous month, while the federal job count was unchanged from 1,800 in March.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES TO DROP

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.3% in April, the third consecutive monthly drop. This represents 109,800 jobless individuals, a decline of 2,600 from the March level. The fall in unemployment is attributed mainly to seasonal advances in trade and services. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.8% in April.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
April, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,508,600	1,484,400	1,478,900	1,508,600	1,495,300	1,478,900
Total Employment	1,398,800	1,372,000	1,317,900	1,393,500	1,385,700	1,312,600
Total Unemployment	109,800	112,400	161,000	115,100	109,600	166,300
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	10.9	7.6	7.3	11.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	185,010	180,780	178,040	209,100	206,750	199,750
Total Employment	174,090	169,610	161,880	198,980	196,530	185,020
Total Unemployment	10,920	11,170	16,160	10,120	10,220	14,730
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	9.1	4.8	4.9	7.4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	294,040	290,170	289,780
Total Employment	275,570	271,170	260,460
Total Unemployment	18,470	19,000	29,320
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.5	10.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN FACTORY PAYROLLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Payrolls in the state's factories advanced slightly in April as average hourly earnings edged up $0.04 to $7.21. A similar increase was recorded in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors, which rose $7.24 and $7.20, respectively. Noticeable gains occurred in floor covering mills (+ $0.32) and paper and allied products (+ $0.18) as increased demand generated significant overtime.

Weekly earnings in April were about $6.00 higher than the previous month's $291.82. Hard-goo workers earned $305.53 over the month, advancing $5.29 from March's wages. In the nondurable sector, average weekly earnings rose to $294.48, surpassing month-ago pay by about $6.00.

Nationally, hourly earnings added $0.02 in April to $9.13 and weekly earnings went to $378.4 a gain of more than $7.00.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

April, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.21	$ 7.17	$ 6.97	$ 8.71	$ 8.56	$ 8.30
Average Weekly Earnings	$297.77	$291.82	$278.80	$373.66	$365.51	$333.66
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.92	$ 96.21	$ 94.54	$122.87	$120.51	$113.14

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.10	$ 7.14	$ 6.82	$ 7.04	$ 7.00	$ 6.68
Average Weekly Earnings	$290.39	$284.89	$266.66	$287.23	$283.50	$265.86
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.49	$ 93.93	$ 90.19	$ 94.45	$ 93.47	$ 90.15

SOUTH CAROLINA "HIRE-A-VET" MONTH A BIG SUCCESS

April, 1984 was designated as HIRE-A-VET month in South Carolina, and the endeavor proved to a big success. During the month, the South Carolina Job Service recorded the largest number of veteran placements for a single month in history! Working to meet a goal of 1,500 vetera placements for the month, Job Service succeeded in recording a total of 1,639 veteran placements as of April 30. Job Service also put special emphasis on promoting the new Emergency Veterans' Job Training (VJT) Program during April, and 50 veterans were approved and hired under this program.

In early May, 1984, the Labor Market Information Division of the Employment Security Commiss released a new publication entitled Veterans Update -- 1984. This report presents a brief profile of the South Carolina veteran population, as well as Job Service activities for veterans during Fiscal Year 1983. More information concerning this report can be obtained through the Labor Market Information Division, South Carolina Employment Security Commission P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C. 29202, (803)758-8983.

OVERTIME AMONG MANUFACTURING WORKERS UP IN APRIL

The state's manufacturing production employees worked 3.5 overtime hours in April. The manufacturing level of overtime increased 0.2 hour as a result of gains in both durable and nondurable goods of 0.1 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
April, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.3	2.8
Durable Goods	3.3	3.2	2.7
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.4	2.8

NATIONAL ECONOMY REBOUNDS FROM SLUMP

The nation's industrial output rose a strong 1.4% in April as the economy rebounded from its March slowdown. This jump was the 17th in a row leaving industrial production 6.0% above its previous peak reached in July, 1981. Strength was shown in all areas of manufacturing with only auto plants registering a slight drop in output. Durable goods made the greatest improvement over the month, as production expanded 1.8% after a 0.7% advance in March. Nondurable factories boosted output 1.2% following a 0.2% increase the month before.

Retail sales also realized a sharp reversal in April after a steep March decline. Sales were up 2.9% over the month following a 2.0% slide the month before. Durable-good sales rose a hefty 5.2%, led by a 6.9% jump in auto sales, after dropping 5.3% in March. Sales of nondurable goods picked up 1.8% during April after falling 0.2% the previous month.

Housing construction, rebounding from its steepest monthly downturn in history, soared by 19.3% in April following a record 27.3% decline in March. Bad weather, which had been blamed for much of the economic lull in March, was not as much of a factor in April. Leading the April comeback in housing starts was a 41.3% spurt in apartment construction. Single-family home construction rose only 7.5% from the previous month, and with interest rates rising, home construction may have peaked. Housing activity picked up markedly in every region of the country except the North Central states, where starts edged up 0.4%. Starts rose 24.6% in the South, 23.5% in the Northeast, and 17.8% in the West from March's revised figures.

The national unemployment rate remained at 7.8% in April. This was the third consecutive month that the rate had remained unchanged.

MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES

The manufacturing production worker manhour index picked up 1.6 points to 108.2 during April. The rise was caused by the 0.6 hour growth in average weekly hours. The April index was 8.9 points greater than the year-ago figure of 99.3.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX
April, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	108.2	106.6	99.3
Durable Good Manhour Index	139.8	136.9	119.5
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	97.8	96.8	92.6
Textile Manhour Index	73.1	72.7	68.8
Apparel Manhour Index	108.7	105.8	97.8

MONTHLY RISE NOTED IN STATE'S FACTORY WORKWEEK

South Carolina's factory workweek rose 0.6 hour in April following a 0.3 hour drop the month before. Both sectors of manufacturing contributed almost equally to the increase and boosted the average workweek to 41.3 hours.

Production workers in the durable-good sector gained 0.5 hour average per week to reach 42.2 hours. Optimism among producers extended the workweeks in metal products and electrical equipment more than an hour each in April. Employees in fabricated metal products factories added 1.3 hours to the workweek to 41.5, while electrical and electronic workers went to 41.0 hours per week, a gain of 1.2.

A boost of 0.6 hour in April raised the average workweek in nondurables to 40.9. The leader here was weaving mills, cotton, which added 1.7 weekly hours, although several other groups also exceeded the prior month's level by more than an hour. One significant downturn was not in the sector as knitting mills dropped 2.0 hours over the month, slipping to 39.2 average hours worked per week.

On the national level, weekly hours advanced 0.6 to 41.2 for factory workers. In durables, the gain was 0.7 to 41.9 hours while production workers in nondurables were on the job 40.2 hours, an addition of 0.5 over March's average.

WEATHER INFLUENCING SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE

Wet weather and moist soils were still delaying land preparations for some crops. Corn plant was still behind; however, some favorable weather conditions were allowing farmers to catch up on their field work in many areas. There was still a report of sulfur and nutrient deficiencies in corn. Small grains and cotton suffered from the heavy winds and rain. Cotton producers were having to replant a large portion of their crops due to the recent bad weather The condition of the tobacco crop was fair to good, with some plants prematurely blooming because of very cool soils and cool nights. The peach crop continued to look good with the weather conditions favorable during the middle of May. Watermelons were being thinned and are looking good with few problems. The strawberry harvest was in full swing, and fruit crop as a whole, were in good condition.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Campbell Soup	Sumter	200	This $9 million expansion is for an additional frozen-food line. Campbell will produce Le Menu dinners for distribution throughout the Southeast.
NIBCO, Inc.	Denmark	200	This new Indiana-based plumbing parts company will produce chrome-plated plastic faucets. Production will begin in late summer.
B & B Knit Wear, Inc.	Hemingway	30-60 initially	This new plant is expected to begin manufacturing ladies' sportswear sometime in late June. Employment levels could grow to 125 within a year.
JOMAC, Inc.	Manning	50 initially	This plant will move into the former Racini Glove Co. and will produce industrial work gloves.
Ginger Bay Industries, Inc.	Newberry	68 initially	This newly established company will manufacture yarn for upholstery and drapery fabrics. Full operations are expected in 90 days.
Tuffalay Products, Inc.	Greenville	30-35	This Michigan-based plant will relocate in Greenville and manufacture copper resistance welding equipment. Tuffalay will employ local workers.
Baxter Kelly, Inc.	Anderson	100	This expansion of its velvet-finishing plant is expected in about six to nine months.
Hughes Aircraft Company	Orangeburg	250	This $7 million plant will manufacture airborne radar equipment. Hughes will begin operations in September and will take three to five years to reach full employment.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
PLANT ENGINEER	19	NONE	N/A	16	X		$28,000	X		ROCK HILL
MEDICAL RECORDS AUDITOR	36	ADMISSIONS CLERK	99	16	X		$15,000	X		GEORGETOWN
MILLWRIGHT	91	NONE	N/A	12	X		$24,128		X	KINGSTREE
OFFSET PRESS OPERATOR	46	NONE	N/A	12	X		$12,480	X		CHESTER
MANAGER, FAST FOOD	96	MANAGER, RETAIL STORE	99	12	X		$11,000	X		SUMTER
MECHANICAL ENGINEER	99	PROJECT CONTROL	99	16	X		$40,000	X		GREENVILLE
SURVEYOR	99	NONE	N/A	13	X		$18,200	X		AIKEN
DRAFTER, MECHANICAL	41	NONE	N/A	14	X		$12,000		X	FLORENCE
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING SUPERVISOR	99	OWNER-MANAGER RESTAURANT	25	14	X		$15,000	X		UNION
MICROBIOLOGIST	30	NONE	N/A	19	X		$15,000	X		NEWBERRY
PHARMACY CLERK	30	CLERK, GENERAL OFFICE	06	13	X		$10,109	X		MARION
SECRETARY	12	NONE	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	HARTSVILLE
BUDGET CONSULTANT	40	NONE	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		LANCASTER

* There are currently more than 96,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Net Change From: Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Apr. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1226.8	1214.1	1177.2	+ 12.7	+ 49.6
Total Private	986.8	973.7	939.6	+ 13.1	+ 47.2
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	73.1	72.6	66.2	+ 0.5	+ 6.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.0	12.0	10.8	0.0	+ 1.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	3.9	3.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.8	8.1	6.9	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Special Trade Contractors	31.5	31.0	30.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.2	8.1	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electrical Work	6.2	6.3	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	372.0	371.9	355.8	+ 0.1	+ 16.2
Durable Goods	120.1	119.2	109.0	+ 0.9	+ 11.1
Nondurable Goods	251.9	252.7	246.8	- 0.8	+ 5.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.4	54.9	53.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.3	14.1	13.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	3.1	3.1	2.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	13.7	13.5	14.0	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.7	9.6	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.1	17.1	15.9	0.0	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.6	11.7	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.8	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	244.9	238.1	234.6	+ 6.8	+ 10.3
Wholesale Trade	50.5	50.2	48.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.4	28.3	26.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.4	11.5	0.0	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.1	21.9	22.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.5	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.0	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Net Change From: Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Apr. 1983
Retail Trade	194.4	187.9	185.8	+ 6.5	+ 8.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.5	8.3	8.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.7	4.6	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	25.9	25.7	24.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Department Stores	19.0	19.0	17.6	0.0	+ 1.4
Food Stores	35.4	35.0	34.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	33.6	33.3	32.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.3	51.8	50.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.1
Banking	15.1	15.1	14.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	15.0	14.6	0.0	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.2	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	187.4	182.7	177.6	+ 4.7	+ 9.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.2	17.0	17.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.0
Health Services	42.6	41.9	39.9	+ 0.7	+ 2.7
Hospitals	16.2	15.9	14.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Educational Services	17.3	17.3	16.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	9.0	9.1	0.0	- 0.1
Total Government	240.0	240.4	237.6	- 0.4	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	37.2	37.1	36.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government	74.2	74.0	72.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
State Education	29.7	29.9	29.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Other State Government	44.5	44.1	43.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Total Local Government	128.6	129.3	128.0	- 0.7	+ 0.4
Local Education	75.5	76.2	75.1	- 0.7	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	53.1	53.1	52.9	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Net Change From: Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Apr. 1983
Manufacturing	372.0	371.9	355.8	+ 0.1	+ 16.2
Durable Goods	120.1	119.2	109.0	+ 0.9	+ 11.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.1	13.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.7	4.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.3	5.2	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.0	10.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.4	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.7	2.7	2.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	5.9	6.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	14.9	14.8	13.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.1	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.7	5.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.7	29.5	26.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.0	5.9	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.6	23.5	19.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.3	10.3	7.5	0.0	+ 2.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.2	6.1	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.7	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.7	3.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	251.9	252.7	246.8	- 0.8	+ 5.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.5	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Meat Products	4.1	4.0	4.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
Textile Mill Products	113.5	114.1	112.3	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.6	34.0	33.3	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.4	32.8	32.8	- 0.4	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	8.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	15.9	16.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.3	7.3	7.6	0.0	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	9.9	9.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.7	47.8	45.8	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.7	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.1	7.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.5	16.5	16.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.4	6.5	6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.4	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.4	7.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.7	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.7	3.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	8.9	8.9	8.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.4	32.6	+ 0.2	0.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	17.0	17.9	0.0	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.7	18.7	18.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.2	8.3	+ 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Net Change From: Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Apr. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1218.9	1220.0	1169.7	- 1.1	+ 49.2
Total Private	986.7	987.6	939.7	- 0.9	+ 47.0
Construction	73.8	74.6	66.9	- 0.8	+ 6.9
Manufacturing	373.8	374.4	357.6	- 0.6	+ 16.2
Durable Goods	120.4	119.8	109.3	+ 0.6	+ 11.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.3	13.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	10.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.0	6.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	14.9	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.8	29.4	27.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.8	23.7	20.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	253.4	254.6	248.3	- 1.2	+ 5.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.8	14.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	113.9	114.1	112.6	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	33.8	33.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.9	32.9	33.3	0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.9	16.2	- 0.3	- 0.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.1	10.0	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.1	48.4	46.2	- 0.3	+ 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.9	9.7	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.6	16.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.5	7.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.7	14.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	8.9	9.0	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.4	32.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.8	16.8	17.7	0.0	- 0.9

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Net Change From: Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Apr. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.6	55.5	53.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.2	14.4	13.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Communication	13.6	13.5	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.3	17.2	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	245.1	245.5	234.8	- 0.4	+ 10.3
Wholesale Trade	50.9	51.0	49.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	194.2	194.5	185.7	- 0.3	+ 8.5
General Merchandise Stores	26.6	26.6	25.0	0.0	+ 1.6
Food Stores	35.7	35.8	34.5	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.4	52.5	50.3	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.2	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Services	184.3	183.4	174.7	+ 0.9	+ 9.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.1	17.9	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Educational Services	15.8	15.0	15.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Total Government	232.2	232.4	230.0	- 0.2	+ 2.2
Total Federal Government	37.2	37.4	36.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Total State Government	71.6	71.6	70.3	0.0	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	123.4	123.4	122.8	0.0	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	265.0	264.5	258.8	193.2	193.6	185.2
Construction	15.7	15.3	15.3	13.0	13.6	10.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	1.9	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.6	7.5	7.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.8	99.6	95.4	26.6	26.8	25.1
Durable Goods	29.4	29.1	27.6	12.7	12.7	11.7
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.2	5.2	4.6	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.3	2.4	2.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	11.9	11.5	3.1	3.1	2.9
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.3	5.0	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.0	5.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	70.4	70.5	67.8	13.9	14.1	13.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Textile Mill Products	35.2	35.3	32.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.8	10.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.3	11.5	10.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.3	10.5	10.1	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.0	6.2	6.0	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.6	8.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.5	4.4	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.2	9.5	8.5	8.5	9.4
Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.1	4.0	4.0	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.7	54.5	54.0	40.6	40.5	39.0
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.8	13.8	11.2	11.3	11.0
Retail Trade	40.9	40.7	40.2	29.4	29.2	28.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.2	4.2	4.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.5	10.5	10.4	15.1	15.0	14.5
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	39.1	39.1	38.7	32.4	32.2	31.2
Business Services	-	-	-	7.7	7.8	7.0
Health Services	-	-	-	6.1	6.2	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.6	36.1	35.3	56.7	56.7	55.2
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.5	7.6	7.7
Total State Government	9.0	8.8	9.4	30.7	30.7	29.8
Total Local Government	24.8	25.5	24.2	18.5	18.4	17.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	159.2	157.1	152.7	39.0	39.0	38.7
Construction	10.6	10.8	9.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
Manufacturing	19.4	19.2	18.1	12.6	12.7	12.6
Durable Goods	10.0	10.0	9.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.2	9.0	10.7	10.6	10.8
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.2	5.1	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	8.4	8.3	5.9	5.9	5.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	37.1	36.4	35.1	6.3	6.3	6.1
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.1	6.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	30.1	29.3	28.4	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.6	7.2	7.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	27.8	27.2	27.4	5.9	5.9	6.3
Total Government	47.9	47.8	46.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.4	19.2	18.6	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.3	12.4	12.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.2	16.2	15.7	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.8	46.3	43.5	43.9	42.1
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing	21.7	21.8	21.1	13.3	13.8	12.7
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.5
Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.3	17.0	8.7	9.1	8.1
Textile Mill Products	9.8	10.0	9.8	3.1	3.1	2.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.6	6.6	6.5
Total Government	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1984

Industry	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Net Change From Mar. 1983	Net Change From Apr. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	556.7	550.4	535.7	+ 6.3	+ 21.0
Total Private	423.5	416.8	403.8	+ 6.7	+ 19.7
Construction	5.8	5.7	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Manufacturing	153.4	153.5	146.8	- 0.1	+ 6.6
Durable Goods	38.6	38.2	34.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	7.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.3	13.2	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	114.8	115.3	112.3	- 0.5	+ 2.5
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	48.5	49.1	48.0	- 0.6	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.1	14.3	14.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.6	14.8	14.8	- 0.2	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.7	40.8	39.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.7	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.1	12.1	12.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	114.1	110.5	108.7	+ 3.6	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade	12.6	12.6	12.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	6.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	101.5	97.9	96.7	+ 3.6	+ 4.8
General Merchandise Stores	19.0	18.6	17.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Food Stores	16.1	16.0	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.2	31.8	30.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.6	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	105.8	103.1	100.3	+ 2.7	+ 5.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.0	10.6	10.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.3
Health Services	35.1	34.5	33.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Hospitals	13.3	13.0	12.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Educational Services	10.0	10.0	9.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Total Government	133.2	133.6	131.9	- 0.4	+ 1.3
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.3	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	39.9	39.9	39.1	0.0	+ 0.8
State Education	14.6	14.7	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Other State Government	25.3	25.2	24.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	81.9	82.4	81.5	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Local Education	55.9	56.4	55.6	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	26.0	26.0	25.9	0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
MANUFACTURING	288.4	288.4	277.0	297.77	291.82	278.80	41.3	40.7	40.0	7.21	7.17	6.97
DURABLE GOODS	89.8	89.0	81.8	305.53	300.24	282.80	42.2	41.7	40.4	7.24	7.20	7.00
Lumber and Wood Products	10.6	10.7	10.2	292.78	292.50	263.84	44.7	45.0	43.9	6.55	6.50	6.01
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.3	243.82	245.43	228.33	40.3	40.5	40.7	6.05	6.06	5.61
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.4	7.6	370.79	366.17	342.55	44.3	43.8	42.5	8.37	8.36	8.06
Fabricated Metal Products	11.8	11.6	10.6	290.50	281.40	265.10	41.5	40.2	39.1	7.00	7.00	6.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.4	20.1	18.4	332.48	330.15	295.66	42.9	42.6	39.9	7.75	7.75	7.41
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.7	293.13	290.60	283.20	40.6	40.7	40.4	7.22	7.14	7.01
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.6	17.4	14.9	255.84	250.74	243.20	41.0	39.8	39.1	6.24	6.30	6.22
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.1	4.1	267.54	273.75	249.94	36.5	37.5	39.8	7.33	7.30	6.28
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.6	199.4	195.2	294.48	288.55	275.42	40.9	40.3	39.8	7.20	7.16	6.92
Food and Kindred Products	9.4	9.2	8.9	246.64	250.50	229.22	40.3	40.6	37.7	6.12	6.17	6.08
Textile Mill Products	98.4	99.1	97.4	279.07	273.64	254.72	41.1	40.6	39.8	6.79	6.74	6.40
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.2	30.6	29.9	293.71	277.83	257.68	42.2	40.5	40.2	6.96	6.86	6.41
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.5	28.9	28.9	282.00	276.50	259.57	40.0	39.5	38.8	7.05	7.00	6.69
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	7.3	237.16	252.14	217.67	39.2	41.2	38.8	6.05	6.12	5.61
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.9	12.9	13.3	294.53	295.68	263.74	41.6	42.0	39.6	7.08	7.04	6.66
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.7	257.67	245.78	274.96	39.1	39.2	43.3	6.59	6.27	6.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.4	8.3	237.41	248.66	243.82	39.7	41.1	42.7	5.98	6.05	5.71
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.4	39.5	37.9	190.19	184.38	181.16	38.5	37.4	37.2	4.94	4.93	4.87
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	8.7	181.64	177.01	169.69	38.0	36.8	35.8	4.78	4.81	4.74
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.5	13.4	169.27	171.52	159.21	37.7	38.2	36.6	4.49	4.49	4.35
Paper and Allied Products	10.2	10.3	10.0	472.69	453.02	452.02	42.7	41.6	43.8	11.07	10.89	10.32
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	286.41	295.46	293.18	38.6	39.5	39.3	7.42	7.48	7.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.1	21.0	21.3	434.70	438.35	416.64	42.0	42.6	42.0	10.35	10.29	9.92

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

April, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.2	14.2	13.3	373.66	365.51	333.66	42.9	42.7	40.2	8.71	8.56	8.30
Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	6.8	369.67	356.04	322.38	43.8	43.0	40.5	8.44	8.28	7.96
Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.7	6.5	378.36	376.05	347.93	41.9	42.3	39.9	9.03	8.89	8.72

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.2	19.4	18.3	290.39	284.89	266.66	40.9	39.9	39.1	7.10	7.14	6.82
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.3	277.20	266.26	255.27	40.0	38.7	38.1	6.93	6.88	6.70
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	258.90	225.90	258.55	38.7	34.7	39.9	6.69	6.51	6.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	297.99	292.61	264.96	38.5	38.3	38.4	7.74	7.64	6.90
Nondurable Goods	10.2	10.3	9.8	302.32	300.94	277.20	41.7	41.0	40.0	7.25	7.34	6.93
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	254.66	246.89	244.61	39.3	38.1	39.2	6.48	6.48	6.24
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	185.10	181.26	165.07	39.3	38.0	36.2	4.71	4.77	4.56

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
All Manufacturing	75.1	74.3	72.1	287.23	283.50	265.86	40.8	40.5	39.8	7.04	7.00	6.68
Durable Goods	21.2	21.0	20.3	294.89	289.98	271.76	40.9	40.5	39.5	7.21	7.16	6.88
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	8.0	7.9	309.64	310.04	292.82	39.8	39.8	39.2	7.78	7.79	7.47
Nondurable Goods	53.8	53.3	51.8	284.38	280.38	263.34	40.8	40.4	39.9	6.97	6.94	6.60
Textile Mill Products	30.5	30.1	28.5	283.18	279.89	257.75	41.1	40.8	39.9	6.89	6.86	6.46
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.6	10.7	9.4	285.22	283.10	247.89	40.4	40.5	39.1	7.06	6.99	6.34
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.5	10.3	9.3	287.85	289.68	265.44	40.6	40.8	39.5	7.09	7.10	6.72
Knitting Mills	12.9	13.2	1.3	248.71	244.22	230.76	38.5	38.1	37.4	6.46	6.41	6.17
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	269.45	266.50	265.41	41.2	41.0	41.6	6.54	6.50	6.38
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.5	8.2	185.96	182.30	173.12	38.5	37.9	37.8	4.83	4.81	4.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	2.0	160.65	159.65	159.84	35.7	35.4	36.0	4.50	4.51	4.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.4	4.5	4.8	366.66	366.27	338.65	42.0	42.1	41.4	8.73	8.70	8.18

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
April, 1984

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
COUNTIES	APR. 1984	MAR. 1984	APR. 1983	APR. 1984	MAR. 1984	APR. 1983	APR. 1984	MAR. 1984	APR 198
ABBEVILLE-----	6,580	6,610	6,550	3,740	3,780	3,680	2,840	2,830	2,87
AIKEN---------	37,600	37,700	36,800	18,300	18,400	17,900	19,300	19,300	18,90
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,810	2,760	1,140	1,140	1,050	1,680	1,670	1,71
ANDERSON------	47,720	47,840	46,260	21,640	21,750	21,140	26,080	26,090	25,12
BAMBERG-------	4,470	4,530	4,650	1,750	1,810	1,770	2,720	2,720	2,88
BARNWELL------	7,160	7,120	6,740	3,320	3,330	2,860	3,840	3,790	3,88
BEAUFORT------	23,330	23,320	23,200	840	850	830	22,490	22,470	22,37
BERKELEY------	20,400	20,200	19,000	5,600	5,600	5,700	14,800	14,600	13,30
CALHOUN-------	3,760	3,880	3,740	2,140	2,270	2,180	1,620	1,610	1,56
CHARLESTON----	126,500	124,900	121,700	10,600	10,500	9,400	115,900	114,400	112,30
CHEROKEE------	15,190	15,050	14,510	7,790	7,670	7,280	7,400	7,380	7,23
CHESTER-------	11,670	11,730	11,630	6,280	6,370	6,570	5,390	5,360	5,06
CHESTERFIELD--	11,850	11,750	11,280	6,670	6,590	6,150	5,180	5,160	5,13
CLARENDON-----	6,400	6,430	6,080	1,870	1,900	1,630	4,530	4,530	4,45
COLLETON------	8,720	8,710	8,330	2,600	2,610	2,380	6,120	6,100	5,95
DARLINGTON----	19,650	19,630	19,110	8,420	8,450	8,040	11,230	11,180	11,07
DILLON--------	8,820	8,810	8,600	3,680	3,690	3,480	5,140	5,120	5,12
DORCHESTER----	12,300	12,000	12,000	3,200	3,100	3,000	9,100	8,900	9,00
EDGEFIELD-----	4,190	4,120	4,210	2,030	1,980	2,030	2,160	2,140	2,18
FAIRFIELD-----	6,110	6,130	6,000	2,360	2,380	2,160	3,750	3,750	3,84
FLORENCE------	43,540	43,870	42,100	13,380	13,790	12,660	30,160	30,080	29,44
GEORGETOWN----	16,310	16,240	16,510	4,090	4,020	3,850	12,220	12,220	12,66
GREENVILLE----	148,100	148,000	144,400	49,500	49,300	47,500	98,600	98,700	96,90
GREENWOOD-----	27,040	27,040	26,410	12,910	12,870	12,370	14,130	14,170	14,04
HAMPTON-------	5,080	5,070	4,840	1,910	1,900	1,700	3,170	3,170	3,14
HORRY---------	48,460	46,630	44,660	7,410	7,420	6,260	41,050	39,210	38,40
JASPER--------	3,190	3,190	3,100	190	190	180	3,000	3,000	2,92
KERSHAW-------	14,510	14,510	14,220	7,310	7,340	7,280	7,200	7,170	6,94
LANCASTER-----	17,630	17,600	17,840	9,760	9,750	10,000	7,870	7,850	7,84
LAURENS-------	17,300	17,290	17,100	8,070	8,060	8,100	9,230	9,230	9,00
LEE-----------	2,940	2,930	3,000	990	990	980	1,950	1,940	2,02
LEXINGTON-----	42,500	42,500	41,500	13,100	13,200	12,600	29,400	29,300	28,90
McCORMICK-----	1,930	1,920	2,000	790	780	930	1,140	1,140	1,07
MARION--------	10,740	10,780	10,450	4,730	4,770	4,550	6,010	6,010	5,90
MARLBORO------	8,800	8,770	8,590	4,430	4,410	4,200	4,370	4,360	4,39
NEWBERRY------	10,630	10,580	10,300	5,050	5,040	4,920	5,580	5,540	5,38
OCONEE--------	18,230	18,480	17,740	8,770	9,040	8,520	9,460	9,440	9,22
ORANGEBURG----	25,280	25,210	24,550	8,870	8,810	8,340	16,410	16,400	16,21
PICKENS-------	28,300	28,500	28,500	11,900	12,000	11,300	16,400	16,500	17,20
RICHLAND------	150,700	151,100	143,700	13,500	13,600	12,500	137,200	137,500	131,20
SALUDA--------	3,010	2,930	2,880	1,170	1,090	1,070	1,840	1,840	1,81
SPARTANBURG---	88,600	88,000	89,000	38,400	38,300	39,400	50,200	49,700	49,60
SUMTER--------	27,930	27,930	27,810	8,650	8,650	8,740	19,280	19,280	19,07
UNION---------	9,590	9,620	9,430	5,460	5,490	5,320	4,130	4,130	4,11
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,350	8,340	8,540	2,800	2,800	3,000	5,550	5,540	5,54
YORK----------	39,040	39,050	38,670	12,610	12,670	12,570	26,430	26,380	26,10

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
APRIL, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	APR. 1984	MAR. 1984	APR. 1983	APR. 1984	MAR. 1984	APR. 1983	APR. 1984	MAR. 1984	APR. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,980	9,910	9,990	1,000	1,160	1,340	10.0	11.7	13.4
AIKEN---------	45,560	45,040	46,310	3,860	3,820	6,130	8.5	8.5	13.2
ALLENDALE-----	4,030	3,970	3,940	520	570	590	12.9	14.4	15.0
ANDERSON------	64,830	63,920	62,620	5,640	5,240	7,000	8.7	8.2	11.2
BAMBERG-------	7,420	7,390	7,500	780	830	820	10.5	11.2	10.9
BARNWELL------	10,270	9,980	9,750	800	750	1,070	7.8	7.5	11.0
BEAUFORT------	31,190	30,830	30,490	1,780	1,950	2,150	5.7	6.3	7.1
BERKELEY------	40,780	39,770	39,010	2,470	2,450	3,390	6.1	6.2	8.7
CALHOUN-------	7,430	7,230	7,300	710	480	800	9.6	6.6	11.0
CHARLESTON----	119,120	116,520	114,660	7,110	7,390	10,500	6.0	6.3	9.2
CHEROKEE------	24,340	23,960	23,460	1,550	1,610	2,390	6.4	6.7	10.2
CHESTER-------	15,190	14,940	15,300	1,630	1,580	2,220	10.7	10.6	14.5
CHESTERFIELD--	19,620	19,180	19,390	1,410	1,460	2,580	7.2	7.6	13.3
CLARENDON-----	13,280	12,880	12,520	1,350	1,300	1,400	10.2	10.1	11.2
COLLETON------	13,280	13,010	13,270	1,170	1,160	2,010	8.8	8.9	15.1
DARLINGTON----	28,620	27,790	27,910	2,790	2,500	3,510	9.7	9.0	12.6
DILLON--------	14,840	14,360	14,370	1,400	1,310	1,580	9.4	9.1	11.0
DORCHESTER----	25,110	24,480	24,380	1,340	1,330	2,280	5.3	5.4	9.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,040	7,910	8,000	580	720	730	7.2	9.1	9.1
FAIRFIELD-----	10,110	9,970	10,050	690	640	1,090	6.8	6.4	10.8
FLORENCE------	52,090	51,700	51,530	4,100	4,400	6,420	7.9	8.5	12.5
GEORGETOWN----	22,510	22,570	22,860	2,330	2,650	3,070	10.4	11.7	13.4
GREENVILLE----	147,850	145,830	146,210	8,430	8,630	14,440	5.7	5.9	9.9
GREENWOOD-----	28,070	28,170	28,550	2,070	2,480	3,900	7.4	8.8	13.7
HAMPTON-------	7,820	7,660	7,590	680	700	980	8.7	9.1	12.9
HORRY---------	67,430	64,530	63,480	4,250	4,960	6,900	6.3	7.7	10.9
JASPER--------	6,450	6,360	6,330	510	540	730	7.9	8.5	11.5
KERSHAW-------	18,510	18,270	18,860	1,410	1,400	2,620	7.6	7.7	13.9
LANCASTER-----	22,500	22,470	23,310	1,970	2,230	3,200	8.8	9.9	13.7
LAURENS-------	22,390	22,230	22,910	1,870	2,040	3,300	8.4	9.2	14.4
LEE-----------	7,870	7,790	8,300	680	760	1,230	8.6	9.8	14.8
LEXINGTON-----	71,620	70,650	68,960	3,520	3,390	5,640	4.9	4.8	8.2
McCORMICK-----	3,340	3,300	3,320	530	550	480	15.9	16.7	14.5
MARION--------	16,690	16,250	16,570	2,240	2,150	2,880	13.4	13.2	17.4
MARLBORO------	12,600	12,070	12,540	2,180	1,950	2,650	17.3	16.2	21.1
NEWBERRY------	16,790	16,270	16,150	1,160	970	1,440	6.9	6.0	8.9
OCONEE--------	21,360	21,390	21,270	1,980	2,030	2,980	9.3	9.5	14.0
ORANGEBURG----	39,250	38,190	38,760	3,450	3,290	4,970	8.8	8.6	12.8
PICKENS-------	41,740	41,230	40,290	3,340	3,450	4,000	8.0	8.4	9.9
RICHLAND------	137,480	136,100	130,780	6,600	6,830	9,080	4.8	5.0	6.9
SALUDA--------	7,200	6,970	6,960	640	710	850	8.9	10.2	12.2
SPARTANBURG---	104,450	103,110	103,270	6,700	6,920	10,880	6.4	6.7	10.5
SUMTER--------	36,440	35,870	36,020	3,030	3,070	3,770	8.3	8.6	10.5
UNION---------	13,210	13,020	13,860	1,610	1,590	2,820	12.2	12.2	20.3
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,730	16,310	17,270	1,550	1,610	2,200	9.3	9.9	12.7
YORK----------	53,220	53,070	52,820	4,420	4,880	6,030	8.3	9.2	11.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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ANNUAL
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
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See page 3

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

MAY, 1984

SOUTH CAROLINA RECORDS EMPLOYMENT GAINS IN MAY

PRIVATE SECTOR GENERATES NEW EMPLOYMENT

The number of persons working in South Carolina's nonfarm jobs rose 7,700 to 1,234,600 in May. The private sector continued to supply the impetus for the advance. This month's job count was 47,100 greater than the level recorded twelve months earlier.

SEASONAL ADVANCES SPUR EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Private sector employment added 8,000 positions over the month, causing a 43,800 increase above the May, 1983 level of 951,300. Approximately 39% of this growth was centered in trade, where the employment level was the highest ever recorded. Trade employment at 248,400 was 10,600 above year-ago. Employment in the retail sector, also a record breaker in May, rose 2,700 to 197,400. This increase was attributed to gains in all retail industry groups with employment advances ranging from 100 to 1,400. The eating and drinking industry accounted for 50% of the rise in retail trade employment. Food store employment which rose 600 over the month reached 36,000, a 1,300 increase above May, 1983. Elsewhere in trade, upturns of 200 in both the durable and nondurable areas of wholesale trade caused wholesale employment to rise 400 to 51,000.

Pushed upward by seasonal hiring in tourist-related industries, services added 2,000 positions to the job count. Some 1,000 employees were hired in hotels and other lodging places, as vacationers began the tourist season in earnest.

There were 1,000 jobs added to the manufacturing sector in May. Some 80% of these positions were found in the hard-good sector. Durable-good employment rose 800 to 120,700, a level 10,100 above a year earlier. Reflecting growth in electronic components and accessories, electrical and electronic equipment experienced a net jump of 300 positions which made this industry employment total reach an all-time high of 23,900. Gaining from growth in all industry groups except textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products, nondurable-good employment

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climbed 200 to 252,200. This level was 3,600 greater than the 248,600 level reported in May, 1983. Paper and allied products; and printing and publishing led the employment pickup with gains of 200 each over the month. The drop in textiles, caused by temporary layoffs, pushed employment in that industry to its lowest level in ten months.

Two industries showing strength were finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The 200-job expansion in finance, insurance, and real estate was caused by upturns in the banking and real estate sectors. Gains in transportation and public utilities were concentrated in trucking and warehousing, paced by pickups of 200 each in water transportation; and electric, gas, and sanitary services.

As contracts neared completion, construction employment rose only a moderate 500 in May. This increase was scattered throughout all industry groups with the exception of general building contractors. The largest advance of 500 was centered in heavy construction contractors, followed by a 100 upturn in special trade contractors.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT MOVES DOWNWARD

Spurred by a significant downturn in state jobs, public sector employment was lowered 300 in May to 239,600. State government saw a 1,000 drop over the month; however, most of this decline was offset by increases in both the federal and local sectors of 100 and 600, respectively.

POSITIVE EMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT EXPECTED IN JUNE

During June, sizeable gains in the private sector should continue to boost the nonfarm employment level. Those industries which are expected to record notable seasonal growth are trade and services. Moderate employment additions are expected to occur in finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation and public utilities; and construction. Government is forecast to be the only industry division to report an employment downturn in June. Most of the decline should occur in the state and local sectors as school closings affect the employment level.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, adding 6,700, rose to 563,500 during May. Seasonal advancements in the private sector offset the educational-related losses experienced in the public sector.

Influenced by May's warmer weather, retail trade and services expanded 1,500 and 500, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate increased 400, due primarily to the upswing in banking. Manufacturing female employment at 153,700 reached its highest level since January of 1982. Growth was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors. Nondurable goods, spurred by an addition in chemicals and allied products, picked up 200 women during May. Advancements in fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment pushed the durable-good sector monthly total to 38,700. Transportation and public utilities reported a small gain of 100. On the negative side, construction provided the sole loss of 100.

The number of women employed in the public sector declined 200 in May. Seasonal decreases in state education offset the increase in local government. Federal government remained constant.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 24,500. All major divisions reported expansion over the year. Manufacturing showed the largest gain, while transportation and public utilities displayed the smallest.

ANNUAL PUBLICATION AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

The just-released "Employment and Wages in South Carolina - 1983" is available upon request. This annual publication lists average monthly employment, average weekly wages, total annual payroll, and the number of employing units by industry divisions and groups. Geographic coverage includes state-wide, metropolitan statistical areas, and counties. All data are based upon employment covered under South Carolina Employment Security Law. For your copy of this publication, contact Beth Mays or Lynn Rollins at 803-758-8983 in the Labor Market Information Division.

NATION'S GROWTH RATE SLOWS

Industrial production rose 0.4% in May and seemed to confirm a slower economic growth rate. In addition, the nation's factories operated at 81.9% of capacity, which represented a minor increase over April.

Production of business equipment jumped 0.9% over the month and provided the major impetus to the expansion of the economy. Output of consumer goods eased in May, remaining unchanged from the month before. The manufacture of durable goods showed 0.5% growth while nondurables were produced at a 0.2% greater rate than in April.

Unemployment fell to 7.5% of the work force in May after stablizing at 7.8% in March and April The decline was more a reflection of the economy's previous strength than of its strength in May. While employment rose sharply during the month, the number of hours worked decreased, and average earnings were down.

The spring shopping binge at retail stores slowed sharply in May, with sales edging up 0.2%. Sales of home furnishings and building materials softened during the month, which might have been expected in light of recent hints of weakness in construction and buying of new houses. Retail sales are expected to continue rising in coming months, although not at rapid rates.

Durable-good sales expanded 0.2% in May, largely the result of strong sales of new autos. A similar 0.2% gain was reported by nondurables, with only drug and grocery stores showing opposite results.

New home construction plunged 10.5% in May as rising mortgage rates took their toll. Reduced activity had been anticipated because fixed-rate home loan rates had risen to over 14% during the past two months, a level at which many prospective home buyers were unable to qualify for loans. The building drop in May was accompanied by a 1.3% decrease in applications for buildi permits.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area stood at 160,800 in May, up 1,500 from the previous month. The largest employment gain occurred in the trade sector, which helped boost the private sector job count to 113,200. There were 700 employees added to the trade employment payrolls in May. Approximately 71% of this increase was centered in the retail sector, where the employment level reached 30,700, 1,700 above the year-ago level. Wholesale trade saw a 200 increase in jobs over the month. The rise in the number of workers in the service industry resulted from seasonal advances throughout the sector. Service employment rose 500 to 28,300. Manufacturing's employment growth of 300 was attributed to a greater demand for products in the durable-and nondurable-good sectors. Employment gains of 200 each were reported in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Both industries experienced seasonal upturns due to tourist-related activities. Employment in the construction industry was unchanged at 10,600 from April to May. Public sector employment dropped 400 to 47,600 as school employees felt the effects of school closings. The downturn in state jobs accounted for 75% of the decline in the public sector while the local sector moved down 100 to 16,100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area private sector employment gains pushed nonfarm employment up 500 to 194,200. This figure was 7,700 above the comparable level posted twelve months earlier. Private sector employment recorded a 600 upturn to reach 137,500. Leading all industries in employment growth in May was the trade industry. The trade employment level reached 41,200, with the entire 400 advance occurring in the retail sector. Responding to seasonal advances in the real estate industry group, finance, insurance, and real estate employment rose 200 to 15,300. New business openings in lodging establishments caused a moderate gain in jobs in the service industry. Remaining constant from April to May were the employment levels in manufacturing (26,700); and transportation and public utilities (8,600). Construction was the only private industry division to register an employment drop over the month as a result of contract completions. Public sector employment moved down slightly to 56,700. The drop was concentrated in the federal sector, where 100 workers were taken off of payrolls. The remaining industry groups in the public sector reported no change in employment levels in May.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Unlike the other metropolitan areas, Greenville-Spartanburg noted nonfarm employment growth in both the public and private sectors. The number of nonfarm jobs rose 500 over the month and 3,400 above the comparable year-ago figure of 262,100. The strongest advance in May occurred in the public sector, which gained 300 jobs. Within the sector, local government witnessed a sizeable number of job additions, while positions in the state and federal areas were unchanged from April to May. The private sector contributed an additional 200 jobs to the nonfarm increase. Construction recorded a 300 job addition as contractors in heavy construction and special trade realized upturns of 100 and 200, respectively. There were 200 new jobs each in transportation and public utilities; and wholesale and retail trade. All of the increase in trade was seasonal with upturns posted in the wholesale sector, while retailers held employment constant at 40,900. Employment in transportation and public utilities accelerated to 9,600, reflecting gains found in trucking and electrical services. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment rose 100 to 10,600 during May. On the negative side, manufacturing and services experienced employment losses in May. The manufacturing employment level was down 400, reflecting a substantial drop in the soft-good sector. Durable-good employment remained stable at 29,400 over the month. Service employment fell 200 to 38,900, but was 200 higher than in the same period twelve months earlier.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO FOUR-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.1% in May, the lowest figure in four years. This represents 107,700 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,100 from the April level. The decline in unemployment is attributed mainly to seasonal gains, particularly in trade and services. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% in May.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,511,700	1,508,600	1,484,100	1,500,500	1,508,600	1,472,900
Total Employment	1,404,000	1,398,800	1,326,900	1,392,000	1,393,500	1,314,900
Total Unemployment	107,700	109,800	157,200	108,500	115,100	158,000
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.3	10.6	7.2	7.6	10.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	186,460	184,980	178,890	209,890	209,090	199,370
Total Employment	175,390	174,070	162,990	199,580	198,970	185,340
Total Unemployment	11,070	10,910	15,900	10,310	10,120	14,030
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	8.9	4.9	4.8	7.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	293,590	294,010	290,460
Total Employment	275,030	275,550	262,520
Total Unemployment	18,560	18,460	27,940
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	9.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Ramada Hotel	Columbia	Unknown	This new hotel will b located in the northeast section of Colu Construction will be in August and schedul completion is March, 1985.

HOURLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS STABLE

Earnings on an hourly basis of workers in South Carolina's factories were unchanged between April and May. The $7.22 average was produced by opposing trends between the two major areas - durables and nondurables. In the former category, earnings rose $.04 to $7.29 while the latter witnessed a $.02 an hour drop to $7.19. Within durable goods, generally all industry groups participated in the upturn. The largest jumps occurred in machinery, except electrical, and stone, clay, and glass products. Bucking the trend in nonelectrical machinery, employees in special industry machinery saw hourly wages slide as overtime was cut substantially. On the nondurable side of the picture, only paper and allied products, and apparel and other textile products were able to post advances in average hourly earnings. Printing and publishing was the biggest loser, down $.07. In textile mill products, varying developments among the components caused a reduction in hourly earnings to $6.74.

Corresponding to the turndown in weekly hours worked, average weekly earnings in manufacturing in South Carolina fell to $294.58 from April's $297.46. Neither durable goods nor nondurable goods managed to avoid the slide in weekly wages. There were mixed trends within both categories but the negative movements outweighed the positive.

On the national level, average hourly earnings declined $.03 to $8.28 while the comparable weekly figure decreased to $337.00.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.22	$ 7.22	$ 6.99	$ 8.78	$ 8.69	$ 8.28
Average Weekly Earnings	$294.58	$297.46	$280.30	$365.25	$368.46	$339.48
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.46	$ 97.82	$ 94.60	$119.60	$121.16	$114.57

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.12	$ 7.11	$ 6.79	$ 7.06	$ 7.05	$ 6.70
Average Weekly Earnings	$286.22	$291.51	$265.49	$285.93	$286.23	$268.00
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.72	$ 95.86	$ 89.37	$ 93.62	$ 94.12	$ 90.45

OVERTIME UP IN STATE'S PLANTS IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked 0.2 more overtime hours in May. Mo of the overtime required was centered in the soft-good sector. Within the sector, the largest overtime increase was posted in floor covering mills. Overtime hours worked in the hard-good industry climbed 0.1 hour over the month.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
May, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.7	3.5	2.8
Durable Goods	3.4	3.3	2.7
Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.5	2.9

1983 TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST DECLINES

Based upon a recent report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor an estimated 518,600 workers were employed in textile mills in the Southeast in 1983. This figure represented an over-the-year loss of 2,600, producing the seventh consecutive annual de crease in textile employment in the region. The eight states in the region include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Despite the continuing slide in textile jobs, the Southeast remained the leader nationally in textile employment. Seven of every ten workers in textiles were employed in the Southeast in 1983. Leading the way was North Carolina with 223,600 employees. This count was the highest for any state in the country, and accounted for 30.1% of the industry's work force nationally Ranking second and third in the United States were South Carolina and Georgia with 113,600 and 103,100 textile jobs, respectively.

Between 1982 and 1983, textile employment drops were noted in four of the eight states in the region. The largest single reduction occurred in South Carolina where 3,900 jobs were lost. Meanwhile, minor downturns were recorded in Florida, Kentucky, and Mississippi. The only net gain of any significance was posted in Georgia as employment rose 900.

MORE EXCELLENT WEATHER DURING MAY

All farm activities continued to accelerate as excellent weather conditions allowed farmers favorable conditions for field work. In most of South Carolina, soybean planting was in full swing. The cotton crop has improved and is looking better now that warmer weather has set in Corn planting is completed in most of the state, but some corn planted late is off to a slow start causing its color to turn, due to spotty, dry weather conditions. The overall soil moi ture averaged adequate. The condition of South Carolina's fruits and vegetables is that the peach crop is good, watermelons are fair, and tomatoes and other vegetables report good to excellent conditions.

MANHOUR INDEX FALTERS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 0.9 point to 106.9 during May. The downturn was caused by a 0.4 hour loss in average weekly hours. The May index was 7.0 points greater than the year-ago figure of 99.9.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX
May, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.9	107.8	99.9
Durable Good Manhour Index	138.9	139.6	120.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	96.6	97.3	93.0
Textile Manhour Index	72.4	72.9	68.8
Apparel Manhour Index	104.2	107.8	98.8

STATE'S FACTORY WORKWEEK SLIPS

South Carolina's average workweek slipped 0.4 hour in May to 40.8 hours. Even though many industry groups continued to make use of overtime, the general direction of the workweek was down.

In the durable-good sector, average weekly hours were off 0.4 hour from April's 42.2. Slowdowns in machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment spearheaded the decline because of their larger work forces.

May's workweek in nondurables also dropped slightly as reduced demand for textiles and apparel curtailed overtime hours. One significant paradox was noted as floor covering mills rose almost 4.0 hours over the month to 42.8. Increased demand in construction and the auto industry provided the buoyancy for this industry group.

The national workweek average in manufacturing fell 0.5 hour from April to 40.7 hours in May.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAPID RESPONSE TEAM

To help avoid or divert the trauma of plant closings, South Carolina has formed the Rapid Response Team. The team's mission is to 1) identify problems and issues related to plant closings and 2) develop an effective, coordinated response by state and local agencies. The goal is to avoid plant closings if possible or convert the work force and facilities if the plant does close.

The Rapid Response Team is composed of several state agencies with roles in economic development. It is headed by the State Development Board. Other members include the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (TEC), Employment Security Commission, Governor's Office of Employment and Training, and Jobs/Economic Development Authority (JEDA).

The team goes into action when notified of a possible or actual plant closing. The Rapid Response Team evaluates a variety of information to determine whether aversion or conversion assistance is appropriate. After that determination, other team agencies mobilize their resources to provide the necessary assistance to workers and the employer in a coordinated manner.

For more information about the Rapid Response Team contact the South Carolina State Development Board, P. O. Box 927, Columbia, S. C., 29202, (803) 758-2880.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Tool Designer	99	Mechanical Designer	99	14	X		$10,400	X		Spartanburg
Medical Lab Technician	17	None	N/A	15	X		$12,000	X		Union
Draftsman, Pipe	36	Pipe Foreman	03	12	X		$24,000	X		Seneca
Manager, Personnel	99	Office Manager	06	14	X		$35,000	X		Liberty
Computer Operator	80	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Interior Designer	55	None	N/A	16	X		$12,500		X	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	99	Production Engineer	96	18	X		$45,000	X		Georgetown
Registered Nurse	99	None	N/A	15	X		$16,640	X		Chester
Electrician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Restaurant	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Welder, Arc	36	None	N/A	10	X		$12,480		X	Kingstree
Electrical Technician	99	None	N/A	18	X		$15,000	X		Lancaster
Copywriter	12	None	N/A	16	X		$10,500	X		Florence

* **There are currently more than** 100,100 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience** - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1234.7	1227.0	1187.6	+ 7.6	+ 47.0
Total Private	995.0	987.1	951.3	+ 7.9	+ 43.7
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	73.6	73.1	68.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.5	12.0	11.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.2	4.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.0	7.8	7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Special Trade Contractors	31.6	31.5	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Work	6.0	6.2	6.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	372.9	371.9	359.2	+ 1.0	+ 13.7
Durable Goods	120.7	119.9	110.6	+ 0.8	+ 10.1
Nondurable Goods	252.2	252.0	248.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	55.4	54.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing	14.6	14.3	13.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	3.3	3.1	3.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	13.7	13.7	14.0	0.0	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.7	9.7	10.2	0.0	- 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.2	16.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.9	11.7	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	248.4	245.3	237.8	+ 3.1	+ 10.6
Wholesale Trade	51.0	50.6	49.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.7	28.5	26.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.6	13.5	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.3	22.1	22.3	+ 0.2	0.0
Groceries and Related Products	6.8	6.7	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Retail Trade	197.4	194.7	188.8	+ 2.7	+ 8.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.6	8.5	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.8	4.7	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	26.5	26.2	24.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Department Stores	19.5	19.3	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Food Stores	36.0	35.4	34.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Grocery Stores	34.1	33.6	33.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.1	52.4	50.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Banking	15.5	15.1	14.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.4	15.0	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.2	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.6	8.3	7.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.3	10.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	189.3	187.3	178.7	+ 2.0	+ 10.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.2	19.2	17.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Health Services	42.7	42.6	40.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Hospitals	16.3	16.2	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Educational Services	17.3	17.3	16.5	0.0	+ 0.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.9	9.0	8.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total Government	239.6	239.9	236.3	- 0.3	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	37.3	37.2	37.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	73.1	74.1	71.4	- 1.0	+ 1.7
State Education	28.4	29.7	28.2	- 1.3	+ 0.2
Other State Government	44.7	44.4	43.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	129.2	128.6	127.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Local Education	75.7	75.5	75.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	53.5	53.1	52.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Manufacturing	372.9	371.9	359.2	+ 1.0	+ 13.7
Durable Goods	120.7	119.9	110.6	+ 0.8	+ 10.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.1	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.2	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.7	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	14.9	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.2	2.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.7	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.9	29.7	26.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.1	6.0	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.9	23.6	20.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	3.0	2.9	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.5	10.3	7.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	252.2	252.0	248.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.7	14.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.0	4.1	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Beverages	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Textile Mill Products	113.2	113.6	112.7	- 0.4	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	33.6	33.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.4	32.4	32.7	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.8	16.3	- 0.3	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.8	8.1	- 0.4	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.3	7.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.4	8.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.6	47.7	46.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	9.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.5	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.5	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.6	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.1	8.9	8.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	32.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	17.0	17.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.8	18.7	18.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From:	
				April 1984	May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1224.6	1219.1	1177.8	+ 5.5	+ 46.8
Total Private	990.5	987.0	946.9	+ 3.5	+ 43.6
Construction	73.0	73.8	68.0	- 0.8	+ 5.0
Manufacturing	374.4	373.7	360.7	+ 0.7	+ 13.7
Durable Goods	120.8	120.2	110.7	+ 0.6	+ 10.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.3	13.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	10.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	13.7	0.0	+ 1.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.0	27.0	0.0	+ 3.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.0	23.8	20.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	253.6	253.5	250.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	15.0	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	114.2	114.1	113.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.1	33.8	33.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.5	33.0	33.8	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.6	16.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.1	10.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.8	48.1	46.4	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	9.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.6	16.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.6	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	9.0	8.9	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	32.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	16.8	17.8	+ 0.2	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.8	55.6	54.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing	14.6	14.2	13.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Communication	13.6	13.8	13.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.4	16.2	0.0	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	246.4	245.5	235.9	+ 0.9	+ 10.5
Wholesale Trade	51.1	51.0	49.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Retail Trade	195.3	194.5	186.8	+ 0.8	+ 8.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.1	26.9	25.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Food Stores	36.0	35.7	34.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.8	52.5	50.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.3	10.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	186.4	184.2	175.9	+ 2.2	+ 10.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.3	18.1	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Educational Services	16.4	15.8	15.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Total Government	234.1	232.1	230.9	+ 2.0	+ 3.2
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.2	36.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	72.6	71.5	70.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.7
Total Local Government	124.4	123.4	123.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	COLUMBIA May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	265.5	265.0	262.1	194.2	193.7	186.5
Construction	16.0	15.7	16.0	12.9	13.0	10.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.8	7.6	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.4	99.8	97.2	26.7	26.7	25.3
Durable Goods	29.4	29.4	28.5	12.7	12.7	11.9
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	12.0	11.8	3.1	3.1	2.9
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.3	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	70.0	70.4	68.7	14.0	14.0	13.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.6	35.2	33.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.9	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.2	11.3	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.6	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.4	10.3	10.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.1	6.0	6.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.1	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.7	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.5	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.6	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.4	9.5	8.6	8.6	9.5
Transportation	1.1	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.2	4.1	4.0	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.9	54.7	54.2	41.2	40.8	38.9
Wholesale Trade	14.0	13.8	13.8	11.2	11.2	11.1
Retail Trade	40.9	40.9	40.4	30.0	29.6	27.8
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.3	4.2	3.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.5	10.6	15.3	15.1	14.6
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	38.9	39.1	38.7	32.5	32.4	31.3
Business Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.0
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.1
Total Government	35.9	35.6	35.7	56.7	56.8	55.7
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.5	7.6	7.9
Total State Government	9.0	9.0	9.3	30.7	30.7	30.0
Total Local Government	25.1	24.8	24.7	18.5	18.5	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	ROCK HILL May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	160.8	159.3	154.5	39.6	39.6	39.1
Construction	10.6	10.6	9.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	19.7	19.4	18.6	12.5	12.6	12.5
Durable Goods	10.2	10.0	9.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.4	9.2	10.6	10.7	10.7
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.1	5.2	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	8.6	8.7	6.0	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	37.9	37.2	35.8	6.3	6.3	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.2	7.0	6.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	30.7	30.2	29.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.8	7.6	7.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	28.3	27.8	27.8	6.5	6.5	6.3
Total Government	47.6	48.0	46.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.4	19.4	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.1	12.4	12.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.1	16.2	15.5	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	FLORENCE May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.7	46.6	43.7	43.6	42.5
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	21.7	21.6	21.3	13.5	13.4	12.8
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.5
Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.1	17.1	8.7	8.7	8.3
Textile Mill Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	3.1	3.1	2.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.6	6.6	6.4
Total Government	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From April 1984	Net Change From May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	563.5	556.8	539.0	+ 6.7	+ 24.5
Total Private	430.5	423.6	407.7	+ 6.9	+ 22.8
Construction	5.7	5.8	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	153.7	153.3	148.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.6
Durable Goods	38.7	38.5	34.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.5	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	7.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.5	13.3	11.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	115.0	114.8	113.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.5	48.5	48.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.1	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.6	14.6	14.7	0.0	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.7	40.7	39.6	0.0	+ 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.7	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.2	12.1	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	115.9	114.3	110.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.5
Wholesale Trade	12.7	12.6	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	6.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.4	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	103.2	101.7	98.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.9
General Merchandise Stores	19.3	19.2	17.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	16.5	16.1	15.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.6	32.2	31.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Banking	11.5	11.2	11.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	6.1	0.0	- 0.4
Services	106.3	105.8	100.8	+ 0.5	+ 5.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.0	11.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Health Services	35.2	35.1	33.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Hospitals	13.4	13.3	12.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	10.0	10.0	9.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Total Government	133.0	133.2	131.3	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	39.4	39.9	38.4	- 0.5	+ 1.0
State Education	13.9	14.6	13.8	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Other State Government	25.5	25.3	24.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total Local Government	82.2	81.9	81.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Local Education	56.0	55.9	55.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	26.2	26.0	25.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
MANUFACTURING	288.5	288.2	279.4	294.58	297.46	280.30	40.8	41.2	40.1	7.22	7.22	6.99
DURABLE GOODS	90.1	89.7	83.0	304.72	305.95	286.64	41.8	42.2	40.6	7.29	7.25	7.06
Lumber and Wood Products	10.6	10.6	10.4	298.48	291.44	265.87	45.5	44.7	43.8	6.56	6.52	6.07
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.4	4.3	244.80	246.85	228.13	40.0	40.6	39.4	6.12	6.08	5.79
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.5	7.8	386.35	372.52	364.37	45.4	44.4	43.9	8.51	8.39	8.30
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	11.8	10.9	296.61	289.38	270.24	41.6	40.7	39.8	7.13	7.11	6.79
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.4	20.4	18.5	332.73	333.56	296.91	41.8	42.6	39.8	7.96	7.83	7.46
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.7	283.77	294.17	277.06	39.8	40.8	39.3	7.13	7.21	7.05
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.8	17.6	15.0	248.98	255.84	240.09	39.9	41.0	38.6	6.24	6.24	6.22
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	277.47	268.64	248.29	37.7	36.6	39.6	7.36	7.34	6.27
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.4	198.5	196.4	290.48	293.45	276.51	40.4	40.7	39.9	7.19	7.21	6.93
Food and Kindred Products	9.4	9.4	9.2	254.61	247.65	231.43	41.0	40.4	38.7	6.21	6.13	5.98
Textile Mill Products	98.2	98.4	97.7	274.99	277.57	256.96	40.8	41.0	39.9	6.74	6.77	6.44
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.4	30.2	29.9	291.33	290.91	269.53	42.1	42.1	40.9	6.92	6.91	6.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.5	28.5	28.8	279.70	283.81	252.70	39.9	40.2	38.0	7.01	7.06	6.65
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	7.4	232.83	236.77	223.08	39.0	39.2	39.0	5.97	6.04	5.72
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.9	13.2	283.20	294.94	268.26	40.4	41.6	40.4	7.01	7.09	6.64
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.8	285.90	257.67	267.70	42.8	39.1	42.9	6.68	6.59	6.24
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.6	233.61	238.20	245.82	39.0	39.7	42.9	5.99	6.00	5.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.4	38.3	182.04	189.09	179.04	37.0	38.2	37.3	4.92	4.95	4.80
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.9	178.88	181.16	168.90	37.5	37.9	36.4	4.77	4.78	4.64
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.6	13.5	162.95	167.40	158.41	36.7	37.2	36.5	4.44	4.50	4.34
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.1	10.1	488.13	473.12	435.69	43.7	42.7	42.3	11.17	11.08	10.30
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	285.87	284.16	288.46	39.0	38.4	39.3	7.33	7.40	7.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.1	21.1	21.4	427.63	438.48	424.30	41.0	42.0	42.6	10.43	10.44	9.96

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.3	13.7	365.75	368.46	339.48	41.6	42.4	41.0	8.79	8.69	8.28
Durable Goods	7.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	364.23	370.96	332.80	42.5	43.9	41.6	8.57	8.45	8.00
Nondurable Goods	6.8	[illegible]	6.6	366.62	365.89	349.06	40.6	40.7	40.4	9.03	8.99	8.64

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1984	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
All Manufacturing	19.3	19.3	18.3	286.72	291.51	265.44	40.2	41.0	39.1	7.12	7.11	6.79
Durable Goods	9.0	9.0	8.5	281.80	277.20	255.18	40.2	40.0	38.2	7.01	6.93	6.68
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	274.31	259.01	268.00	39.3	38.6	40.3	6.98	6.71	6.65
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.8	1.7	322.04	299.15	267.34	41.5	38.7	39.2	7.76	7.73	6.82
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.3	9.8	290.24	303.78	274.91	40.2	41.9	39.9	7.22	7.25	6.89
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	260.83	258.59	232.01	39.4	39.6	37.3	6.62	6.53	6.22
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.6	162.94	185.50	161.55	35.5	39.3	36.8	4.59	4.72	4.39

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
All Manufacturing	75.0	75.1	73.4	285.93	286.23	268.00	40.5	40.6	40.0	7.06	7.05	6.70
Durable Goods	21.3	21.3	20.8	293.76	293.97	271.86	40.8	41.0	39.4	7.20	7.17	6.90
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.1	312.03	312.00	303.20	39.8	40.0	40.0	7.84	7.80	7.58
Nondurable Goods	53.7	53.8	52.6	280.30	283.20	266.79	40.1	40.4	40.3	6.99	7.01	6.62
Textile Mill Products	30.5	30.5	29.0	283.18	285.80	263.09	41.1	41.3	40.6	6.89	6.92	6.48
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.7	9.5	284.31	282.40	258.89	40.5	40.4	40.2	7.02	6.99	6.44
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.3	9.5	290.39	294.99	269.34	40.9	41.2	40.2	7.10	7.16	6.70
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.3	1.4	251.46	258.68	236.25	38.1	38.9	37.8	6.60	6.65	6.25
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	3.0	3.1	263.08	271.32	268.80	41.3	42.0	42.0	6.37	6.46	6.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.4	8.3	173.01	177.55	172.75	36.5	37.3	37.8	4.74	4.76	4.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.1	2.0	149.40	149.16	161.77	33.8	33.9	36.6	4.42	4.40	4.42
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.8	363.12	358.80	342.34	41.5	41.1	41.8	8.75	8.73	8.19

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
May, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY MAY. 1984	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY APR. 1984	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY MAY. 1983	MANUFACTURING MAY. 1984	MANUFACTURING APR. 1984	MANUFACTURING MAY. 1983	NONMANUFACTURING MAY. 1984	NONMANUFACTURING APR. 1984	NONMANUFACTURING MAY. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,580	6,580	6,570	3,730	3,740	3,690	2,850	2,840	2,880
AIKEN---------	37,600	37,500	37,100	18,300	18,200	18,100	19,300	19,300	19,000
ALLENDALE-----	2,830	2,820	2,780	1,160	1,140	1,050	1,670	1,680	1,730
ANDERSON------	47,840	47,730	46,640	21,670	21,630	21,310	26,170	26,100	25,330
BAMBERG-------	4,480	4,480	4,660	1,760	1,760	1,760	2,720	2,720	2,900
BARNWELL------	7,250	7,160	6,850	3,380	3,320	2,910	3,870	3,840	3,940
BEAUFORT------	23,600	23,540	23,620	830	840	970	22,770	22,700	22,650
BERKELEY------	20,400	20,400	19,200	5,500	5,600	5,900	14,900	14,800	13,300
CALHOUN-------	3,760	3,760	3,800	2,150	2,140	2,170	1,610	1,620	1,630
CHARLESTON----	128,000	126,600	123,000	10,900	10,600	9,600	117,100	116,000	113,400
CHEROKEE------	15,210	15,180	14,610	7,760	7,780	7,290	7,450	7,400	7,320
CHESTER-------	11,730	11,710	11,680	6,330	6,280	6,470	5,400	5,430	5,210
CHESTERFIELD--	11,890	11,860	11,420	6,690	6,670	6,210	5,200	5,190	5,210
CLARENDON-----	6,410	6,400	6,240	1,870	1,870	1,720	4,540	4,530	4,520
COLLETON------	8,710	8,700	8,420	2,580	2,580	2,380	6,130	6,120	6,040
DARLINGTON----	19,570	19,600	19,370	8,330	8,370	8,120	11,240	11,230	11,250
DILLON--------	8,830	8,830	8,560	3,680	3,690	3,470	5,150	5,140	5,090
DORCHESTER----	12,400	12,300	12,300	3,300	3,200	3,100	9,100	9,100	9,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,220	4,240	4,210	2,070	2,080	2,040	2,150	2,160	2,170
FAIRFIELD-----	6,090	6,110	6,090	2,350	2,360	2,230	3,740	3,750	3,860
FLORENCE------	43,670	43,550	42,460	13,460	13,380	12,760	30,210	30,170	29,700
GEORGETOWN----	16,500	16,310	16,930	4,110	4,110	4,040	12,390	12,210	12,890
GREENVILLE----	148,800	148,100	146,600	49,400	49,500	48,200	99,400	98,600	98,400
GREENWOOD-----	27,000	27,060	26,580	12,930	12,920	12,560	14,070	14,140	14,020
HAMPTON-------	5,090	5,090	4,890	1,910	1,910	1,730	3,180	3,180	3,160
HORRY---------	50,390	48,720	46,900	7,530	7,420	6,310	42,860	41,300	40,590
JASPER--------	3,190	3,190	3,110	190	190	180	3,000	3,000	2,930
KERSHAW-------	14,500	14,500	14,210	7,300	7,300	7,220	7,200	7,200	6,990
LANCASTER-----	17,690	17,620	17,950	9,820	9,760	9,990	7,870	7,860	7,960
LAURENS-------	17,290	17,320	17,120	8,080	8,080	8,040	9,210	9,240	9,080
LEE-----------	2,940	2,940	2,990	990	990	980	1,950	1,950	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	42,500	42,500	41,800	13,000	13,100	12,600	29,500	29,400	29,200
McCORMICK-----	1,970	1,940	2,000	810	800	910	1,160	1,140	1,090
MARION--------	10,840	10,750	10,450	4,810	4,730	4,530	6,030	6,020	5,920
MARLBORO------	8,840	8,800	8,710	4,460	4,430	4,280	4,380	4,370	4,430
NEWBERRY------	10,600	10,630	10,330	5,020	5,040	4,940	5,580	5,590	5,390
OCONEE--------	18,290	18,230	17,840	8,800	8,770	8,510	9,490	9,460	9,330
ORANGEBURG----	25,330	25,310	24,830	8,910	8,880	8,400	16,390	16,430	16,430
PICKENS-------	28,300	28,300	28,400	11,900	11,900	11,400	16,400	16,400	17,000
RICHLAND------	151,700	151,200	144,700	13,700	13,600	12,700	138,000	137,600	132,000
SALUDA--------	3,060	3,010	2,960	1,200	1,180	1,120	1,860	1,830	1,840
SPARTANBURG---	88,400	88,600	89,600	38,100	38,400	39,800	50,300	50,200	49,800
SUMTER--------	27,920	27,930	27,860	8,620	8,640	8,680	19,300	19,290	19,180
UNION---------	9,630	9,550	9,540	5,480	5,410	5,370	4,150	4,140	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,350	8,350	8,480	2,780	2,790	2,980	5,570	5,560	5,500
YORK----------	39,550	39,590	39,070	12,510	12,600	12,540	27,040	26,990	26,530

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
May, 1984

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,980	9,980	9,820	1,020	1,000	1,180	10.2	10.0	12.0
AIKEN---------	45,640	45,700	45,930	3,770	3,890	5,700	8.3	8.5	12.4
ALLENDALE-----	4,150	4,030	4,220	620	520	860	14.9	12.9	20.4
ANDERSON------	64,580	64,830	62,570	5,370	5,640	6,750	8.3	8.7	10.8
BAMBERG-------	7,380	7,420	7,480	740	780	800	10.0	10.5	10.7
BARNWELL------	10,330	10,270	9,880	760	800	1,090	7.4	7.8	11.0
BEAUFORT------	31,300	31,190	30,900	1,620	1,780	2,150	5.2	5.7	7.0
BERKELEY------	41,150	40,780	39,080	2,550	2,470	3,210	6.2	6.1	8.2
CALHOUN-------	7,300	7,430	7,380	570	710	800	7.8	9.6	10.8
CHARLESTON----	119,890	119,110	115,360	7,040	7,110	10,490	5.9	6.0	9.1
CHEROKEE------	24,260	24,340	23,520	1,490	1,550	2,390	6.1	6.4	10.2
CHESTER-------	15,030	15,190	15,210	1,420	1,630	2,130	9.4	10.7	14.0
CHESTERFIELD--	19,710	19,620	19,310	1,460	1,410	2,350	7.4	7.2	12.2
CLARENDON-----	13,330	13,280	12,620	1,360	1,350	1,260	10.2	10.2	10.0
COLLETON------	13,250	13,280	13,160	1,170	1,170	1,820	8.8	8.8	13.8
DARLINGTON----	28,590	28,620	27,830	2,890	2,790	3,410	10.1	9.7	12.3
DILLON--------	14,760	14,840	14,470	1,310	1,400	1,530	8.9	9.4	10.6
DORCHESTER----	25,430	25,100	24,450	1,490	1,340	2,200	5.9	5.3	9.0
EDGEFIELD-----	8,020	8,030	8,150	520	580	910	6.5	7.2	11.2
FAIRFIELD-----	10,110	10,110	10,070	740	690	1,010	7.3	6.8	10.0
FLORENCE------	52,140	52,090	51,240	4,050	4,100	5,890	7.8	7.9	11.5
GEORGETOWN----	22,430	22,510	22,990	2,070	2,330	2,800	9.2	10.4	12.2
GREENVILLE----	148,430	147,840	146,510	9,280	8,430	13,690	6.3	5.7	9.3
GREENWOOD-----	28,000	28,070	29,250	2,100	2,070	4,560	7.5	7.4	15.6
HAMPTON-------	7,800	7,820	7,650	660	680	980	8.5	8.7	12.8
HORRY---------	69,540	67,430	65,500	4,010	4,250	6,350	5.8	6.3	9.7
JASPER--------	6,380	6,450	6,290	450	510	690	7.1	7.9	11.0
KERSHAW-------	18,420	18,510	18,710	1,360	1,410	2,560	7.4	7.6	13.7
LANCASTER-----	22,520	22,500	23,550	1,960	1,970	3,410	8.7	8.8	14.5
LAURENS-------	22,240	22,390	23,450	1,780	1,870	3,900	8.0	8.4	16.6
LEE-----------	7,920	7,870	8,290	710	680	1,250	9.0	8.6	15.1
LEXINGTON-----	72,160	71,620	68,670	3,850	3,520	5,240	5.3	4.9	7.6
McCORMICK-----	3,330	3,340	3,370	460	530	520	13.8	15.9	15.4
MARION--------	16,800	16,690	16,420	2,180	2,240	2,770	13.0	13.4	16.9
MARLBORO------	12,660	12,600	12,440	2,200	2,180	2,440	17.4	17.3	19.6
NEWBERRY------	16,480	16,790	16,110	910	1,160	1,400	5.5	6.9	8.7
OCONEE--------	21,290	21,360	21,240	1,890	1,980	2,930	8.9	9.3	13.8
ORANGEBURG----	39,090	39,240	38,950	3,300	3,450	4,890	8.4	8.8	12.6
PICKENS-------	41,520	41,730	41,040	3,200	3,340	4,460	7.7	8.0	10.9
RICHLAND------	137,730	137,470	130,700	6,460	6,600	8,790	4.7	4.8	6.7
SALUDA--------	7,270	7,200	7,070	610	640	820	8.4	8.9	11.6
SPARTANBURG---	103,640	104,440	102,910	6,080	6,700	9,790	5.9	6.4	9.5
SUMTER--------	36,420	36,430	36,010	3,080	3,030	3,810	8.5	8.3	10.6
UNION---------	13,110	13,210	13,920	1,490	1,610	2,790	11.4	12.2	20.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,810	16,720	17,150	1,620	1,550	2,180	9.6	9.3	12.7
YORK----------	53,390	53,220	53,370	4,030	4,420	6,310	7.5	8.3	11.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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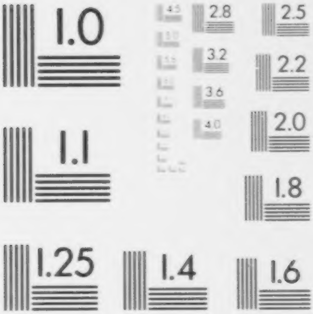
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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JUNE, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO GROW

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WORKFORCE EXPANDS

For the fifth consecutive month, South Carolina's nonfarm industries registered a sharp upturn in jobs. Employment advances in the private sector pushed the nonagricultural job count up 5,300 to 1,239,900 in June. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 46,200.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT ACCELERATES IN JUNE

The number of jobs in the private sector rose 10,900 to 1,006,300 in June. This growth was reflected throughout the private sector as several industries posted all-time high employment levels. Significant seasonal activity caused a net addition of 3,500 workers in the service industry. Within this sector, record high employment levels were reported in hotels and other lodging places; and health services. On the other hand, an over-the-month decline was recorded in educational services as student workers and employees not under contract were dropped from payrolls.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted a gain of 3,200 jobs since May, with the retail group accounting for 2,700 of the increase. Responding to advances throughout the industry, retail trade employment reached an all-time high of 200,200. The largest employment surge was reported in eating and drinking places. Employment gains in both durables and nondurables caused a 500 climb in the wholesale trade job count.

Another advancing industry in June was manufacturing where employment rose 1,500 to 374,500. Durable goods added 1,400 jobs, and accounted for 93% of the upturn in manufacturing. The hard-good sector reached its highest employment level yet in 1984 as several of its industry components also registered high-water marks for the year. These industry groups included lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical. The nondurable-good job count moved up 100 to 252,400 in June. Employment increases were

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found in all industries except textiles and apparels. Textile mill employment edged down 100, as layoffs and plant closings continued to plague the industry. Women's and misses' outerwear lost 400 jobs in June causing an overall 200 downturn in apparel and other textile products.

Intensive gains in heavy contracting and special trade contracting pushed construction employment up 1,300. The greatest impetus was supplied by the special trade contracting industry group, which increased 800 over the month. Heavy construction contractors saw a 500 growth in jobs from the previous month which produced a 700 upturn from twelve months earlier.

Job counts in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities were up 700 and 600, respectively. These industries posted their highest levels of employment ever recorded. Within the latter industry division, another record-breaker was electric, gas, and sanitary services which added 200 jobs and reached 13,800 total employees state-wide.

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPERIENCES SEASONAL DECLINE

Reflecting seasonal job losses in school employment, the public sector workforce fell 5,600 to 233,600. Local education employment dropped 4,400 causing a 3,800 decrease in the local government job count. The state government employment level was lowered 2,400 reflecting downward movement in its industry groups. During June, federal government was the only group to register employment advances.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 559,800, rose 500 during June. Cyclical losses in government education were offset by seasonal advancements in the private sector.

The number of jobs occupied by women in manufacturing industries surged to the highest level in two years. Expansion was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors. In the durable sector, respective gains of 400, 200, and 100 were reported in electrical and electronic equipment; machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products. Advancements in textile mill products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing were responsible for the increase in the nondurable sector.

Services and trade, positively affected by tourist activity, gained 1,500 and 1,400, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; and transportation and public utilities added 200 females each to their payrolls during June.

Female employment in the government sector, negatively influenced by educational reductions, receded 4,200 over the month. State and local government decreased 1,300 and 3,100, respectively. On the plus side, federal government increased 200.

n comparison with June, 1983 levels, employers in South Carolina added 22,500 women to their payrolls. Services realized the largest yearly increase (+7,000), while transportation and public utilities reported the smallest (+300). All major industry divisions experienced gains during the year.

1984 "LABOR MARKET REVIEW" AVAILABLE

The 1984 "Labor Market Review" is available from the Labor Market Information (LMI) Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission. (This publication was formerly titled "Annual Planning Information.") The LMR contains a wealth of information on South Carolina's labor market - population, labor force, employment, unemployment, etc. Historical, current and projected data are included for many items. Items are broken down into various categories - demographic, area, industry, occupation, etc. This publication has proven to be valuable to planners, educators, employment counselors and others with a need to know about South Carolina's labor market.

For more information about the 1984 "Labor Market Review," contact Vicki Boylston of the LMI Division at (803)758-8983.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by appreciable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonagricultural employment rose 600 over the month. Notable employment advances were reported in trade (+400), and construction (+300). There were 300 jobs added in the retail sector, while wholesale trade edged up 100. Gaining from growth in the hard-good sector, the manufacturing workforce expanded 200 to 19,900. The nondurable-good employment count stood at 9,500 from May to June. Other advances were experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate (+100); and services (+100). The rise in the latter industry occurred as seasonal upturns overrode declines in educational services. The employment level in transportation and public utilities was unchanged at 8,900 from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Of the three metropolitan statistical areas, Columbia was the only area to report a sharp drop in nonfarm jobs during June. Total nonagricultural employment fell 4,900 to 190,700. This level of employment was 3,600 greater than the comparable year-ago figure. The substantial reduction in education employees was responsible for the decline in the nonfarm job count. As a result of seasonal cutbacks in school employees, government employment plummeted 4,900 to 53,100. The majority of the downturn was centered in the state-government sector, where 3,600 persons were taken off of payrolls. Sharing in the decline was local government, which accounted for 29% of the net drop in total government. The federal government total was 100 higher than May's level of 7,600. Responding to reductions in education, service employment also dipped 300 to 32,100. Within the service industry, employment growth was registered in business services (+200), and membership organizations (+100). Affected by interest rates, weather conditions, and contract completions, construction employment moved down 100 to 12,800. Positive employment trends occurred in manufacturing (+200); transportation and public utilities (+100); and wholesale and retail trade (+100). Posting no change in employment was the finance, insurance, and real estate industry.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in Greenville-Spartanburg rose 800 in June, propelled by a dynamic surge in the private sector. Over 1,500 jobs were added to private payrolls raising the total job count in that area to 231,100. The service industry outdistanced all others in growth over the month with an increase of 500. Trade ran a close second reporting an employment gain of 400, all of which was in the retail sector. Wholesale trade actually lost 100 jobs in June. A flurry of building activity created 300 new jobs in construction to record 16,300 workers employed. Seasonal increases in finance, insurance, and real estate employment boosted the group's job count 200. Manufacturing led the downturns in the sector dropping 600 workers from the rolls. The bulk of the losses occurred in nondurables as the hard-good sector actually added 100 jobs. Transportation and public utilities completed the negative movement of private employers by reducing the work force by 100. The most notable downturn of all was in the public sector where 700 jobs were lost in June. Almost all of this school-related decline belonged to state government, with the remainder falling from the local rolls. The federal job count remained constant over the month.

NATIONAL ECONOMY MAINTAINS STRENGTH IN JUNE

June's employment data suggested that the U. S. economy was at least as strong and possibly stronger in June than in May.

The jobless rate plunged to 7.1% of the work force in June from 7.5% the previous month. With fewer new female and teenage job-seekers entering the market, most of the new jobs in this expansion have gone to the unemployed helping to speed the decline of the unemployment rate.

Industrial production rose 0.5% during the month, up from May's 0.4% increase. This expanded output reflected strength in the manufacture of automobiles, business equipment, and defense and space equipment.

Production of durable goods advanced 0.5% in June following a 0.3% spurt in May. Nondurable output was 0.2% higher in June than in the previous month, after showing a 0.4% higher growth rate in May over April.

Retail sales increased 0.8% in June after a 0.5% boost in May, and a 3.5% surge in April. June's advance was led by auto volume, which grew 2.7%. Sales of durable goods registered a 2.1% gain for June after a 0.9% rise the month before. Nondurable sales edged up 0.1% over the month following a slightly better 0.3% upturn in May.

Although consumer spending eased somewhat during June, personal income showed strong growth of 0.8%, up from a 0.4% rise in May.

Housing construction starts, lifted by the best pace in a decade on the apartment and condominium front, gained an overall 5.3% in June, reversing the sharp decline a month earlier. Permits for future construction, also spurred by an increase in multi-family units, advanced 1.8% over the month after falling 10.0% in May.

Starts for single-family homes dropped 7.2% in June to their lowest level since December. This was the second consecutive decline and almost doubled May's slip. Construction of buildings with five units or more experienced a huge 32.5% gain in June.

The continued expansion of housing, despite existing high rates of interest, showed resiliency and the underlying strength of the economy. Strong homebuying plans, low inflation, and continued growth in income and employment should help maintain housing activity at a good level.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS BELOW 7.0%

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 6.7% in June, the first time the rate has been below 7.0% since May, 1980 when the rate was 6.3%. In June, 102,300 individuals were unemployed, a drop of 5,400 below May's level and 50,600 below the year-ago level. The nation's unemployment rate for June was 7.1%.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,522,400	1,511,700	1,499,800	1,488,400	1,500,500	1,465,800
Total Employment	1,420,100	1,404,000	1,346,900	1,394,100	1,392,000	1,320,900
Total Unemployment	102,300	107,700	152,900	94,300	108,500	144,900
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.1	10.2	6.3	7.2	9.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	188,230	186,470	181,160	207,890	209,890	200,000
Total Employment	177,610	175,400	164,450	198,000	199,580	186,010
Total Unemployment	10,620	11,070	16,710	9,890	10,310	13,990
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.9	9.2	4.8	4.9	7.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	295,260	293,600	291,310
Total Employment	278,190	275,040	264,910
Total Unemployment	17,070	18,560	26,400
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.3	9.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

MODERATION SEEN IN FACTORY PAYROLLS

Payrolls among the state's manufacturers showed a moderate $0.02 increase in June to $7.23. All of the increase occurred in nondurables as the hard-good sector experienced a slight dip.

The earnings figure for durables workers was dominated by an $0.11 drop in machinery, except electrical, which boasts the largest work force in the sector. Although the greatest monthly variation belonged to instruments and related products, which rose $0.25, the end result of all fluctuations was slightly negative. The reduced earnings reflected the growth in the work force and the longer workweek recorded over the month.

In the nondurable-good sector, workers earned $0.03 more in June than in the previous month to record an average of $7.21. Generally, the overall trend was upward with only a couple of industry groups registering mild reductions in hourly wages. Here again the influence of an increased labor force and an extended workweek kept earnings fairly stationary.

Average weekly earnings of South Carolina's production workers grew somewhat faster because of the additional weekly hours and exceeded the previous month's level by over $5.00.

At the national level, hourly earnings rose to $9.13 in June from $9.10 the month before. Average weekly earnings increased to $373.42 in June from $370.37 in May.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.23	$ 7.21	$ 7.04	$ 8.53	$ 8.69	$ 8.37
Average Weekly Earnings	$297.88	$292.73	$289.34	$348.02	$364.98	$348.19
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.28	$ 95.85	$ 97.36	$113.66	$119.51	$117.16

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.11	$ 7.14	$ 6.78	$ 7.09	$ 7.07	$ 6.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$285.11	$287.74	$270.52	$289.98	$286.34	$278.62
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.11	$ 94.22	$ 90.79	$ 94.70	$ 93.76	$ 93.75

OVERTIME HOURS CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Manufacturing production employees experienced a 0.2 hour gain in overtime hours in June. Premium wages were once again used by some employers as a replacement for the more permanent methods of recruiting, hiring, and training additional workers. Premium hours in the hard-good sector rose 0.3 hour while nondurable goods increased 0.1 hour over the month. Compared with June, 1983, only durable goods registered increased overtime.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.3	3.5
Durable Goods	3.5	3.2	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.4	3.5

FACTORY WORKWEEK EXPANDS IN JUNE

The average workweek for production workers in South Carolina's factories expanded 0.6 hour to 41.2 in June. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed equally in the over-the-month increase.

Employer optimism was reflected throughout durable goods and was highlighted by significant workweek surges in lumber and wood products, and machinery, except electrical. Although one group, stone, clay, and glass products, reported a shorter workweek in June, there was still a positive note sounded because 400 new workers were added to the payrolls in that industry.

Nondurable activity mirrored that of hard goods as all but one group strengthened workweeks over the month. Food and kindred products, yarn and thread mills, and apparel and other textile products each rose almost 2.0 hours and formed the vanguard of the increase. Floor covering mills was the lone soft-good detractor, slipping 0.3 hour in June.

Nationally, the workweek for factory production workers was 40.9 hours in June, up from 40.7 hours the month before.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rain during the latter part of June continued to cover much of South Carolina, improving previously dry crop conditions. The much needed rain was also helping to size apples and nectarines. The soybean cultivation was well underway while more rain was still needed for maturing corn. The peach harvest was very good with reports of not enough farm labor for harvest. The tobacco harvest began and reports indicated a fair to good condition. Melon harvest began, but lack of showers earlier in the season caused relatively poor quality.

MANHOUR INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker manhour index climbed 2.1 points to 108.6 in June. The increase was caused by a 1,500 growth in production worker employment, coupled with the 0.6 hour growth in average weekly hours. The June index was 5.4 points greater than the year-ago figure of 103.2.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX
June, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	108.6	106.5	103.2
Durable Good Manhour Index	142.6	138.7	126.4
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	97.5	95.9	95.5
Textile Manhour Index	72.1	71.9	71.0
Apparel Manhour Index	109.5	104.1	100.4

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Trans Tech, Inc.	Greenville	6	Trans Tech manufactures electrical assemblies for the industrial motor and transit industries. The Greenville location will handle component fabrication and assembly.
D'Lites	Columbia	70	This Atlanta-based chain restaurant will serve low-fat high-fiber foods. This is the first of three in the area.
Grandy's	Columbia	Unknown	This fast-food restaurant will serve country style foods. The first one opened in the Columbia Northeast area with three additional restaurants to open around the Columbia area.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Production Planner	99	Packaging Supervisor	60	12	X		$20,000	X		Spartanburg
Pipe Fitter, Construction	54	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000	X		Union
Electronics Technician	78	None	N/A	15	X		$16,000		X	Rock Hill
Architectural Drafting	0	None	N/A	14	X		$10,000	X		Marion
Spinner	36	None	N/A	10	X		$ 8,112		X	Hartsville
Bookkeeper	30	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Lead Carpenter	72	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Conway
Emergency Medical Technician	03	None	N/A	13	X		$10,000	X		Newberry
Agronomist	99	None	N/A	18	X		$25,000	X		Marion
Drafter	99	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Greenwood
Sewing Machine Operator	98	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,160		X	Lancaster
Civil Engineer	13	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Florence
Sales Management	12	Sales	36	16	X		$16,000		X	Columbia

* There are currently more than 102,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	May 1984	June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1239.9	1234.6	1193.7	+ 5.3	+ 46.2
Total Private	1006.3	995.4	964.8	+ 10.9	+ 41.5
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction	74.9	73.6	72.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.9	12.4	12.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.5	4.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	7.9	7.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Special Trade Contractors	32.4	31.6	32.6	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.7	8.3	8.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Electrical Work	5.9	6.0	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.5	373.0	363.0	+ 1.5	+ 11.5
Durable Goods	122.1	120.7	112.6	+ 1.4	+ 9.5
Nondurable Goods	252.4	252.3	250.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.3	54.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.6	14.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Water Transportation	3.4	3.3	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Communication	13.8	13.7	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.8	9.7	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.4	16.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.0	11.9	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251.7	248.5	241.7	+ 3.2	+ 10.0
Wholesale Trade	51.5	51.0	49.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.0	28.7	27.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.8	13.6	11.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.5	22.3	22.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Groceries and Related Products	6.9	6.8	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Retail Trade	200.2	197.5	192.1	+ 2.7	+ 8.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.9	4.8	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	26.6	26.6	24.7	0.0	+ 1.9
Department Stores	19.6	19.6	17.7	0.0	+ 1.9
Food Stores	36.5	36.0	35.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Grocery Stores	34.6	34.1	33.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.8	53.1	51.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
Banking	15.4	15.5	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.4	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.3	6.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.6	8.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.3	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	192.7	189.2	179.8	+ 3.5	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.2	20.2	18.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Health Services	43.6	42.7	40.7	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
Hospitals	16.7	16.3	15.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Educational Services	15.2	17.3	12.9	- 2.1	+ 2.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.0	8.9	6.1	- 0.9	+ 1.9
Total Government	233.6	239.2	228.9	- 5.6	+ 4.7
Total Federal Government	38.0	37.4	38.2	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Total State Government	70.5	72.9	66.3	- 2.4	+ 4.2
State Education	26.3	28.4	22.4	- 2.1	+ 3.9
Other State Government	44.2	44.5	43.9	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Total Local Government	125.1	128.9	124.4	- 3.8	+ 0.7
Local Education	71.1	75.5	69.5	- 4.4	+ 1.6
Other Local Government	54.0	53.4	54.9	+ 0.6	- 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	May 1984	June 1983
Manufacturing	374.5	373.0	363.0	+ 1.5	+ 11.5
Durable Goods	122.1	120.7	112.6	+ 1.4	+ 9.5
Lumber and Wood Products	14.4	14.1	14.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.6	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.3	5.1	- 0.2	0.0
Household Furniture	4.1	4.3	4.1	- 0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.9	11.3	10.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.9	3.5	3.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.8	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.0	13.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.2	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.1	30.0	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.3	7.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.1	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.0	20.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	3.2	3.1	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.6	10.5	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.2	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Transportation Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	252.4	252.3	250.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.8	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Meat Products	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.0	- 0.3
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Textile Mill Products	113.0	113.1	113.9	- 0.1	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.9	33.8	33.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.2	32.4	33.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.5	16.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.5	7.4	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.4	7.6	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.8	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	8.1	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.5	47.7	46.9	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.7	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.6	16.6	- 0.4	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.4	7.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.7	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	32.8	32.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	17.1	17.8	0.0	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.0	18.8	18.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.6	8.4	8.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	May 1984	June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1226.6	1224.5	1181.0	+ 2.1	+ 45.6
Total Private	992.2	990.8	951.5	+ 1.4	+ 40.7
Construction	72.2	73.0	69.5	- 0.8	+ 2.7
Manufacturing	373.6	374.5	362.2	- 0.9	+ 11.4
Durable Goods	120.8	120.8	111.4	0.0	+ 9.4
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.0	14.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.2	10.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	13.7	0.0	+ 1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.1	27.4	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.3	6.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.1	24.1	20.1	0.0	+ 4.0
Nondurable Goods	252.8	253.7	250.8	- 0.9	+ 2.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.9	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Mill Products	113.6	114.1	114.5	- 0.5	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.5	34.1	33.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.0	33.5	34.0	- 0.5	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.8	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.4	16.2	0.0	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.7	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.1	47.9	46.5	- 0.8	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.7	10.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.6	16.4	- 0.6	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.3	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.6	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	9.0	9.0	8.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.8	32.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	17.0	17.7	0.0	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	June 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.0	54.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.6	14.6	14.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	13.6	13.6	13.7	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.4	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	247.3	246.5	237.5	+ 0.8	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	51.1	51.1	49.2	0.0	+ 1.9
Retail Trade	196.2	195.4	188.3	+ 0.8	+ 7.9
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.2	25.3	0.0	+ 1.9
Food Stores	36.2	36.0	35.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.7	52.8	50.7	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.3	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	188.3	186.3	175.7	+ 2.0	+ 12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.1	18.3	16.1	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Educational Services	18.5	16.4	15.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.8
Total Government	234.4	233.7	229.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
Total Federal Government	36.6	37.2	36.8	- 0.6	- 0.2
Total State Government	74.9	72.4	70.5	+ 2.5	+ 4.4
Total Local Government	122.9	124.1	122.2	- 1.2	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	266.3	265.5	264.5	190.7	195.6	187.1
Construction	16.3	16.0	16.2	12.8	12.9	11.7
[illegible] Construction Contractors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.9	7.3	8.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.8	99.4	98.0	26.9	26.7	25.5
Durable Goods	29.5	29.4	28.7	12.8	12.7	12.1
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.6	4.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	12.0	11.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.2	5.3	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.1	6.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.3	70.0	69.3	14.1	14.0	13.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Textile Mill Products	34.7	34.6	33.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.9	10.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.5	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.6	10.4	10.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.1	6.1	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.1	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.6	2.9	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.3	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.6	4.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.7	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5
Transportation	1.0	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.2	4.2	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.3	54.9	54.6	41.3	41.2	39.3
Wholesale Trade	13.9	14.0	14.0	11.3	11.2	11.2
Retail Trade	41.4	40.9	40.6	30.0	30.0	28.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.3	3.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.8	10.6	10.7	15.5	15.5	14.7
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.2	4.1	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	39.1	38.9	39.2	32.1	32.4	31.6
Business Services	-	-	-	8.0	7.8	7.1
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.2
Total Government	35.2	35.4	35.7	53.1	58.0	54.5
Total Federal Government	1.3	1.3	1.7	7.7	7.6	7.9
Total State Government	8.9	9.0	8.9	28.3	31.9	29.1
Total Local Government	25.0	25.1	25.1	17.1	18.5	17.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON June 1984	CHARLESTON May 1984	CHARLESTON June 1983	ROCK HILL June 1984	ROCK HILL May 1984	ROCK HILL June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	161.2	160.6	156.3	39.6	39.6	39.9
Construction	10.6	10.3	10.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	19.9	19.7	19.0	12.6	12.5	12.9
Durable Goods	10.4	10.2	9.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	10.6	11.1
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	8.9	8.6	6.0	5.9	6.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38.4	38.0	36.1	6.2	6.3	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.2	6.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.1	30.8	29.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.9	7.8	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	28.4	28.3	28.0	6.7	6.5	6.6
Total Government	47.0	47.5	47.0	5.2	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.6	19.5	19.2	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.8	11.9	12.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.6	16.1	15.5	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON June 1984	ANDERSON May 1984	ANDERSON June 1983	FLORENCE June 1984	FLORENCE May 1984	FLORENCE June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.9	47.4	43.7	43.7	42.8
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.7	21.7	21.4	13.5	13.5	12.8
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5
Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.1	17.2	8.7	8.7	8.3
Textile Mill Products	9.8	9.8	10.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.6	6.6	6.5
Total Government	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.8	8.0	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From May 1984	Net Change From June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	559.8	559.3	537.3	+ 0.5	+ 22.5
Total Private	431.0	426.3	411.3	+ 4.7	+ 19.7
Construction	5.9	5.7	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	154.5	153.5	149.3	+ 1.0	+ 5.2
Durable Goods	39.3	38.7	35.3	+ 0.6	+ 4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.1	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.9	13.5	11.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	115.2	114.9	114.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.5	48.4	48.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.2	13.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.6	14.6	15.0	0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.4	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.8	40.8	40.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.6	9.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.4	14.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.2	12.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Communication	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	117.5	115.9	112.1	+ 1.6	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade	12.9	12.7	12.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.4	7.2	6.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	104.6	103.2	99.9	+ 1.4	+ 4.7
General Merchandise Stores	19.5	19.3	18.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	15.6	15.4	16.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.8	32.6	31.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Banking	11.4	11.5	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	107.3	106.3	100.3	+ 1.5	+ 7.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.2	12.5	11.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Health Services	35.8	35.2	33.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.2
Hospitals	13.7	13.4	12.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Educational Services	8.7	10.0	7.6	- 1.3	+ 1.1
Total Government	128.8	133.0	126.0	- 4.2	+ 2.8
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.4	11.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Total State Government	38.1	39.4	36.0	- 1.3	+ 2.1
State Education	12.9	13.9	11.0	- 1.0	+ 1.9
Other State Government	25.2	25.5	25.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Total Local Government	79.1	82.2	78.3	- 3.1	+ 0.8
Local Education	52.6	56.0	51.4	- 3.4	+ 1.2
Other Local Government	26.5	26.2	26.9	+ 0.3	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
MANUFACTURING	290.3	288.8	282.0	297.88	292.73	289.34	41.2	40.6	41.	7.23	7.21	7.04
DURABLE GOODS	91.4	90.2	84.3	307.94	303.99	296.78	42.3	41.7	41.8	7.28	7.29	7.10
Lumber and Wood Products	10.7	10.6	10.8	297.82	289.07	273.15	45.4	44.2	45.	6.56	6.54	6.07
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.5	4.3	251.88	244.40	239.13	40.3	40.0	40.	6.25	6.11	5.89
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.5	8.1	372.64	385.84	373.18	44.1	45.5	44.8	8.45	8.48	8.33
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	11.9	11.0	295.65	294.06	269.00	41.7	41.3	39.5	7.09	7.12	6.81
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.7	20.5	18.7	335.40	322.22	310.48	43.0	42.0	41.9	7.80	7.91	7.41
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	5.0	4.8	290.72	283.54	288.56	40.1	39.6	40.7	7.25	7.16	7.09
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.2	17.8	15.2	254.29	248.12	256.41	40.3	39.7	40.7	6.31	6.25	6.30
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	287.66	277.47	268.06	37.8	37.7	40.8	7.61	7.36	6.57
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.9	198.6	197.7	293.45	287.92	284.78	40.7	40.1	40.8	7.21	7.18	6.98
Food and Kindred Products	9.4	9.4	9.0	260.82	251.47	232.97	42.0	40.3	38.7	6.21	6.24	6.02
Textile Mill Products	98.0	98.2	98.7	275.95	272.97	262.75	40.7	40.5	40.8	6.78	6.74	6.44
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.5	30.4	29.8	286.75	282.90	272.72	41.2	41.0	41.7	6.96	6.90	6.54
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.4	28.5	29.3	280.59	280.19	263.59	39.8	39.8	39.4	7.05	7.04	6.69
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	7.6	236.51	231.43	235.50	38.9	38.7	41.1	6.08	5.98	5.73
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.6	13.4	286.03	282.50	274.39	40.4	40.3	41.2	7.08	7.01	6.66
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.8	282.20	285.90	265.64	42.5	42.8	42.3	6.64	6.68	6.28
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.3	8.7	244.73	233.25	241.38	41.2	39.4	42.2	5.94	5.92	5.72
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.4	38.8	191.56	180.81	182.88	38.7	36.9	38.1	4.95	4.90	4.80
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.6	9.1	177.00	175.01	178.64	37.5	37.0	38.5	4.72	4.73	4.64
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.3	13.5	13.6	163.84	164.50	162.43	36.9	36.8	37.6	4.44	4.47	4.32
Paper and Allied Products	10.4	10.3	10.1	491.95	477.98	442.80	44.2	43.1	42.7	11.13	11.09	10.37
Printing and Publishing	5.1	4.9	4.9	291.85	286.30	304.63	40.2	38.9	41.0	7.26	7.36	7.43
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.2	21.2	21.3	425.99	431.18	440.36	41.0	41.5	43.3	10.39	10.39	10.17

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

June, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.5	13.9	348.02	364.98	348.19	40.8	42.0	41.6	8.53	8.69	8.37
Durable Goods	7.9	7.6	7.2	345.28	362.94	333.94	41.4	42.4	41.9	8.34	8.56	7.97
Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.8	6.7	351.28	368.16	366.68	40.1	41.6	41.2	8.76	8.85	8.90

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1984	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	18.4	285.11	287.74	270.52	40.1	40.3	39.9	7.11	7.14	6.78
Durable Goods	9.1	9.0	8.5	272.83	281.50	252.12	39.2	40.1	38.2	6.96	7.02	6.60
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	265.72	274.71	252.20	39.6	39.3	38.8	6.71	6.99	6.50
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.8	1.7	310.64	322.04	260.37	40.5	41.5	37.9	7.67	7.76	6.87
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.3	9.8	296.12	291.77	286.90	40.9	40.3	41.4	7.24	7.24	6.93
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	261.07	265.47	251.52	39.2	39.8	39.3	6.66	6.67	6.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	168.73	162.94	173.60	36.6	35.5	39.1	4.61	4.59	4.44

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
All Manufacturing	75.3	74.9	74.0	289.98	286.34	278.62	40.9	40.5	41.4	7.09	7.07	6.73
Durable Goods	21.7	21.4	21.0	296.52	290.07	289.95	40.9	40.4	41.9	7.25	7.18	6.92
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.1	314.78	308.50	319.27	40.1	39.5	42.4	7.85	7.81	7.53
Nondurable Goods	53.6	53.4	53.0	287.53	284.31	274.39	40.9	40.5	41.2	7.03	7.02	6.66
Textile Mill Products	30.0	30.1	29.2	287.58	284.41	.69.93	41.2	41.1	41.4	6.98	6.92	6.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.7	9.7	284.12	285.19	265.77	40.3	40.8	40.7	7.05	6.99	6.53
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	9.6	302.74	292.74	278.78	41.7	41.0	41.3	7.26	7.14	6.75
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.3	238.76	255.58	242.81	37.6	39.2	39.1	6.35	6.52	6.21
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.7	3.0	244.35	252.16	276.18	38.3	39.4	43.7	6.38	6.40	6.32
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.5	8.5	181.74	174.64	177.17	38.1	37.0	38.6	4.77	4.72	4.59
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.1	160.11	159.84	158.19	35.9	36.0	36.2	4.46	4.44	4.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.5	4.8	374.39	371.36	356.50	42.4	42.2	42.9	8.83	8.80	8.31

Note: See technical notes on final page

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
June, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY June 1984	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY May 1984	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY June 1983	MANUFACTURING June 1984	MANUFACTURING May 1984	MANUFACTURING June 1983	NONMANUFACTURING June 1984	NONMANUFACTURING May 1984	NONMANUFACTURING June 1983
ABBEVILLE	6,570	6,550	6,540	3,740	3,720	3,700	2,830	2,830	2,840
AIKEN	37,800	37,900	37,100	18,700	18,600	18,200	19,100	19,300	18,900
ALLENDALE	2,740	2,840	2,700	1,160	1,170	1,090	1,580	1,670	1,610
ANDERSON	47,630	47,890	47,360	21,680	21,700	21,450	25,950	26,190	25,910
BAMBERG	4,490	4,530	4,690	1,850	1,810	1,830	2,640	2,720	2,860
BARNWELL	6,920	7,250	6,830	3,150	3,380	2,910	3,770	3,870	3,920
BEAUFORT	23,910	23,810	24,240	820	830	1,010	23,090	22,980	23,230
BERKELEY	20,200	20,500	19,400	5,500	5,600	5,900	14,700	14,900	13,500
CALHOUN	3,800	3,770	3,860	2,150	2,150	2,190	1,650	1,620	1,670
CHARLESTON	128,400	127,700	124,200	11,000	10,800	9,800	117,400	116,900	114,400
CHEROKEE	15,180	15,230	14,630	7,850	7,780	7,360	7,330	7,450	7,270
CHESTER	11,910	11,750	12,200	6,480	6,350	6,740	5,430	5,400	5,460
CHESTERFIELD	11,550	11,910	11,200	6,800	6,710	6,370	4,750	5,200	4,830
CLARENDON	6,310	6,320	6,290	1,790	1,770	1,760	4,520	4,550	4,530
COLLETON	8,840	8,720	8,690	2,630	2,590	2,450	6,210	6,130	6,240
DARLINGTON	19,680	19,600	19,600	8,300	8,340	8,180	11,380	11,260	11,420
DILLON	8,670	8,780	8,730	3,650	3,660	3,580	5,020	5,120	5,150
DORCHESTER	12,600	12,400	12,700	3,400	3,300	3,300	9,200	9,100	9,400
EDGEFIELD	4,210	4,220	4,180	2,060	2,070	1,980	2,150	2,150	2,200
FAIRFIELD	5,960	6,080	5,940	2,350	2,350	2,220	3,610	3,730	3,720
FLORENCE	43,660	43,700	42,780	13,490	13,470	12,820	30,170	30,230	29,960
GEORGETOWN	16,610	16,490	17,720	4,160	4,110	4,010	12,450	12,380	13,710
GREENVILLE	149,600	148,800	148,800	49,800	49,400	49,000	99,800	99,400	99,800
GREENWOOD	27,110	27,010	26,800	13,000	12,930	12,740	14,110	14,080	14,060
HAMPTON	5,070	5,080	5,000	1,940	1,910	1,810	3,130	3,170	3,190
HORRY	52,520	50,940	50,540	7,540	7,520	6,540	44,980	43,420	44,000
JASPER	3,100	3,170	3,110	190	190	190	2,910	2,980	2,920
KERSHAW	14,240	14,490	14,340	7,240	7,290	7,360	7,000	7,200	6,980
LANCASTER	17,670	17,660	17,730	9,920	9,820	9,910	7,750	7,840	7,820
LAURENS	17,090	17,290	17,220	8,140	8,100	8,110	8,950	9,190	9,110
LEE	2,700	2,950	2,790	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,950	1,790
LEXINGTON	42,300	42,600	42,000	13,000	13,000	12,700	29,300	29,600	29,300
McCORMICK	1,850	1,980	1,860	810	810	810	1,040	1,170	1,050
MARION	10,920	10,840	10,660	4,910	4,810	4,510	6,010	6,030	6,150
MARLBORO	8,890	8,750	8,800	4,530	4,370	4,320	4,360	4,380	4,480
NEWBERRY	10,550	10,620	10,430	5,030	5,040	4,970	5,520	5,580	5,460
OCONEE	18,220	18,280	18,210	8,680	8,790	8,640	9,540	9,490	9,570
ORANGEBURG	25,410	25,370	24,900	8,990	8,980	8,420	16,420	16,390	16,480
PICKENS	29,400	28,300	28,700	12,300	11,900	11,800	17,100	16,400	16,900
RICHLAND	148,400	153,000	145,100	13,900	13,700	12,800	134,500	139,300	132,300
SALUDA	3,080	3,060	2,990	1,210	1,200	1,130	1,870	1,860	1,860
SPARTANBURG	87,300	88,400	90,300	36,700	38,100	40,200	50,600	50,300	50,100
SUMTER	27,890	27,920	28,110	8,640	8,620	8,720	19,250	19,300	19,390
UNION	9,640	9,630	9,640	5,490	5,480	5,430	4,150	4,150	4,210
WILLIAMSBURG	8,260	8,360	8,590	2,770	2,790	3,030	5,490	5,570	5,560
YORK	39,600	39,570	39,880	12,560	12,520	12,920	27,040	27,050	26,960

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
June, 1984

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	10,110	9,980	9,780	1,070	1,020	1,170	10.6	10.2	12.0
AIKEN---------	45,480	45,640	45,210	3,460	3,780	5,500	7.6	8.3	12.2
ALLENDALE-----	4,090	4,150	4,030	540	620	650	13.2	14.9	16.1
ANDERSON------	64,190	64,580	63,190	4,750	5,370	6,520	7.4	8.3	10.3
BAMBERG-------	7,530	7,380	7,600	710	740	780	9.4	10.0	10.3
BARNWELL------	10,080	10,330	9,960	730	760	1,070	7.2	7.4	10.7
BEAUFORT------	31,940	31,300	31,680	1,520	1,620	2,120	4.8	5.2	6.7
BERKELEY------	41,540	41,150	39,740	2,460	2,550	3,550	5.9	6.2	8.9
CALHOUN-------	7,460	7,300	7,530	520	570	750	7.0	7.8	10.0
CHARLESTON----	121,150	119,900	116,700	6,870	7,040	10,890	5.7	5.9	9.3
CHEROKEE------	24,710	24,260	23,670	1,770	1,490	2,490	7.2	6.1	10.5
CHESTER-------	15,330	15,030	15,750	1,360	1,420	2,060	8.9	9.4	13.1
CHESTERFIELD--	19,680	19,710	19,250	1,480	1,460	2,310	7.5	7.4	12.0
CLARENDON-----	13,560	13,330	13,140	1,300	1,360	1,360	9.6	10.2	10.4
COLLETON------	13,590	13,250	13,590	1,100	1,170	1,770	8.1	8.8	13.0
DARLINGTON----	28,900	28,580	28,700	2,560	2,880	3,490	8.9	10.1	12.2
DILLON--------	14,920	14,760	14,730	1,270	1,310	1,520	8.5	8.9	10.3
DORCHESTER----	25,540	25,430	24,710	1,290	1,490	2,260	5.1	5.9	9.1
EDGEFIELD-----	8,150	8,020	8,160	520	520	860	6.4	6.5	10.5
FAIRFIELD-----	10,090	10,110	9,890	790	740	1,020	7.8	7.3	10.3
FLORENCE------	53,110	52,140	52,330	4,090	4,050	6,120	7.7	7.8	11.7
GEORGETOWN----	22,630	22,430	24,120	1,900	2,070	2,960	8.4	9.2	12.3
GREENVILLE----	149,300	148,430	147,520	8,550	9,280	13,490	5.7	6.3	9.1
GREENWOOD-----	28,400	28,000	28,510	2,180	2,100	3,620	7.7	7.5	12.7
HAMPTON-------	7,920	7,800	7,870	660	660	980	8.3	8.5	12.5
HORRY---------	72,950	69,540	69,980	3,690	4,010	5,930	5.1	5.8	8.5
JASPER--------	6,300	6,380	6,320	410	450	650	6.5	7.1	10.3
KERSHAW-------	18,320	18,420	18,690	1,410	1,360	2,370	7.7	7.4	12.7
LANCASTER-----	22,450	22,520	22,910	1,720	1,960	2,980	7.7	8.7	13.0
LAURENS-------	22,170	22,250	23,190	1,710	1,780	3,460	7.7	8.0	14.9
LEE-----------	7,860	7,920	8,110	710	710	1,100	9.0	9.0	13.6
LEXINGTON-----	71,310	72,160	68,660	3,540	3,850	5,000	5.0	5.3	7.3
McCORMICK-----	3,290	3,330	3,230	510	460	550	15.5	13.8	17.0
MARION--------	16,910	16,800	16,730	1,880	2,180	2,610	11.1	13.0	15.6
MARLBORO------	12,630	12,660	12,620	1,900	2,200	2,390	15.0	17.4	18.9
NEWBERRY------	16,660	16,480	16,380	900	910	1,410	5.4	5.5	8.6
OCONEE--------	21,370	21,290	21,610	1,860	1,890	2,910	8.7	8.9	13.5
ORANGEBURG----	39,850	39,090	39,360	3,130	3,300	4,720	7.9	8.4	12.0
PICKENS-------	41,530	41,520	40,610	2,770	3,200	3,700	6.7	7.7	9.1
RICHLAND------	136,570	137,730	131,340	6,340	6,460	8,990	4.6	4.7	6.8
SALUDA--------	7,500	7,270	7,250	640	610	840	8.5	8.4	11.6
SPARTANBURG---	104,430	103,640	103,180	5,750	6,080	9,210	5.5	5.9	8.9
SUMTER--------	36,770	36,410	36,530	2,970	3,070	3,850	8.1	8.4	10.5
UNION---------	13,180	13,110	14,160	1,460	1,490	2,930	11.1	11.4	20.7
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,080	16,810	17,630	1,530	1,620	2,150	9.0	9.6	12.2
YORK----------	53,900	53,390	53,910	4,040	4,030	5,820	7.5	7.5	10.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, Julia McCarthy, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JULY, 1984

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MOVES DOWNWARD

SEASONAL DECLINES INFLUENCE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL

South Carolina's nonagricultural employment dropped 2,900 to 1,240,300 in July. The over-the-month decline was the result of seasonal cutbacks in the public sector. This was the smallest June-July decrease in nonfarm employment in eight years. Despite the monthly developments, employment remained 62,700 above year-earlier levels.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DROP

In spite of the placement of approximately 6,000 Job Training Partnership Act workers (JTPA) into the public sector, government employment was lowered 7,300 to 229,700. This decline was attributed to seasonal dips in education. The largest decrease in the public sector occurred in local government, where school-related payrolls were reduced 7,700. State government employees reported a slight decline in jobs in July as a moderate increase in education was more than offset by a drop elsewhere in the sector. Federal government employment edged up 300 to 39,700 because of the hiring of temporary summer help.

PRIVATE SECTOR POSTS EMPLOYMENT GAINS

South Carolina's private sector continued its upturn in jobs during July as all major industries reported employment increases except manufacturing and construction. Trade employment reflected the largest advance as there were 3,500 more jobs in July than June. The majority of these positions were posted in the retail sector. Employment in retail trade climbed 2,400 over the month and 9,500 from twelve months earlier. Within the retail sector, advances ranged from 100 to 1,300. The wholesale trade workforce increased 1,100, reflecting gains in both durable and nondurable goods. Setting new all-time highs were hotels and other lodging places; and health services. These upturns pushed service employment up 1,200 in July, which produced a gain of 13,700 above the year-ago level of 180,200.

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Because of seasonal layoffs of nonfaculty and student workers, employment in education services was lowered 1,600 to 13,600. Seasonal upturns in jobs were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The growth in real estate accounted for 50% of the rise in the former industry. Posting an all-time high employment level of 57,200, transportation and public utilities reached a figure 2,100 greater than in July, 1983.

A pronounced employment decrease was recorded in the manufacturing sector, where a net 1,100 jobs were lost in July. Employment at firms which produce nondurable goods fell 800 to 252,000. This decline was reflected in all soft-good industries except food and kindred products; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. The most significant decrease occurred in textile mill products where 800 jobs were dropped due to layoffs and lack of work. The durable-good workforce was lowered 300 to 121,500. Some 200 jobs were lost in the construction sector in July. The general building contractor industry group was primarily responsible for the drop in construction.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND IN AUGUST

The nonfarm workforce is expected to slip downward in August. Most of the decline should occur in government, manufacturing, and construction. The drop in jobs in the public sector should reflect the continuous slowdown in school employment, despite the addition of summer youth employees. Jobholders in the manufacturing and construction industries are expected to experience a moderate decline as a result of the slowing of work orders and because of contract completions. All other private industries are expected to post employment gains.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SLIPS IN JULY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, at 556,900, declined 4,900 during July. Seasonal losses in government education caused the female employment level to drop.

The number of positions occupied by women in July (124,800) in the government sector dropped 5,700 to the lowest level since August, 1983. A seasonal downturn in local government education accounted for most of the decline. State government decreased 100, while federal government remained constant.

Female employment in the private sector edged upward 800 during July. Retail trade, positively affected by tourism, advanced 1,100 over the month. Services, and finance, insurance, and real estate reported gains of 400 and 300, respectively. Transportation and public utilities remained constant. Only two major industry divisions in the sector were on the downside. Manufacturing female employment, at 153,500, decreased 1,200 during July with both the durable and nondurable sectors experiencing losses. Apparel and other textile products were responsible for over 66% of the decline. Construction slipped 100 between the two months.

Female employment in South Carolina advanced 32,900 over the year, and all major industries experienced gains. Government realized the largest yearly increase (+12,800), while construction reported the smallest (+100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up to 7.0% in July after plunging to a four-year low in June. This represents 106,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 3,900 from the June level. The increase in unemployment is attributed mainly to layoffs in textiles and related industries, together with the seasonal reduction in nonfaculty personnel at local schools. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% in July.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

July, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,522,600	1,522,400	1,485,800	1,501,300	1,488,400	1,464,500
Total Employment	1,416,400	1,420,100	1,340,200	1,403,300	1,394,100	1,327,100
Total Unemployment	106,200	102,300	145,600	98,000	94,300	137,400
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.7	9.8	6.5	6.3	9.4

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	185,940	188,240	177,880	206,410	207,890	199,010
Total Employment	175,830	177,610	161,980	196,560	198,000	185,500
Total Unemployment	10,110	10,630	15,900	9,850	9,890	13,510
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.6	8.9	4.8	4.8	6.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	293,330	295,270	285,550
Total Employment	275,670	278,200	260,420
Total Unemployment	17,660	17,070	25,130
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.8	8.8

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to job losses in the public sector, the Charleston nonagricultural employment level dropped 1,500 in July. The number of jobs in government declined 2,400 as a reaction to seasonal cutbacks in the local sector. Meanwhile, federal employment moved down 100 to 19,800, and the state government employment count rose 100 to 11,900 over the month. There were 900 net jobs added in the private sector where employment reached a level of 114,800. Approximately 55% of this increase occurred in trade, where the job count stood at 38,800. Retail trade rose 500 over the month and 2,300 above the year-ago figure of 29,300. Wholesale trade employment was unchanged at 7,200 from June to July. The construction and manufacturing industries each realized a 200 advance in positions. Both industries saw jobs advance as a result of increased demand for products. The upturn in manufacturing was centered in the hard-good sector, which moved up 200 to 10,600 in July. Employment gains of 100 were experienced in both transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The only decrease in positions was registered in services where 200 persons were separated from payrolls due to seasonal influences.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington, and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment for the Columbia area plunged 1,400 in July, but was 2,200 greater than the July, 1983 level of 187,700. The largest employment decline occurred in government as 1,100 persons were dropped from payroll records. The decline in government employment occurred in the local (-800) and state (-300) industry groups. Seasonal trends in the school job count were responsible for the drop. In federal government, no change occurred in July from June's level of 7,800. Manufacturing employment fell 300 reflecting job losses in both the durable- and nondurable-good industries. Durable goods moved down 200 as layoffs and less demand for products continued to cause reductions in jobs. Wage-earners in the soft-good sector experienced a 100 dip in jobs in July. Construction and services recorded downturns of 100 and 200, respectively. Posting no change in employment was the transportation and public utilities industry. Experiencing seasonal gains in employment were finance, insurance, and real estate; and trade. Employment gains in the former industry resulted in an overall job level of 15,500 while trade employment rose to 41,400 in July.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, And Spartanburg Counties)

Seasonal downturns in government employment, especially the school systems, heavily influenced the total nonfarm picture in Greenville-Spartanburg in July. Nonagricultural employment plunged 2,300 over the month to 265,500. The public sector dropped 2,700 employees from the rolls as state and local schools geared down for the summer. Manufacturing employment was reduced by 600 workers, all of which belonged to the nondurable sector. Only one other area lost workers in July and that was transportation and public utilities where the job count slipped 100 to 9,400. Services' workforce grew 500, and led the movement to offset government's losses. The area's builders continued hard at work and added 300 workers to their ranks. Trade employment increased by 200 with the wholesale sector totally responsible. Finance, insurance, and real estate slightly improved the employment picture by expanding to 10,800 workers from 10.800 in June.

U.S. ECONOMY EXPERIENCES SLOWER GROWTH

Retail sales, in yet another sign that the nation's economic growth is slowing, fell 0.9% in July, marking the first decrease since March. The slowing of sales was felt in both durable goods, which dropped 1.4%, and nondurables, where sales were 0.6% lower. Among durable goods, the most significant declines were in auto sales, which were off 2.1%, and furniture and home furnishings, which slipped an equal percentage. The nondurables' downturn was led by general merchandise stores, which as a group, experienced a 3.9% drop.

Unemployment, after 20 months of holding steady or declining, increased unexpectedly to 7.5% in July. However, this leap in joblessness from June's 7.1% is not being viewed as signaling a sudden downward spiral in the economy. It appears to illustrate that the economy is now settling into a more sustainable path.

Housing starts declined 6.6% in July reflecting a continuation of high mortgage interest rates. Single-family house construction was off 10.1% while apartment starts dropped 1.8%. Decreased starts were most pronounced in the Northeast, where starts slumped 2.1%. Construction fell 20% in the Midwest, 2.2% in the West, and 1.0% in the South.

The nation's industries increased production a healthy 0.9% in July despite signs of slackening demand. Factory use also expanded over the month, going up 0.5% to 82.5% of capacity.

Production of automobiles was up slightly from June while appliances and furnishings advanced sharply. Even production of construction supplies, a category for which sales have been leveling off for several months, rose 0.4% in July.

Personal income, buoyed by new jobs, climbed 0.8% in July after a 0.9% jump the month before. Notwithstanding the increase, Americans were more cautious for a second month, spending less on cars and appliances. Disposable income also increased 0.8%, while the savings rate in July was up 0.5% to 6.1% of disposable income.

SOUTHEASTERN HOURLY EARNINGS PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

The publication entitled "Average Hourly Earnings in the Southeastern United States in Manufacturing-1982" is now available upon request. For the largest manufacturing industries in South Carolina, the states in the Southeast are ranked based on the average hourly earnings paid in the industry in the year 1982. The states under review include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. For your copy, please contact Ginger Gurganus of the Labor Market Information Division at 803-758-8983.

INCREASED PAYROLLS IN FACTORIES

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in South Carolina increased $0.06 in July, but factory workers received slightly smaller weekly pay checks.

Hard-good earnings rose to $7.32 over the month in a nearly unanimous ascent. The sole decline was in instruments and related products, where production slowed as orders softened.

Workers in nondurables averaged $7.27 in July, a gain of $0.06 over June. The boost was produced in part by a reduction in the work force, which usually includes lower-paid and part-time employees. Chemicals and allied products supplied workers the largest wage gain as the seasonal increases in demand for recreation and leisure-related products pushed earnings to $10.67 in July.

Weekly earnings were down just over $2.00 during the month in manufacturing with all of the loss coming from the durable-good sector. Pay checks of hard-good workers shrank more than $5.00 in July while nondurable employees edged up a few cents. The reduced workweek and smaller work force underscored the drop in wages.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.29	$ 7.23	$ 7.08	$ 8.67	$ 8.57	$ 8.42
Average Weekly Earnings	294.52	295.71	284.62	349.40	353.08	341.01
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	95.78	96.57	95.45	113.63	115.31	114.36

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.16	$ 7.10	$ 6.89	$ 7.05	$ 7.09	$ 6.73
Average Weekly Earnings	264.92	286.13	277.67	285.52	289.98	270.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	86.15	93.45	92.88	92.85	94.70	90.73

OVERTIME HOURS REDUCED IN JULY

The state's manufacturing production workers averaged 3.4 overtime hours in July. This amount was 0.1 hour lower than in the previous month. Approximately 31% of total production employees experienced a cut in overtime hours. Decreased overtime in the durable-good sector was responsible for the overall decline.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.4	3.5	3.3
Durable Goods	3.4	3.7	2.9
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.5

FACTORY WORKWEEK SHORTER IN JULY

South Carolina's production workers experienced a shorter workweek in July as reduced demand for capital and consumer goods caused overtime hours to be cut.

In the durable-good sector, average working hours slipped to 41.1, a drop of 1.0 hour from June. Completion of contracts with fewer reorders pushed the workweek in electrical and electronic equipment factories down almost 3.0 hours. Only one group, furniture and fixtures, reversed the downward trend by rising nearly an hour over the month.

Nondurable workers lost 0.6 hour in July and averaged below 40.0 for the month. Slower consumer spending during July had a pronounced effect on soft-good producers, especially textile finishings, except wool (-3.5) and men's and boys' furnishings (-2.4). A few groups registered increased workweeks in spite of the general decline. Most notable among these was floor covering mills, where employees worked 2.0 hours a week longer than in June.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Throughout most of South Carolina, the dry weather experienced during the second week of August was a welcomed sight. The rain during July brought about a need for dry weather because of very wet fields. The corn harvest is underway with yields reported to be good. Earworm infestation is evident in the corn crop in some areas, though it is not as high as expected for this time of year. Soybeans, overall, look good while farmers apply herbicides to their fields. The condition of the cotton crop looks good, but in some areas bollworms are having to be kept under control. Reports indicate the bollworm egg count is expected to jump in the coming week. The tobacco harvest is moving at a faster rate than normal, and an excellent quality crop is expected. South Carolina's fruits show peaches 87% harvested. Their harvest is heavy, condition-good, and prices-low. And apples, so far, look to be in excellent condition with 6% already harvested.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DESCENDS TO LOWER LEVEL

The manufacturing production worker productivity index tapered off 2.2 points to 105.6 in July. The drop was caused by a 1,200 drop in production worker employment coupled with a 0.7 hour drop in average weekly hours. The July index was 4.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 100.9.

NOTE: Productivity Index was formerly called Manhour Index.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
July, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing Productivity index	105.6	107.8	100.9
Durable Good Productivity Index	137.6	141.6	122.8
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.1	96.9	93.8
Textile Productivity index	71.1	71.9	66.2
Apparel Productivity Index	102.8	109.2	97.2

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

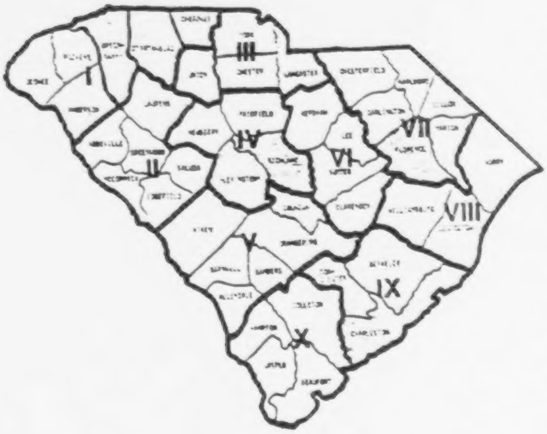
Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of workers	Other Information
Union Camp	Eastover	398	The mill will produce different grades of uncoated fine paper used primarily for printing and writing. It is scheduled to open September 1, 1984.
Moxie's	Columbia	125	The new gourmet hamburger restaurant is reminiscent of a 1950's drug store and soda shop.
Lockhead	North Charleston	250	Due to increased demand for parts from the Air Force, Lockhead is expanding its adhesive bond plant.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Outlet Pointe	Columbia	250-300	Thirty-eight stores will be housed in Columbia's first outlet mall. The stores will offer a variety of quality merchandise at 15% to 70% discount off normal department store prices.
Lockheed Corp.	Greenville	250	Lockheed will open a new aircraft maintenance and service center. They hope to start operations by October, 1984
Hamricks	Columbia	80	This new clothing store will be housed in the old Woolco Store on Garners Ferry Road. Hamricks is primarily a manufacturer's outlet that sells sportswear.
Union Carbide Corp.	Fountain Inn	600	This new plant will triple Union Carbide production of ceramic multichip capacitors, which is used in computers, telecommunications equipment, military and household appliances.
Bowater	Catawba	215	Due to demands for coated paper, Bowater will expand it's paper production by some 197,000 tons.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET AREAS

For planning and economic development purposes, the State of South Carolina is sometimes divided into groups of counties which represent separate labor market areas. The state's counties are often grouped as follows:



I-Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg
II-Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda
III-Chester, Lancaster, Union, York
IV-Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland
V-Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg
VI-Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter
VII-Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro
VIII-Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg
IX-Berkeley,-Charleston, Dorchester
X-Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper

Per capita income in all areas of the state slowed substantially during the recessionary year of 1982. Ranking of per capita income be area remained unchanged in 1982 from the previous year, except for areas VI and VII, which reversed places as VII became the lowest. Area IV, which includes the Columbia metropolitan area, maintained the highest level of per capita income in both years.

Per capita income rose despite population increases of 0.5 percent to 4.5 percent in all areas in both years (except for a slight 0.8 percent decline in area II in 1982). Personal income growth ranged from 10.5 percent to 18.0 percent in 1981 and from 2.5 percent to 9.0 percent in 1982.

AREA	1981 PER CAPITA INCOME	CHANGE FROM 1980	1982 PER CAPITA INCOME	CHANGE FROM 1981
I	$8,681	+ 10.1%	$9,009	+ 3.8%
II	7,529	+ 9.3%	7,789	+ 3.4%
III	8,048	+ 11.9%	8,389	+ 4.2%
IV	9,025	+ 10.8%	9,464	+ 4.9%
V	7,829	+ 12.1%	8,289	+ 5.9%
VI	6,890	+ 12.3%	7,219	+ 4.8%
VII	6,973	+ 14.5%	7,173	+ 2.9%
VIII	7,278	+ 14.2%	7,740	+ 6.3%
IX	8,333	+ 13.2%	8,584	+ 3.0%
X	8,178	+ 16.8%	8,519	+ 4.2%
State	8,109	+ 11.1%	8,475	+ 4.5%

Note: Area Per Capita Income = Area Total Personal Income ÷ Area Population

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Stock Control Clerk	22	None	N/A	12	X		$16,800		X	Conway
Drafter, Mechanical	99	None	N/A	14	X		20,000		X	Rock Hill
Supply Clerk	36	Security Guard	12	12	X		9,568	X		Kingstree
Air Traffic Controller	99	None	N/A	12	X		17,000	X		Seneca
Biologist	99	None	N/A	19	X		20,000	X		Florence
Staff Nurse (RN)	29	None	N/A	15	X		17,992		X	Hartsville
Accountant	48	None	N/A	16	X		20,000	X		Spartanburg
Electrician Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		18,000	X		Union
Secretary	94	Bookkeeper	34	12	X		11,000	X		Georgetown
Mechanical Engineer	96	None	N/A	16	X		25,000	X		Newberry
Administrative Assistant	12	Secretary	24	16	X		10,500		X	Columbia
Project Engineer	39	None	N/A	16	X		35,000	X		Lancaster
Teacher, Secondary	18	None	N/A	16	X		10,000	X		Walterboro

* **There are currently more than** 91,600 **applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.**

1/ **Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.**

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

Industry	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Net Change From: June 1984	Net Change From: July 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1240.3	1243.2	1177.6	- 2.9	+ 62.7
Total Private	1010.6	1006.2	967.9	+ 4.4	+ 42.7
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	74.6	74.8	73.6	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	12.9	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.6	4.7	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.2	7.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	32.5	32.4	33.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	5.9	5.9	7.1	0.0	- 1.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	373.5	374.6	361.9	- 1.1	+ 11.6
Durable Goods	121.5	121.8	112.5	- 0.3	+ 9.0
Nondurable Goods	252.0	252.8	249.4	- 0.8	+ 2.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.2	56.8	55.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.3	3.2	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	13.9	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.9	9.9	10.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.6	16.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.1	12.0	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	255.3	251.8	243.2	+ 3.5	+ 12.1
Wholesale Trade	52.6	51.5	50.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.4	29.0	27.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	13.8	11.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.2	22.5	22.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.0	6.9	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

Industry	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Net Change From: June 1984	Net Change From: July 1983
Retail Trade	202.7	200.3	193.2	+ 2.4	+ 9.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.0	26.7	24.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Department Stores	19.9	19.7	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Food Stores	37.1	36.5	35.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Grocery Stores	35.2	34.6	34.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	54.4	53.8	52.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.3
Banking	15.5	15.4	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.4	15.3	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.3	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.5	11.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	193.9	192.7	180.2	+ 1.2	+ 13.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.7	21.3	176.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Health Services	43.6	43.4	40.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Hospitals	16.5	16.5	15.1	0.0	+ 1.4
Educational Services	13.6	15.2	11.8	- 1.6	+ 1.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	7.6	8.0	5.6	- 0.4	+ 2.0
Total Government	229.7	237.0	209.7	- 7.3	+ 20.0
Total Federal Government	39.7	39.4	38.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Total State Government	70.8	70.9	66.3	- 0.1	+ 4.5
State Education	27.3	26.9	22.6	+ 0.4	+ 4.7
Other State Government	43.5	44.0	43.7	- 0.5	- 0.2
Total Local Government	119.2	126.7	105.3	- 7.5	+ 13.9
Local Education	63.9	71.6	50.5	- 7.7	+ 13.4
Other Local Government	55.3	55.1	54.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	June 1984	July 1983
Manufacturing	373.5	374.6	361.9	- 1.1	+ 11.6
Durable Goods	121.5	121.8	112.5	- 0.3	+ 9.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.3	14.4	14.3	- 0.1	0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.3	5.1	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.6	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.3	14.1	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.3	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.1	27.1	- 0.1	+ 2.9
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.0	4.2	4.0	- 0.2	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.2	5.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.4	20.6	0.0	+ 3.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	3.1	3.2	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.7	10.6	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.3	6.2	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.5	2.6	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.2	3.3	3.2	- 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	252.0	252.8	249.4	- 0.8	+ 2.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	14.9	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Meat Products	4.2	4.1	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

Industry	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Net Change From: June 1984	July 1983
Textile Mill Products	112.6	113.4	112.7	- 0.8	- 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.6	33.8	33.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.6	32.4	32.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	8.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	15.6	16.2	- 0.5	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.3	7.5	8.0	- 0.2	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.4	7.5	- 0.3	- 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	10.1	0.0	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	8.1	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	5.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.2	47.6	46.2	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.8	9.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.2	8.2	7.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.3	16.3	- 0.3	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.4	6.3	- 0.2	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.2	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.8	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	4.0	3.9	- 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.8	33.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	17.0	17.9	0.0	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.0	18.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

Industry	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Net Change From: June 1984	Net Change From: July 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1205.9	1187.5	1143.7	+ 18.4	+ 62.2
Total Private	957.8	949.7	917.7	+ 8.1	+ 40.1
Construction	72.0	72.2	71.0	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Manufacturing	376.7	373.7	365.0	+ 3.0	+ 11.7
Durable Goods	122.5	120.5	113.4	+ 2.0	+ 9.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.2	14.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.4	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.1	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	30.0	27.8	+ 0.8	+ 3.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.1	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.5	24.1	20.7	+ 0.4	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	254.2	253.2	251.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	15.0	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products	115.1	114.0	115.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.6	34.6	34.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.0	33.1	32.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	9.2	8.7	8.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.4	16.7	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	10.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.6	47.2	46.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	11.0	10.7	10.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.1	16.1	16.3	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.2	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.7	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.0	9.0	8.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.7	32.8	- 0.2	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	16.9	17.9	+ 0.2	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

Industry	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Net Change From: June 1984	Net Change From: July 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	56.2	54.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.6	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	14.1	13.7	14.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.5	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	249.6	247.4	237.8	+ 2.2	+ 11.8
Wholesale Trade	51.7	51.1	49.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	197.9	196.3	188.6	+ 1.6	+ 9.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.3	25.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Food Stores	36.4	36.2	35.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.0	52.7	50.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.5	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	190.7	188.3	177.3	+ 2.4	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	18.2	16.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.3
Educational Services	18.3	18.5	15.9	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Total Government	248.1	237.8	226.0	+ 10.3	+ 22.1
Total Federal Government	38.5	37.9	36.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Total State Government	75.2	75.4	70.4	- 0.2	+ 4.8
Total Local Government	134.4	124.5	118.7	+ 9.9	+ 15.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	COLUMBIA July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	265.5	267.8	261.7	189.9	191.3	187.7
Construction	16.6	16.3	16.8	12.6	12.7	11.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.1	7.9	8.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.3	99.9	98.6	26.6	26.9	25.1
Durable Goods	29.5	29.5	28.9	12.6	12.8	12.1
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.9	4.8	4.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.9	11.8	11.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.2	5.2	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.3	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.8	69.3	69.7	14.0	14.1	13.0
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.6	34.7	33.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.9	11.0	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	11.1	10.8	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.2	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.9	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.5	10.6	2.1	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.1	6.1	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.0	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.2	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.9	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.9	8.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.7	5.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.7	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.5	9.7	8.7	8.7	9.5
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.4	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.1	4.2	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.5	55.3	54.5	41.4	41.3	39.6
Wholesale Trade	14.1	13.9	14.3	11.2	11.2	11.1
Retail Trade	41.4	41.4	40.2	30.2	30.1	28.5
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.3	5.8	4.2	4.3	3.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.7	4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.9	10.8	10.7	15.5	15.3	14.9
Banking	-	-	-	6.0	5.8	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	39.9	39.4	39.0	31.7	31.9	32.0
Business Services	-	-	-	8.0	8.0	7.5
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.2
Total Government	33.6	36.3	32.2	53.1	54.2	54.4
Total Federal Government	2.0	1.8	1.8	7.3	7.8	7.8
Total State Government	8.4	8.7	8.7	28.4	28.7	30.0
Total Local Government	23.2	25.3	21.7	16.9	17.7	16.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON July 1984	 June 1984	 July 1983	ROCK HILL July 1984	 June 1984	 July 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	160.4	161.9	154.2	39.5	39.6	39.9
Construction	10.7	10.5	10.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	20.1	19.9	18.7	12.4	12.6	12.8
Durable Goods	10.6	10.4	9.6	1.9	2.0	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.4	2.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.1	10.5	10.6	10.9
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.0	5.1	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	8.8	8.6	6.0	6.0	6.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38.8	38.3	36.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.2	7.2	6.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.6	31.1	29.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.0	7.9	7.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	28.2	28.4	27.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
Total Government	45.6	48.0	45.2	5.3	5.2	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.9	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.9	11.8	12.4	-	-	-
Total Local Government	13.9	16.3	14.0	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON July 1984	 June 1984	 July 1983	FLORENCE July 1984	 June 1984	 July 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.5	47.8	47.5	43.8	43.6	42.8
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.8	22.0	21.5	13.7	13.6	12.6
Durable Goods	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.6
Nondurable Goods	16.9	17.1	17.1	8.9	8.8	8.0
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.9	10.1	3.2	3.1	2.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.0	5.1	5.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
Total Government	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.8	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1984

Industry	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	Net Change From June 1984	Net Change From July 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	556.9	561.8	524.0	- 4.9	+ 32.9
Total Private	432.1	431.3	412.0	+ 0.8	+ 20.1
Construction	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	153.5	154.7	148.5	- 1.2	+ 5.0
Durable Goods	38.8	39.3	35.3	- 0.5	+ 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.3	7.5	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.8	13.9	11.5	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	114.7	115.4	113.2	- 0.7	+ 1.5
Food and Kindred Products	4.8	4.6	4.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	48.4	48.6	48.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.1	14.2	14.1	- 0.1	0.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.6	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.1	40.9	39.5	- 0.8	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.8	9.0	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	14.1	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.8	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	119.0	117.6	112.9	+ 1.4	+ 6.1
Wholesale Trade	13.2	12.9	12.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.5	7.4	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.5	5.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	105.3	104.7	100.4	+ 1.1	+ 5.4
General Merchandise Stores	19.7	19.6	17.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Food Stores	16.9	16.7	16.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.2	32.9	31.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Banking	11.6	11.5	11.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	108.1	107.7	100,8	+ 0.4	+ 7.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.4	13.2	11.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Health Services	35.9	35.6	33.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Hospitals	13.6	13.5	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Educational Services	7.8	8.7	6.9	- 0.9	+ 0.9
Total Government	124.8	130.5	112.0	- 5.7	+ 12.8
Total Federal Government	12.2	12.2	11.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Total State Government	38.2	38.3	36.0	- 0.1	+ 2.2
State Education	13.4	13.2	11.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Other State Government	24.8	25.1	24.9	- 0.3	- 0.1
Total Local Government	74.4	80.0	64.3	- 5.6	+ 10.1
Local Education	47.3	53.0	37.4	- 5.7	+ 9.9
Other Local Government	27.1	27.0	26.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
MANUFACTURING												
DURABLE GOODS	289.1	290.3	281.2	293.06	295.71	284.62	40.2	40.9	40.2	7.29	7.23	7.08
Lumber and Wood Products	90.8	91.2	84.2	300.85	306.49	287.14	41.1	42.1	40.5	7.32	7.28	7.09
Furniture and Fixtures												
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.7	10.8	290.38	296.26	268.13	44.4	45.3	44.1	6.54	6.54	6.08
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.4	4.2	263.04	251.47	235.79	41.1	40.3	40.1	6.40	6.24	5.88
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.7	8.2	353.97	361.66	369.90	40.5	42.3	44.3	8.74	8.55	8.35
Special Industry Machinery	12.0	12.1	11.1	296.61	294.53	257.34	41.6	41.6	37.9	7.13	7.08	6.79
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.7	18.5	332.06	336.34	302.17	42.3	42.9	41.0	7.85	7.84	7.37
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	4.9	4.7	292.33	293.76	291.21	40.1	40.8	40.9	7.29	7.20	7.12
	18.2	18.2	15.4	237.75	254.12	238.76	37.5	40.4	37.6	6.34	6.29	6.35
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.0	4.0	272.98	287.66	267.15	36.3	37.8	41.1	7.52	7.61	6.50
Food and Kindred Products	198.3	199.1	197.0	289.35	291.28	282.30	39.8	40.4	40.1	7.27	7.21	7.04
Textile Mill Products												
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.4	9.4	247.33	253.99	228.31	39.7	40.9	37.8	6.23	6.21	6.04
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	97.6	98.2	97.8	273.23	274.59	257.75	40.3	40.5	39.9	6.78	6.78	6.46
Knitting Mills	30.2	30.4	30.1	284.00	285.07	265.85	41.4	40.9	40.9	6.86	6.97	6.50
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	28.6	28.5	28.6	277.46	280.59	267.30	39.3	39.8	39.6	7.06	7.05	6.75
Floor Covering Mills	7.9	7.9	7.5	245.52	236.51	227.30	39.6	38.9	39.6	6.20	6.08	5.74
Yarn and Thread Mills	12.4	12.6	13.2	262.73	286.03	248.87	36.9	40.4	37.2	7.12	7.08	6.69
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	305.72	282.20	286.45	44.5	42.5	43.6	6.87	6.64	6.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.2	8.5	241.16	243.49	243.92	40.6	41.2	42.4	5.94	5.91	5.78
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	38.8	39.6	38.3	180.93	189.80	176.43	37.0	38.5	37.3	4.89	4.93	4.73
Paper and Allied Products	9.6	9.8	8.9	161.57	177.85	165.97	35.2	37.6	36.8	4.59	4.73	4.51
Printing and Publishing	13.1	13.4	13.4	164.13	163.84	159.34	36.8	36.9	36.8	4.46	4.44	4.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.3	10.4	10.2	507.15	491.95	465.65	45.0	44.2	43.6	11.27	11.13	10.68
	5.1	5.1	4.9	293.48	291.60	296.46	39.5	40.0	39.9	7.43	7.29	7.43
	21.3	21.1	21.5	440.67	428.67	441.87	41.3	41.1	42.9	10.67	10.43	10.30

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.8	13.7	349.40	353.08	341.01	40.3	41.2	40.5	8.67	8.57	8.42
Durable Goods	8.0	7.9	7.2	341.07	346.52	325.07	40.7	41.5	41.2	8.38	8.35	7.89
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.9	6.5	359.50	360.26	362.34	39.9	40.8	39.6	9.01	8.83	9.15

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1984	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
All Manufacturing	21.0	19.4	18.2	264.92	286.13	277.67	37.0	40.3	40.3	7.16	7.10	6.89
Durable Goods	8.9	9.0	8.6	279.60	273.44	270.24	40.0	39.4	39.8	6.99	6.94	6.79
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	289.68	265.72	268.46	42.6	39.6	40.8	6.80	6.71	6.58
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.9	1.8	319.30	310.64	282.49	41.2	40.5	41.3	7.75	7.67	6.84
Nondurable Goods	10.2	10.4	9.6	297.43	296.84	284.49	40.8	41.0	40.7	7.29	7.24	6.99
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	1.7	278.85	261.07	266.48	42.9	39.2	41.9	6.50	6.66	6.36
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	174.19	168.73	158.95	37.3	36.6	35.8	4.67	4.61	4.44

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
All Manufacturing	75.1	75.3	74.4	285.52	289.98	270.55	40.5	40.9	40.2	7.05	7.09	6.73
Durable Goods	21.6	21.7	21.0	286.63	297.25	282.28	39.7	41.0	40.5	7.22	7.25	6.97
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.1	307.71	316.36	312.91	39.4	40.3	41.5	7.81	7.85	7.54
Nondurable Goods	53.5	53.6	53.4	279.68	287.12	265.86	40.3	40.9	40.1	6.94	7.02	6.63
Textile Mill Products	30.3	30.0	29.4	276.61	287.58	260.00	39.8	41.2	40.0	6.95	6.98	6.50
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.8	9.8	281.90	285.52	258.55	40.1	40.5	39.9	7.03	7.05	6.48
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	9.7	306.60	302.74	286.88	42.0	41.7	42.5	7.30	7.26	6.75
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.2	1.4	244.60	238.76	226.44	38.1	37.6	37.0	6.42	6.35	6.12
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.7	2.9	240.54	244.35	213.97	38.0	38.3	34.4	6.33	6.38	6.22
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.3	8.5	8.6	175.97	180.50	170.40	37.6	38.0	37.7	4.68	4.75	4.52
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.1	155.76	160.11	158.78	35.4	35.9	36.5	4.40	4.46	4.35
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.6	4.8	370.48	373.51	337.01	42.1	42.3	41.3	8.80	8.83	8.16

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
July, 1984

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
COUNTIES	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,540	6,520	6,370	3,760	3,750	3,520	2,780	2,770	2,850
AIKEN---------	38,000	37,900	37,500	18,900	18,900	18,300	19,100	19,000	19,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,670	2,740	2,740	1,080	1,160	1,100	1,590	1,580	1,640
ANDERSON------	47,480	47,770	47,500	21,800	21,990	21,480	25,680	25,780	26,020
BAMBERG-------	4,500	4,500	4,740	1,840	1,860	1,870	2,660	2,640	2,870
BARNWELL------	7,090	6,900	6,920	3,340	3,150	2,970	3,750	3,750	3,950
BEAUFORT------	24,770	24,530	24,580	960	820	1,060	23,810	23,710	23,520
BERKELEY------	19,800	20,400	19,100	5,700	5,500	5,700	14,100	14,900	13,400
CALHOUN-------	3,800	3,800	3,850	2,150	2,150	2,160	1,650	1,650	1,690
CHARLESTON----	127,800	128,900	123,700	10,800	11,000	9,900	117,000	117,900	113,800
CHEROKEE------	15,170	15,190	14,830	7,830	7,850	7,460	7,340	7,340	7,370
CHESTER-------	11,680	11,930	12,190	6,210	6,480	6,710	5,470	5,450	5,480
CHESTERFIELD--	11,520	11,540	11,300	6,820	6,810	6,450	4,700	4,730	4,850
CLARENDON-----	6,470	6,450	6,280	1,960	1,930	1,760	4,510	4,520	4,520
COLLETON------	8,840	8,830	8,750	2,650	2,630	2,480	6,190	6,200	6,270
DARLINGTON----	19,600	19,680	19,580	8,240	8,300	8,120	11,360	11,380	11,730
DILLON--------	8,740	8,740	8,790	3,640	3,650	3,580	5,100	5,090	5,210
DORCHESTER----	12,800	12,600	11,400	3,600	3,400	3,100	9,200	9,200	8,300
EDGEFIELD-----	4,200	4,200	4,170	2,050	2,050	1,970	2,150	2,150	2,200
FAIRFIELD-----	6,010	5,970	5,980	2,370	2,350	2,240	3,640	3,620	3,740
FLORENCE------	43,810	43,690	42,770	13,670	13,600	12,560	30,140	30,090	30,210
GEORGETOWN----	16,570	16,600	17,600	4,160	4,160	4,100	12,410	12,440	13,500
GREENVILLE----	148,700	150,100	147,200	49,100	49,800	49,100	99,600	100,300	98,100
GREENWOOD-----	27,100	27,120	27,070	13,050	13,000	13,000	14,050	14,120	14,070
HAMPTON-------	5,070	5,060	5,010	1,950	1,940	1,820	3,120	3,120	3,190
HORRY---------	53,690	53,110	50,650	7,500	7,520	6,470	46,190	45,590	44,180
JASPER--------	3,110	3,100	3,100	190	190	190	2,920	2,910	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,220	14,240	14,400	7,220	7,250	7,380	7,000	6,990	7,020
LANCASTER-----	17,600	17,670	17,790	9,880	9,920	9,930	7,720	7,750	7,860
LAURENS-------	17,180	17,160	17,270	8,230	8,210	8,100	8,950	8,950	9,170
LEE-----------	2,660	2,660	2,790	1,010	1,000	990	1,650	1,660	1,800
LEXINGTON-----	41,100	42,200	40,400	12,700	13,000	12,400	28,400	29,200	28,000
McCORMICK-----	1,850	1,850	2,000	810	810	930	1,040	1,040	1,070
MARION--------	10,710	10,970	10,870	4,970	4,960	4,720	5,740	6,010	6,150
MARLBORO------	8,870	8,920	8,660	4,510	4,560	4,160	4,360	4,360	4,500
NEWBERRY------	10,610	10,540	10,450	5,070	5,010	5,000	5,540	5,530	5,450
OCONEE--------	18,220	18,230	18,260	8,700	8,690	8,670	9,520	9,540	9,590
ORANGEBURG----	25,370	25,370	24,740	8,940	9,000	8,200	16,430	16,370	16,540
PICKENS-------	28,900	28,800	27,800	12,200	12,300	12,000	16,700	16,500	15,800
RICHLAND------	148,800	149,100	147,300	13,900	13,900	12,700	134,900	135,200	134,600
SALUDA--------	3,080	3,090	2,950	1,200	1,210	1,060	1,880	1,880	1,890
SPARTANBURG---	87,900	88,900	89,300	38,000	37,800	40,500	49,900	51,100	48,800
SUMTER--------	27,940	27,950	28,190	8,610	8,650	8,720	19,330	19,300	19,470
UNION---------	9,470	9,560	9,580	5,330	5,420	5,380	4,140	4,140	4,200
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,290	8,270	8,570	2,780	2,780	2,970	5,510	5,490	5,600
YORK----------	39,520	39,570	39,850	12,440	12,540	12,810	27,080	27,030	27,040

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
July, 1984

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	10,640	10,110	9,950	1,660	1,070	1,590	15.6	10.6	16.0
AIKEN---------	45,320	45,410	44,490	3,410	3,410	5,190	7.5	7.5	11.7
ALLENDALE-----	3,490	4,090	4,120	450	540	680	11.4	13.2	16.5
ANDERSON------	64,660	64,190	63,050	5,550	4,750	6,430	8.6	7.4	10.2
BAMBERG-------	7,630	7,530	7,670	770	710	760	10.1	9.4	9.9
BARNWELL------	10,190	10,080	10,050	610	730	1,040	6.0	7.2	10.3
BEAUFORT------	32,830	31,940	32,040	1,420	1,520	2,120	4.3	4.8	6.6
BERKELEY------	41,100	41,540	39,130	2,410	2,460	3,480	5.9	5.9	8.9
CALHOUN-------	7,530	7,460	7,560	560	520	780	7.4	7.0	10.3
CHARLESTON----	119,680	121,160	114,630	6,540	6,880	10,400	5.5	5.7	9.1
CHEROKEE------	24,310	24,710	23,510	1,430	1,770	2,140	5.9	7.2	9.1
CHESTER-------	16,360	15,330	15,630	2,710	1,360	1,980	16.6	8.9	12.7
CHESTERFIELD--	19,600	19,680	19,190	1,420	1,480	2,090	7.2	7.5	10.9
CLARENDON-----	14,120	13,560	13,170	1,480	1,300	1,280	10.5	9.6	9.7
COLLETON------	13,550	13,590	13,560	1,040	1,100	1,640	7.7	8.1	12.1
DARLINGTON----	28,990	28,910	28,600	2,690	2,570	3,360	9.3	8.9	11.7
DILLON--------	15,230	14,920	14,850	1,380	1,270	1,480	9.1	8.5	10.0
DORCHESTER----	25,170	25,540	24,130	1,170	1,290	2,020	4.6	5.1	8.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,150	8,150	8,160	540	520	850	6.6	6.4	10.4
FAIRFIELD-----	10,100	10,090	9,840	750	790	940	7.4	7.8	9.6
FLORENCE------	53,290	53,110	52,030	4,020	4,090	5,770	7.5	7.7	11.1
GEORGETOWN----	22,660	22,630	23,550	2,020	1,900	2,580	8.9	8.4	11.0
GREENVILLE----	148,430	149,300	143,570	8,960	8,550	11,810	6.0	5.7	8.2
GREENWOOD-----	28,150	28,400	28,680	2,010	2,180	3,670	7.1	7.7	12.8
HAMPTON-------	7,860	7,920	7,900	580	660	980	7.4	8.3	12.4
HORRY---------	74,510	72,950	69,460	3,790	3,690	5,290	5.1	5.1	7.6
JASPER--------	6,310	6,300	6,340	380	410	660	6.0	6.5	10.4
KERSHAW-------	18,530	18,320	18,340	1,680	1,410	2,000	9.1	7.7	10.9
LANCASTER-----	22,410	22,450	22,570	1,810	1,720	2,670	8.1	7.7	11.8
LAURENS-------	22,250	22,170	22,670	1,720	1,710	2,970	7.7	7.7	13.1
LEE-----------	7,960	7,860	7,980	840	710	930	10.6	9.0	11.7
LEXINGTON-----	71,140	71,320	68,730	3,870	3,550	5,240	5.4	5.0	7.6
McCORMICK-----	3,200	3,290	3,430	420	510	540	13.1	15.5	15.7
MARION--------	16,980	16,920	16,830	2,140	1,890	2,380	12.6	11.2	14.1
MARLBORO------	12,510	12,630	12,670	1,770	1,900	2,560	14.1	15.0	20.2
NEWBERRY------	16,750	16,660	16,420	880	900	1,420	5.3	5.4	8.6
OCONEE--------	21,460	21,370	21,480	2,000	1,860	2,800	9.3	8.7	13.0
ORANGEBURG----	39,970	39,850	39,200	3,200	3,130	4,660	8.0	7.9	11.9
PICKENS-------	41,810	41,530	40,590	3,400	2,770	4,300	8.1	6.7	10.6
RICHLAND------	135,270	136,580	130,280	5,980	6,350	8,270	4.4	4.6	6.3
SALUDA--------	7,420	7,500	7,260	540	640	910	7.3	8.5	12.5
SPARTANBURG---	103,100	104,430	101,400	5,310	5,750	9,020	5.2	5.5	8.9
SUMTER--------	37,690	36,770	36,380	3,850	2,970	3,630	10.2	8.1	10.0
UNION---------	12,890	13,180	13,810	1,410	1,460	2,700	10.9	11.1	19.6
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,260	17,080	17,540	1,540	1,530	1,980	8.9	9.0	11.3
YORK----------	53,780	53,900	53,480	4,180	4,040	5,650	7.8	7.5	10.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, and Ted Gladden.

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SC
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

AUGUST, 1984

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO DROP

NONFARM JOBS SLIP IN AUGUST

For the second consecutive month, South Carolina's nonfarm employment level declined as a result of seasonal downturns in the public sector. In August, the number of nonfarm jobs decreased 4,300 to 1,234,400. Since August, 1983, nonagricultural employment increased by 58,000.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR REPORTS FEWER JOBS

The number of jobs in the government sector fell 4,600 in August to 224,800, reflecting dips in all industry divisions. Some 57% of the reduction was centered in the federal industry division. Employment decreases of 1,000 each were recorded in both the state and local divisions.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

The private sector continued to improve employment activity as 300 new positions were added in August. The majority of the increase occurred in manufacturing, where 1,800 positions were added during August. Seasonal job advances in the soft-good sector accounted for 61% of the upturn. The nondurable-good employment level increased to 252,400, an 1,100 surge over the month. The primary source for the gain was posted in tobacco, and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. Manufacturers of textile mill products deleted positions over the month as a response to high imports and lack of demand. There were 400 fewer textile jobs at mid-August than in July and 3,200 less than a year ago. Durable-good employment rose 700 to 122,100. This figure was 9,200 above the comparable 1983 total.

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Positive trends in employment were recorded in trade (+600); and transportation and public utilities (+300). The number of jobs in the trade sector reached 255,700, the highest level of employment ever recorded in that industry. The most pronounced increase was found in the retail sector, where consumer buying caused the job count to climb 500 to 203,000. Employment upturns in the retail sector were registered in all industries except building materials and garden supplies. Wholesale trade employment moved up 100 to 52,700. Influenced by employment gains in trucking and warehousing, transportation and public utilities advanced 300 to 57,200. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 5,400.

On the negative side, employment downturns were posted in construction; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Construction employment dropped to 72,900, a 1,500 decline over the month and 1,300 lower than twelve months earlier. All phases of the construction industry began to show some downward movement, except in heavy construction contracting. Contract completions and seasonality were responsible for the negative activity in construction. The service industry realized a 900 dip in the workforce in August. This was the result of negative seasonal trends which more than offset notable gains in temporary help agencies. Employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry edged down 100 to 54,300.

NO EMPLOYMENT INCREASES FORSEEN FOR SEPTEMBER

Because of seasonal downturns and layoffs in the private sector, nonagricultural employment is expected to decline in September. Notable employment losses are expected to occur in manufacturing, construction, and trade. The remaining private industry divisions should experience slight employment reductions from a month earlier. During September, the return of workers in the educational areas is expected to cause significant growth in the government sector. Both the state and local divisions should experience increased payrolls. Federal government employment is expected to decline.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DOWNWARD

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs occupied by women, at 555,200, receded 800 during August, 1984. Losses in seasonally-influenced industries combined with plant layoffs produced the downturn in the female employment level.

Female employment in the government sector, at 122,800, decreased 1,500 over the month. Reductions in federal government accounted for two thirds of the total government loss. State government reported a loss of 600, while local government gained 100.

Diversified trends among industry divisions in the private sector resulted in a monthly upturn of 700. Positive movements were experienced in wholesale and retail trade (+500), and manufacturing (+600). A gain of 800 in the durable-good sector offset the loss of 200 in the nondurable sector. Transportation and public utilities remained constant during the month. On the negative side, construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded minute losses of 100 each. Services, reducing payrolls by 200 women, declined to a level of 107,800.

In comparison with year-ago levels, female employment in South Carolina increased 32,200. Six of the seven major industry divisions reported growth since August, 1983. Total government (+12,800) experienced the largest yearly expansion. On the downside was construction, losing 100.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY AVAILABLE

The 1984 S.C. Labor Market Information Directory is now available from the Labor Market Information (LMI) division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission. The directory, which is updated every two years, describes major publications of the LMI division, as well as related data sources available through other agencies. For more information, contact Vicki Boylston of LMI at (803) 758-8983.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 6.6% in August after a slight rise the previous month. This represents 98,000 jobless individuals, a decline of 8,200 from the July level. The drop in unemployment is attributed to a reduction in the number of summer job seekers, and the recall of workers who were on temporary layoff in July. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% in August.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,493.500	1,522,600	1,477,500	1,484,500	1.501,300	1,468,500
Total Employment	1,395,500	1,416,400	1,343,000	1,385,200	1,403,300	1,332,700
Total Unemployment	98,000	106,200	134,500	99,300	98,000	135,800
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.0	9.1	6.7	6.5	9.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	182,870	185,940	175,680	205,590	206,400	200,100
Total Employment	173,630	175,830	160,580	196,680	196,550	187,740
Total Unemployment	9,240	10,110	15,100	8,910	9,850	12,360
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.4	8.6	4.3	4.8	6.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	286,460	293,330	284,770
Total Employment	270,530	275,670	261,750
Total Unemployment	15,930	17,660	23,020
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.0	8.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

For the second consecutive month, Charleston's nonfarm employment dropped 1,300 to 160,300 in response to cutbacks in the public sector. With the ending of the Summer Youth Employment Program, government employment plunged 1,400 over the month. Downward movements prevailed throughout this industry with the largest decline in the local divisions. Within the private sector, the only industry division to report an employment decrease in August was services where the workforce was reduced by 500 to 27,800. The number of jobs in the trade industry increased by 300, accounted for in total by a rise in the retail sector. Employment in retail trade climbed 31,900 over the month and rose 2,300 from twelve months earlier. Some 200 jobs were added to the manufacturing job count in August. The entire rise in manufacturing employment was centered in the durable-good sector. Employment in transportation and public utilities moved up 100 to 9,000, while construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate saw no change from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Of the three metropolitan statistical areas, Columbia was the only area to record an upturn in nonfarm jobs in August. Private sector employment gains were primarily responsible for the 600 increase in the nonagricultural job count. The number of wage earners in the private sector rose 700 in August to a level of 4,700 above August, 1983. Those industries enjoying employment advances were services (+400); manufacturing (+300); trade (+200); and construction (+100). The upturn in services could be traced to business services, where temporary help agencies and credit agencies added persons to payrolls. Employment gains in manufacturing, trade, and construction resulted from business expansions. Negative employment trends were posted in finance, insurance, and real estate (-200); transportaion and public utilities (-100); and government (-100).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area declined by 2,800 workers in August, largely as a result of seasonal reductions in the public sector. Government employment dropped 2,200 over the month with 1,400 separations occurring at the local level. State government lost 600 workers, while 200 were removed from the federal payroll. Other areas of dwindling employment included services, where the workforce shrank 400. Trade employment fell to 55,300 in August, from a level of 55,500 the previous month All of the trade decrease was felt in the wholesale sector. Cutbacks in durable-good production caused the manufacturing workforce to pare 100 jobs from its ranks. Slight upturns were recorded in construction, and transportation and public utilities to provide the only positive results for the month.

ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWS NATIONALLY

The nation's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.5% of the work force in August and provided further evidence that the 23-month-old recovery has slowed down. The jobless count has been the same for three of the past four months, dipping only in June to 7.1%.

The auto industry hired 30,000 more workers in August and the services industry created 45,000 additional jobs. However, since the number of Americans looking for work held steady at 8.5 million over the month, indications are that there is not likely to be a substantial upturn in new jobs before November's election.

Following a revised 2.0% decline in retail sales in July, Americans again reduced their spending to depress sales 0.8% further in August. Consumer spending has been one of the main forces behind the recovery from the 1981-82 recession.

Sales of durable goods were down 2.2% in August after dropping 3.4% the month before. Auto sales fell 4.0% following a 4.1% July decline. Sales of building materials were off 0.2%, the third consecutive monthly decline. Furniture sales, however, partially reversed a 2.6% July slide by posting a 1.4% boost in August.

Nondurable-good sales fell 0.1% following a decrease of 1.2% in July. Department stores registered a 1.5% increase in sales over the month, while restaurants and bars did 2.3% better business. Apparel specialty stores, gas stations, and drug stores reported weaker sales in August.

Construction of new homes in August plummeted 12.8% to record the lowest level of activity since December, 1982. The decline was led by a 19.5% plunge in starts on apartments, while single-family housing starts were off for the third straight month, slipping 9.7%.

Personal income rose 0.5% in August, the smallest gain since May. Wages and salaries increased $3.9 billion over the month primarily boosted by advances in manufacturing payrolls. Disposable, or after-tax, income increased 0.5% during August following a 0.6% July rise.

Industrial production in August grew just 0.2%, the least since last November. The diminutive growth contrasted against the 0.9% expansion of the previous two months.

FACTORY PAYROLLS EDGE UP STATE-WIDE

Average hourly earnings of the state's factory production workers edged up $0.03 in August over the $7.29 of the previous month. Both sectors of manufacturing contributed small gains to produce the advance.

Workers in the hard-good sector received an average hourly increase of $0.05 in August thanks to considerable gains in instruments and related products, and electrical and electronic equipment. One noticeable decrease occurred as furniture and fixtures' workers lost $0.14. This drop resulted mainly from increased working hours rather than lost wages.

Nondurable earnings were virtually unchanged in August, rising just $0.01 to $7.29. This modest improvement resulted even though nearly every component group had wage-rate increases. However, fluctuations in the hours worked and the employment levels produced the insignificant earnings rise.

Weekly earnings were up over the month to $296.46, a gain of about $3.00 over July. Workers in the hard-good sector earned over $11.00 more per week, while nondurables dropped almost $2.00 to $290.14.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.32	$ 7.29	$ 7.06	$ 8.91	$ 8.74	$ 8.45
Average Weekly Earnings	$296.46	$293.79	$288.05	$384.02	$360.96	$353.21
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.54	$ 95.54	$96.18	$123.76	$117.39	$117.93

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.17	$ 7.13	$ 6.90	$ 7.14	$ 7.11	$ 6.72
Average Weekly Earnings	$291.10	$285.91	$276.69	$287.74	$285.82	$274.18
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.81	$ 92.98	$ 92.38	$ 92.73	$ 92.95	$ 91.55

OVERTIME HOURS EDGE UP IN AUGUST IN THE STATE

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 3.4 overtime hours in August. Overtime in manufacturing increased 0.1 hour from the previous month. The increase was attributed to gains in the hard-good sector. Average premium hours in durable goods rose 0.5 hour while overtime in nondurable goods dropped 0.1 to 3.2 hours.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.4	3.3	3.6
Durable Goods	3.8	3.3	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.7

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKWEEK IMPROVES

The average workweek of the state's factory production workers improved slightly in August to 40.5 hours. All of the increase was provided by the durable-good sector as the nondurable workweek faded.

Hard-good employees averaged 42.0 hours during August, a 1.1 hour advance from the previous month. Although significant growth was noted by several groups, the most dynamic improvement by far was recorded in electrical and electronic equipment. Electrical workers added 3.6 hours to their workweek and averaged 40.9 over the month. Several other groups gained nearly two hours in August including furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; and fabricated metal products.

A less favorable picture was presented by the soft-good sector where the workweek slipped below the 40.0 hour mark. While some groups showed vigorous expansion, the negative performance of the majority of the workforce caused the workweek to recede. Slowdowns in housing construction, auto production, and consumer spending were major influences in the decline.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Although hurricane Diana was a major threat to the coastal areas in South Carolina, it failed to provide the moisture needed in the remainder of the state. Growers expressed the need for rain for relief of dry weather conditions which are affecting all crops. The soybean crop seems to show the most stress. Besides moisture problems, insect infestation in the Coastal Plain soybeans is also posing problems. Green cloverworms and velvetbean caterpillars demand the most attention. However, the corn and cotton crops are healthy, despite the lack of rain during most of September. Low prices are being reported and the crop is in excellent condition.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker productivity index gained 0.8 point to 106.4 in August. The gain was caused by the 700 increase in production worker employment coupled with a slight 0.2 hour increase in average weekly hours. The August index was 2.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 103.7

NOTE: Productivity Index was formerly called Manhour Index.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

August, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	106.4	105.6	103.7
Durable Good Productivity Index	141.4	137.0	125.8
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	94.9	95.5	96.4
Textile Productivity Index	69.5	70.5	71.7
Apparel Productivity Index	103.6	102.8	101.8

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. Of Workers	Other Information
Colonial Rubber Works, Inc.	Kingstree	150	This Williamsburg County operation will add single-ply roofing material to its product line. Effective date should be mid-April.
Omni International Hotel	Spartanburg	Unknown	A 220-250 room hotel will be built in downturn Spartanburg.
Swangro Aeriated Concrete Products, Inc.	Bennettsville	Up to 300	This Swedish-based manufacturer will produce concrete blocks.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired			Relocate		
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Yes	No	Location of Applicant*
Superintendent, Construction	99	None	N/A	11	X		$ 20,000	X		Lancaster
Registered Nurse	09	None	N/A	14	X		$ 12,000	X		Florence
Keypunch Operator	60	Presser	04	14	X		$ 11,440		X	Hartsville
Drafter	45	Telephone Installer	12	14	X		$ 12,480	X		Chester
Welder, Combination	06	None	N/A	09	X		$ 8,320		X	Kingstree
Sociologist	44	Professor, Sociology	44	19	X		$ 13,000	X		Seneca
Crane Operator	09	None	N/A	12	X		$ 20,072	X		Marion
Administrative Assistant	34	None	N/A	13	X		$ 18,200		X	Rock Hill
Auditor	48	Maintenance Clerk	60	16	X		$ 18,000	X		Georgetown
Manager, Plant	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 15,000		X	Walterboro
Arc Welder	79	None	N/A	13	X		$ 18,000	X		Union
Mechanical Engineer	39	Mechanical Estimator	13	17	X		$ 25,000	X		Conway
Supervisor, Weaving	89	Accounting	14	16	X		$ 23,000	X		Greenwood

*There are currently more than 95,600 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1984

Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	Net Change From: July 1984	Net Change From: August 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1234.4	1238.7	1176.4	- 4.3	+ 58.0
Total Private	1009.6	1009.3	970.4	+ 0.3	+ 39.2
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction	72.9	74.4	74.2	- 1.5	- 1.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.1	13.1	12.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	32.0	32.5	33.0	- 0.5	- 1.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical Work	5.6	5.9	7.0	- 0.3	- 1.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.5	372.7	366.6	+ 1.8	+ 7.9
Durable Goods	122.1	121.4	112.9	+ 0.7	+ 9.2
Nondurable Goods	252.4	251.3	253.7	+ 1.1	- 1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.2	56.9	51.8	+ 0.3	+ 5.4
Trucking and Warehousing	15.1	14.8	14.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	2.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	13.8	13.8	10.3	0.0	+ 3.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.8	9.8	6.5	0.0	+ 3.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.8	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.2	12.1	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	255.7	255.1	244.4	+ 0.6	+ 11.3
Wholesale Trade	52.7	52.6	50.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.4	29.4	27.3	0.0	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	14.1	12.0	0.0	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.3	23.2	22.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.9	7.0	6.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1984

Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	Net Change From: July 1984	Net Change From: August 1983
Retail Trade	203.0	202.5	194.2	+ 0.5	+ 8.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.6	8.7	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.8	4.9	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	27.1	26.8	24.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Department Stores	20.0	19.7	18.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Food Stores	37.1	37.1	35.9	0.0	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	35.2	35.2	34.1	0.0	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	54.3	54.4	52.5	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Banking	15.4	15.5	15.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.4	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.4	8.3	- 0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.5	11.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	193.2	194.1	179.2	- 0.9	+ 14.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.3	21.5	18.9	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Health Services	43.7	43.7	41.2	0.0	+ 2.4
Hospitals	16.6	16.6	15.2	0.0	+ 1.4
Educational Services	13.5	13.6	11.3	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	7.5	7.6	5.1	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Total Government	224.8	229.4	206.0	- 4.6	+ 18.8
Total Federal Government	37.0	39.6	37.2	- 2.6	- 0.2
Total State Government	70.8	71.8	65.9	- 1.0	+ 4.9
State Education	26.9	27.1	22.7	- 0.2	+ 4.2
Other State Government	43.9	44.7	43.2	- 0.8	+ 0.7
Total Local Government	117.0	118.0	102.9	- 1.0	+ 14.1
Local Education	63.8	61.8	49.8	+ 2.0	+ 14.0
Other Local Government	53.2	56.2	53.1	- 3.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1984

Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	Net Change From: July 1984	Net Change From: August 1983
Manufacturing	374.5	372.7	366.6	+ 1.8	+ 7.9
Durable Goods	122.1	121.4	112.9	+ 0.7	+ 9.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.3	14.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.8	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.3	5.2	- 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.5	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.2	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	2.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.1	30.0	27.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.3	4.0	4.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	7.3	7.0	- 0.5	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.2	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.3	24.4	20.3	- 0.1	+ 4.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.7	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.9	3.1	2.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.8	10.7	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.3	3.2	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	6.4	6.4	5.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.2	5.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.5	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.0	3.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	252.4	251.3	253.7	+ 1.1	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	15.1	14.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Meat Products	4.1	4.2	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Beverages	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	+ 0.1

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1984

Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	Net Change From: July 1984	Net Change From: August 1983
Textile Mill Products	112.0	112.4	115.2	- 0.4	- 3.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.3	33.5	34.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.2	32.6	33.6	- 0.4	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	15.1	16.0	0.0	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.3	7.3	8.2	0.0	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	10.4	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.0	8.7	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.1	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	47.1	46.9	- 0.2	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.8	10.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.2	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.9	16.0	16.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	7.3	7.4	7.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.0	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.7	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.2	9.1	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.3	33.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.6	16.6	17.8	0.0	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.4	19.2	18.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.9	8.7	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1984

Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	Net Change From: July 1984	Net Change From: August 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1243.8	1246.9	1185.8	- 3.1	+ 58.0
Total Private	995.7	999.3	957.8	- 3.7	+ 37.8
Construction	70.7	71.8	72.0	- 1.1	- 1.3
Manufacturing	372.4	375.9	364.5	- 3.5	+ 7.9
Durable Goods	121.5	122.4	112.3	- 0.9	+ 9.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.0	14.2	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.3	10.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.2	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.8	27.6	- 0.8	+ 2.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	7.4	7.0	- 0.6	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.2	24.5	20.2	- 0.3	+ 4.0
Nondurable Goods	250.9	253.5	252.2	- 2.6	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.9	14.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	112.5	114.8	115.7	- 2.3	- 3.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.9	34.5	34.8	- 0.6	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.9	33.0	33.3	- 1.1	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.2	8.5	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.6	16.1	- 0.4	- 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	10.3	0.0	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.7	47.5	46.7	- 0.8	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	11.0	10.1	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.8	16.0	16.3	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.0	7.0	7.2	0.0	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.6	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	9.1	9.0	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.1	32.9	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.6	16.6	17.8	0.0	- -1.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August,1984

Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	Net Change From: July 1984	Net Change From: August 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.5	51.5	+ 0.4	+ 5.4
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.7	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	14.0	13.9	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 3.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.7	17.6	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	249.2	249.5	238.3	- 0.3	+ 10.9
Wholesale Trade	51.8	51.8	49.3	0.0	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	197.4	197.7	188.9	- 0.3	+ 8.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.3	27.5	25.1	- 0.2	+ 2.2
Food Stores	36.2	36.4	35.1	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.1	53.0	51.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.4	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	191.6	190.9	177.7	+ 0.7	+ 13.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.6	18.5	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Educational Services	17.8	18.3	14.9	- 0.5	+ 2.9
Total Government	248.1	247.6	227.0	+ 0.5	+ 21.1
Total Federal Government	37.1	38.4	37.3	- 1.3	- 0.2
Total State Government	76.1	76.2	70.9	- 0.1	+ 5.2
Total Local Government	134.9	133.0	118.7	+ 1.9	+ 16.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	262.7	265.5	253.6	192.6	192.0	187.0
Construction	16.7	16.6	15.0	12.7	12.6	12.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.1	1.4	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.0	8.1	8.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.2	99.3	95.8	26.9	26.6	25.5
Durable Goods	29.3	29.5	26.8	12.7	12.6	11.9
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.4	1.1
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.7	4.9	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.9	11.4	3.2	3.1	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	5.2	4.8	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.3	6.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.9	69.8	69.0	14.2	14.0	13.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.7	34.6	33.9	2.1	2.0	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.1	11.1	10.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.2	11.1	10.8	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.5	2.1	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.1	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.0	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.1	10.2	9.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.0	6.1	7.6	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.2	1.2	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.8	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.8	4.7	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.8	7.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.4	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.4
Transportation -	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.2	4.1	3.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.3	55.5	54.2	41.7	41.5	39.8
Wholesale Trade	13.7	14.1	15.0	11.2	11.2	11.1
Retail Trade	41.6	41.4	39.2	30.5	30.3	28.7
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.3	4.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.8	4.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.8	10.9	10.7	15.2	15.4	15.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.9	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.2	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	39.5	39.9	38.7	32.1	31.7	31.6
Business Services	-	-	-	8.4	8.0	7.2
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total Government	31.4	33.6	30.9	55.1	55.2	54.2
Total Federal Government	1.8	2.0	1.8	8.0	8.0	7.8
Total State Government	7.8	8.4	8.6	29.5	29.6	29.6
Total Local Government	21.8	23.2	20.5	17.6	17.6	16.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	160.3	161.6	152.4	39.8	39.7	39.8
Construction	10.7	10.7	10.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	20.3	20.1	19.1	12.4	12.5	13.0
Durable Goods	10.8	10.6	9.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.5	10.6	11.0
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	5.0	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.9	8.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	39.1	38.8	36.6	6.3	6.3	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.2	7.2	7.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.9	31.6	29.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	7.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	27.8	28.3	27.4	6.7	6.7	6.6
Total Government	45.3	46.7	43.6	5.3	5.3	5.3
Total Federal Government	19.3	19.5	18.3	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.6	11.9	12.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	14.4	15.3	13.2	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.4	47.5	47.2	43.6	43.8	42.8
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.7	21.8	21.8	13.6	13.7	13.1
Durable Goods	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.6
Nondurable Goods	16.8	16.9	17.4	8.8	8.9	8.5
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.7	10.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
Total Government	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.9	7.9	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1984

Industry	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	Net Change From July 1984	Net Change From August 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	555.2	556.0	523.0	- 0.8	+ 32.2
Total Private	432.4	431.7	413.0	+ 0.7	+ 19.4
Construction	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacturing	153.9	153.3	150.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.4
Durable Goods	39.6	38.8	35.4	+ 0.8	+ 4.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.3	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.9	13.8	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	114.3	114.5	115.1	- 0.2	- 0.8
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.8	4.6	- 0.2	0.0
Textile Mill Products	48.1	48.3	49.2	- 0.2	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.0	14.1	14.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.5	14.6	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.1	40.1	40.3	0.0	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.9	13.9	14.4	0.0	- 0.5
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.4	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	2.9	2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.8	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	6.9	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.4	10.4	0.0	+ 2.0
Communication	6.5	6.5	4.7	0.0	+ 1.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	119.4	118.9	113.7	+ 0.5	+ 5.7
Wholesale Trade	13.2	13.2	12.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	6.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	106.2	105.7	101.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.0
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	19.6	18.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Food Stores	16.9	16.9	16.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.1	33.2	32.1	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Banking	11.5	11.6	11.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	107.8	108.0	100.4	- 0.2	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.2	13.3	11.8	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Health Services	36.0	36.0	34.1	0.0	+ 1.9
Hospitals	13.7	13.6	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	7.7	7.8	6.8	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Total Government	122.8	124.3	110.0	- 1.5	+ 12.8
Total Federal Government	11.3	12.3	11.4	- 1.0	- 0.1
Total State Government	38.2	38.8	35.8	- 0.6	+ 2.4
State Education	13.2	13.3	11.1	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Other State Government	35.0	25.5	24.7	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Total Local Government	73.3	73.2	62.8	+ 0.1	+ 10.5
Local Education	47.2	45.7	36.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.4
Other Local Government	26.1	27.5	26.0	- 1.4	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
MANUFACTURING	289.3	288.6	284.9	296.46	293.79	288.05	40.5	40.3	40.8	7.32	7.29	7.06
DURABLE GOODS	91.3	90.8	84.9	309.12	298.98	294.65	42.0	40.9	41.5	7.36	7.31	7.10
Lumber and Wood Products	10.8	10.7	10.9	298.53	289.49	271.17	45.3	44.4	44.6	6.59	6.52	6.08
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.3	257.72	259.72	229.68	41.5	40.9	39.6	6.21	6.35	5.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.7	8.3	363.62	355.01	368.72	41.7	40.9	44.0	8.72	8.68	8.38
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.1	11.2	294.65	288.05	278.80	41.5	40.8	40.7	7.10	7.06	6.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.6	20.5	19.2	331.93	333.80	313.22	41.7	42.2	42.1	7.96	7.91	7.44
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.9	4.8	293.35	299.63	289.87	40.8	41.5	41.0	7.19	7.22	7.07
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.0	18.2	15.2	262.17	233.12	251.13	40.9	37.3	39.3	6.41	6.25	6.39
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	299.54	276.33	264.55	38.7	36.6	40.7	7.74	7.55	6.50
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.0	197.8	200.0	290.14	291.93	283.90	39.8	40.1	40.5	7.29	7.28	7.01
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.6	9.4	252.75	247.33	231.17	40.7	39.7	38.4	6.21	6.23	6.02
Textile Mill Products	97.1	97.5	99.5	269.28	270.80	260.18	39.6	40.0	40.4	6.80	6.77	6.44
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.0	30.2	30.7	274.28	284.42	266.98	40.1	41.4	41.2	6.84	6.87	6.48
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.3	28.6	29.5	273.93	278.08	266.78	38.8	39.5	39.7	7.06	7.04	6.72
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	7.6	234.36	245.12	230.30	37.2	39.6	39.3	6.30	6.19	5.86
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.3	12.4	12.9	287.50	262.02	264.37	39.6	36.8	39.4	7.26	7.12	6.71
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.8	286.21	305.72	279.06	41.6	44.5	42.8	6.88	6.87	6.52
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.1	8.0	8.8	241.13	241.31	240.12	40.8	40.9	42.2	5.91	5.90	5.69
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.0	38.7	39.0	184.39	181.05	183.94	37.1	37.1	38.4	4.97	4.88	4.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.3	184.16	167.08	172.33	39.1	36.4	37.3	4.71	4.59	4.62
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.1	13.1	13.5	154.80	163.76	161.57	34.4	36.8	37.4	4.50	4.45	4.32
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.1	472.27	502.80	458.15	41.5	44.3	42.5	11.38	11.35	10.78
Printing and Publishing	5.1	5.1	4.9	311.32	292.70	287.04	41.9	39.5	39.0	7.43	7.41	7.36
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.0	21.4	444.80	442.57	444.02	41.3	41.4	42.9	10.77	10.69	10.35

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

August, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
All Manufacturing	15.0	14.8	14.0	384.02	360.96	353.21	43.1	41.3	41.8	8.91	8.74	8.45
Durable Goods	8.1	8.0	7.4	387.55	350.70	344.54	44.7	41.8	42.8	8.67	8.39	8.05
Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.8	6.6	381.20	375.05	364.81	41.3	40.9	40.4	9.23	9.17	9.03

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1984	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.1	18.4	291.10	285.91	276.69	40.6	40.1	40.1	7.17	7.13	6.90
Durable Goods	9.0	8.9	8.4	278.99	274.52	274.44	40.2	39.5	40.3	6.94	6.95	6.81
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	281.48	261.19	281.65	41.7	39.1	43.0	6.75	6.68	6.55
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.8	1.8	303.70	319.30	295.06	39.7	41.2	42.7	7.65	7.75	6.91
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.2	10.0	300.62	295.97	279.20	40.9	40.6	40.0	7.35	7.29	6.98
Textile Mill Products	2.0	1.9	2.1	280.48	269.69	250.62	41.8	41.3	40.1	6.71	6.53	6.25
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	170.29	173.07	159.58	36.7	37.3	35.7	4.64	4.64	4.47

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
All Manufacturing	75.1	75.0	74.3	287.74	285.82	274.18	40.3	40.2	40.8	7.14	7.11	6.72
Durable Goods	21.6	21.6	20.9	299.80	293.86	284.00	40.9	40.2	41.1	7.33	7.31	6.91
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	8.0	8.2	326.65	324.20	301.10	41.4	41.3	40.2	7.89	7.85	7.49
Nondurable Goods	53.5	53.3	53.5	283.41	282.61	270.66	40.2	40.2	40.7	7.05	7.03	6.65
Textile Mill Products	30.1	29.9	29.6	282.28	279.57	266.67	40.5	40.4	40.9	6.97	6.92	6.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.9	10.7	10.2	276.00	277.49	261.05	40.0	40.1	40.1	6.90	6.92	6.51
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	9.5	297.74	292.52	283.58	41.7	41.2	42.2	7.14	7.10	6.72
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.2	1.4	253.87	250.77	242.14	38.7	39.0	39.5	6.56	6.43	6.13
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.6	3.1	231.70	214.14	231.63	35.0	33.2	37.3	6.62	6.45	6.21
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.3	8.3	8.6	189.82	180.50	175.87	39.3	38.0	38.4	4.83	4.75	4.58
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.2	2.1	163.17	160.83	166.80	36.1	35.9	37.4	4.52	4.48	4.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.8	365.25	361.00	343.18	41.6	41.4	41.8	8.78	8.72	8.21

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
August, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	MANUFACTURING August 1984	July 1984	August 1983	NONMANUFACTURING August 1984	July 1984	August 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,560	6,560	6,600	3,780	3,770	3,790	2,780	2,790	2,810
AIKEN---------	38,000	38,000	37,000	18,900	18,900	18,200	19,100	19,100	18,800
ALLENDALE-----	2,670	2,670	2,730	1,080	1,080	1,130	1,590	1,590	1,600
ANDERSON------	47,480	47,510	47,170	21,740	21,770	21,760	25,740	25,740	25,410
BAMBERG-------	4,440	4,490	4,700	1,840	1,840	1,880	2,600	2,650	2,820
BARNWELL------	6,850	7,090	6,820	3,100	3,340	2,980	3,750	3,750	3,840
BEAUFORT------	24,950	24,730	24,280	960	960	1,060	23,990	23,770	23,220
BERKELEY------	20,200	20,300	18,700	5,800	5,700	5,800	14,400	14,600	12,900
CALHOUN-------	3,810	3,810	3,840	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,660	1,660	1,690
CHARLESTON----	127,200	128,400	122,100	10,800	10,800	10,100	116,400	117,600	112,000
CHEROKEE------	15,210	15,180	14,660	7,880	7,840	7,460	7,330	7,340	7,200
CHESTER-------	11,010	11,670	12,080	5,550	6,210	6,680	5,460	5,460	5,400
CHESTERFIELD--	11,520	11,520	11,320	6,820	6,800	6,530	4,700	4,720	4,790
CLARENDON-----	6,220	6,220	6,110	1,710	1,710	1,610	4,510	4,510	4,500
COLLETON------	8,860	8,840	8,700	2,660	2,650	2,500	6,200	6,190	6,200
DARLINGTON----	19,560	19,570	18,970	8,200	8,230	7,700	11,360	11,340	11,270
DILLON--------	8,690	8,670	8,720	3,580	3,570	3,610	5,110	5,100	5,110
DORCHESTER----	12,900	12,900	11,600	3,700	3,600	3,200	9,200	9,300	8,400
EDGEFIELD-----	4,210	4,210	4,130	2,070	2,050	1,990	2,140	2,160	2,140
FAIRFIELD-----	6,090	6,010	5,900	2,420	2,370	2,260	3,670	3,640	3,640
FLORENCE------	43,760	43,830	42,850	13,660	13,670	13,120	30,100	30,160	29,730
GEORGETOWN----	15,980	16,580	17,540	4,150	4,160	4,090	11,830	12,420	13,450
GREENVILLE----	147,300	148,700	146,800	49,100	49,100	49,700	98,200	99,600	97,100
GREENWOOD-----	27,110	27,100	26,930	13,030	13,050	12,890	14,080	14,050	14,040
HAMPTON-------	5,070	5,070	4,960	1,950	1,950	1,820	3,120	3,120	3,140
HORRY---------	52,730	53,730	50,920	7,540	7,500	6,860	45,190	46,230	44,060
JASPER--------	3,080	3,120	3,080	190	190	190	2,890	2,930	2,890
KERSHAW-------	13,700	13,710	14,340	6,700	6,710	7,390	7,000	7,000	6,950
LANCASTER-----	17,460	17,580	17,710	9,720	9,880	9,960	7,740	7,700	7,750
LAURENS-------	17,110	17,190	17,130	8,160	8,240	8,070	8,950	8,950	9,060
LEE-----------	2,660	2,660	2,730	1,000	1,010	990	1,660	1,650	1,740
LEXINGTON-----	41,600	41,300	40,400	13,100	12,700	12,500	28,500	28,600	27,900
McCORMICK-----	1,870	1,850	1,920	830	810	900	1,040	1,040	1,020
MARION--------	10,960	10,680	11,190	5,220	4,940	5,090	5,740	5,740	6,100
MARLBORO------	8,910	8,940	8,650	4,550	4,570	4,250	4,360	4,370	4,400
NEWBERRY------	10,530	10,610	10,420	5,030	5,070	5,040	5,500	5,540	5,380
OCONEE--------	18,140	18,210	18,250	8,610	8,690	8,790	9,530	9,520	9,460
ORANGEBURG----	25,300	25,370	24,560	8,930	8,950	8,450	16,370	16,420	16,110
PICKENS-------	28,600	28,900	27,400	12,000	12,200	11,200	16,600	16,700	16,200
RICHLAND------	151,000	150,700	146,600	13,800	13,900	13,000	137,200	136,800	133,600
SALUDA--------	3,060	3,080	2,950	1,170	1,200	1,110	1,890	1,880	1,840
SPARTANBURG---	86,800	87,900	89,300	38,100	38,000	40,800	48,700	49,900	48,500
SUMTER--------	27,880	27,920	27,940	8,580	8,600	8,710	19,300	19,320	19,230
UNION---------	9,530	9,460	9,440	5,400	5,330	5,340	4,130	4,130	4,100
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,290	8,290	8,560	2,780	2,780	3,030	5,510	5,510	5,530
YORK----------	39,620	39,550	39,890	12,390	12,470	13,050	27,230	27,080	26,840

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
August 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983	AUGUST 1984	JULY 1984	AUGUST 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,920	10,640	9,890	1,020	1,660	1,180	10.3	15.6	11.9
AIKEN---------	44,630	45,370	44,430	3,100	3,420	4,850	6.9	7.5	10.9
ALLENDALE-----	3,810	3,940	4,170	370	450	730	9.7	11.4	17.5
ANDERSON------	63,400	64,660	62,710	5,010	5,550	6,080	7.9	8.6	9.7
BAMBERG-------	7,380	7,630	7,640	700	770	750	9.5	10.1	9.8
BARNWELL------	9,920	10,190	9,990	760	610	1,060	7.7	6.0	10.6
BEAUFORT------	32,640	32,830	31,650	1,400	1,420	1,970	4.3	4.3	6.2
BERKELEY------	40,360	41,100	38,610	2,150	2,410	3,270	5.3	5.9	8.5
CALHOUN-------	7,400	7,530	7,460	510	560	680	6.9	7.4	9.1
CHARLESTON----	117,720	119,670	113,250	6,000	6,540	9,930	5.1	5.5	8.8
CHEROKEE------	23,980	24,310	23,210	1,330	1,430	1,950	5.5	5.9	8.4
CHESTER-------	16,610	16,350	15,440	3,910	2,700	1,850	23.5	16.5	12.0
CHESTERFIELD--	19,220	19,600	19,090	1,290	1,420	1,900	6.7	7.2	10.0
CLARENDON-----	13,380	14,120	13,180	1,340	1,480	1,550	10.0	10.5	11.8
COLLETON------	13,360	13,550	13,450	990	1,040	1,560	7.4	7.7	11.6
DARLINGTON----	28,500	28,990	27,900	2,600	2,690	3,290	9.1	9.3	11.8
DILLON--------	14,890	15,230	14,650	1,310	1,380	1,310	8.8	9.1	8.9
DORCHESTER----	24,790	25,170	23,820	1,090	1,170	1,900	4.4	4.6	8.0
EDGEFIELD-----	8,110	8,150	8,040	580	540	780	7.2	6.6	9.7
FAIRFIELD-----	10,070	10,100	9,690	720	750	860	7.1	7.4	8.9
FLORENCE------	52,460	53,290	51,990	3,900	4,020	5,290	7.4	7.5	10.2
GEORGETOWN----	21,510	22,660	23,290	1,810	2,020	2,330	8.4	8.9	10.0
GREENVILLE----	144,830	148,430	143,470	7,960	8,960	11,040	5.5	6.0	7.7
GREENWOOD-----	27,730	28,150	28,180	1,900	2,010	3,220	6.9	7.1	11.4
HAMPTON-------	7,740	7,860	7,790	560	580	910	7.2	7.4	11.7
HORRY---------	71,930	74,510	69,700	3,330	3,790	4,960	4.6	5.1	7.1
JASPER--------	6,150	6,300	6,250	360	380	600	5.9	6.0	9.6
KERSHAW-------	17,730	18,530	18,180	1,690	1,680	1,830	9.5	9.1	10.1
LANCASTER-----	22,250	22,410	22,360	2,060	1,810	2,450	9.3	8.1	11.0
LAURENS-------	21,740	22,250	22,490	1,560	1,720	2,820	7.2	7.7	12.5
LEE-----------	7,700	7,960	7,840	690	840	860	9.0	10.6	11.0
LEXINGTON-----	70,600	71,140	68,690	3,280	3,870	4,440	4.6	5.4	6.5
McCORMICK-----	3,220	3,200	3,310	440	420	520	13.7	13.1	15.7
MARION--------	16,490	16,980	16,910	1,540	2,140	2,010	9.3	12.6	11.9
MARLBORO------	12,260	12,510	12,380	1,620	1,770	2,240	13.2	14.1	18.1
NEWBERRY------	16,380	16,750	16,390	830	880	1,360	5.1	5.3	8.3
OCONEE--------	21,020	21,460	21,490	1,880	2,000	2,730	8.9	9.3	12.7
ORANGEBURG----	39,090	39,970	38,840	2,920	3,200	4,230	7.5	8.0	10.9
PICKENS-------	40,840	41,810	39,540	3,150	3,400	3,070	7.7	8.1	7.8
RICHLAND------	135,000	135,260	131,390	5,630	5,980	7,910	4.2	4.4	6.0
SALUDA--------	7,220	7,420	7,210	480	540	830	6.6	7.3	11.5
SPARTANBURG---	100,780	103,090	101,760	4,820	5,300	8,910	4.8	5.1	8.8
SUMTER--------	36,100	37,690	35,980	2,760	3,850	3,400	7.6	10.2	9.4
UNION---------	12,820	12,890	13,400	1,390	1,410	2,380	10.8	10.9	17.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,070	17,260	17,370	1,580	1,540	1,780	9.3	8.9	10.2
YORK----------	52,770	53,730	53,080	3,650	4,180	4,960	6.9	7.8	9.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, Julia McCarthy, and Ted Gladden.